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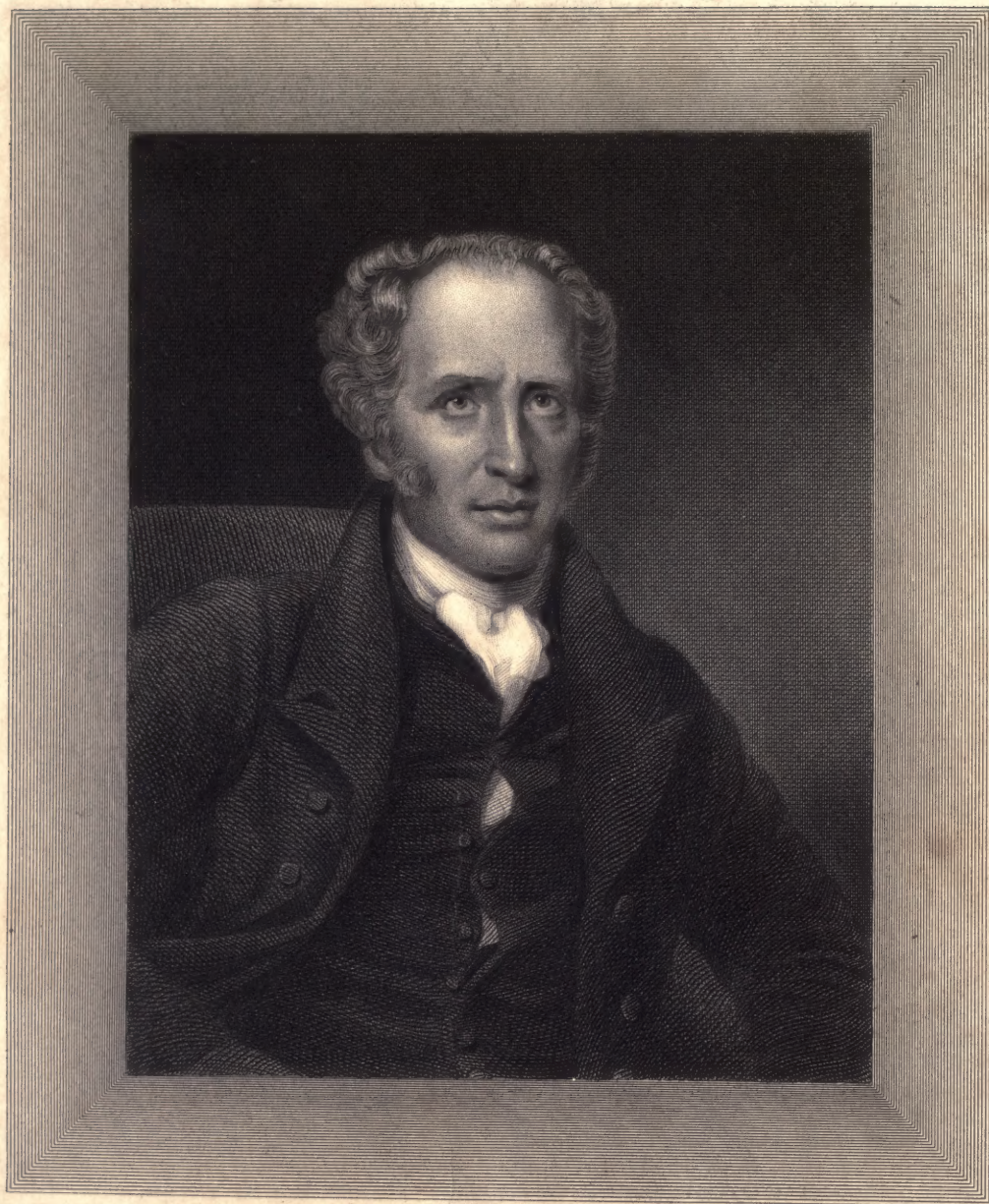




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*Engraved by E. Scriven, from a Miniature by Miss H.E.S. Mackreth.*

THE REV. JOHN HODGSON, M.R.S.L.

*Vicar of Whelpington, Northumberland.  
Esq.*

*Feb. 20, 1832, Published by E. Chamley & J. Ackerhead, Newcastle upon Tyne.*

*Proof*

*John Hodgson*



A  
HISTORY  
OF  
**Northumberland,**

IN THREE PARTS.

---

BY JOHN HODGSON, CLERK, M.R.S.L.,

VICAR OF WHELPINGTON, PERPETUAL CURATE OF JARROW WITH HEWORTH, SECRETARY TO THE  
ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, &c. &c.

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PART II. VOL. II.

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RES ARDUA, VETUSTIS NOVITATEM DARE, NOVIS AUCTORITATEM, OBSOLETIS NITOREM, OBSCURIS LUCEM, FASTIDITIS GRATIAM,  
DUBIIS FIDEM, OMNIBUS VERO NATURAM, ET NATURÆ SUÆ OMNIA.—(*C. Plinius.*)



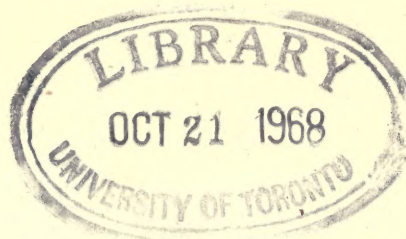
NEWCASTLE: FOR THE AUTHOR.

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1832.

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## PREFACE.

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THIS volume closes the History of one of the Deaneries of the Archdeaconry of Northumberland, a district which extends throughout the heart of the country from the border of Scotland, on Carter Fell, to the German Ocean; and comprizes nearly the whole of Morpeth Ward, and considerable portions of Castle, Coquetdale, and Tindale Wards. I had hoped to complete it in less room; but to keep the work in some degree of uniformity, and to finish the district with the volume, I have been compelled to be at more expense than the impression can repay me: for the great quantity of small types used in the notes, and especially in the pedigrees and Latin authorities, has made it chargeable to me far beyond my first calculations.

The accompanying lists of Plates will serve, in some degree, to show the point of support and patronage to which this work has arrived, and for which the author is indebted, and has now the pleasure of requesting the several contributors of them to accept his best and most grateful thanks; but besides these, he is under obligations for other gratifying tokens of approbation. Immediately after the publication of the volume of Parochial History, which preceded this, it obtained the kind approval of Sir J. E. Swinburne, baronet, by his becoming a sharer with me in the expences of printing it: and to himself and family I am indebted for various extracts from manuscripts, and rare printed books in



the British Museum. The Bishop of Durham has, in a very kind manner, approved of my labours; and the copious extracts I have made from the minutes of the Parochial Visitations of Dr. Singleton, Archdeacon of Northumberland, and from the books of his predecessors, Mr. Sharpe, and Drs. Robinson and Sharpe, will show how much this volume is enriched by the free permission given to me to make whatever use of them I pleased. Sir Charles M. L. Monck enabled me, while in London, in 1830, to employ the hands of amanuenses in copying several important papers. John Hodgson, Esq., M. P. for Newcastle upon Tyne, presented me with a volume of extracts made by himself from the sessions books of Northumberland; and has sent me extracts gleaned from MSS. in various parts of the kingdom. From W. C. Trevelyan, Esq., of Wallington, I have received large collections of materials from Dodsworth's manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, and from that of Miss Curren, at Eshton-hall, in Craven; and from his sister, Mrs. Wyndham, a remarkably correct and copious index to Ridpath's Border History, all compiled and written by her own hand. H. Petre, Esq., keeper of the Records in the Tower, and C. J. Young, Esq., York Herald, and Registrar at Herald's College, have cheerfully and gratuitously given me such assistance as I have solicited from them. The generous and graphic hand of Edward Swinburne, Esq., still continues to transfer to my work views of the scenery of the county, and of the residences of its antient barons and gentry, with that happy simplicity and brilliance which so pre-eminently characterize the productions of his pencil; and to the zeal and kindness of Mr. Sopwith, surveyor, I am indebted for correct delineations or engravings of various churches, chapels, and other subjects, as expressed in the list of plates; as well as for copies of several interesting papers relative to Northumberland matters, in the Cottonian Library, in the British Museum. The fine miniature, from which the portrait at the beginning of this volume has been engraved, was painted expressly for it, by Miss H. F. S. Mackreth, at her own particular request, and gratuitously presented to the author; and, after the Preface, is given a list of those friends to the work, who have honoured him, through their Secretary, Mr. Mackreth, with the finely executed plate and impressions of the portrait. John Dobson, Esq., and Robert Mackreth, Esq., have also, without previously mentioning their kind intentions to me, interested themselves in embellishing my book, by obtaining for it the lithographic views of seats, now presented to the reader at the expense of their several proprietors. Mr. Thomas Bell, land-surveyor, has to all my applications for assistance in genealogical enquiries, paid early and prompt attention; and it is to him that I am indebted for a copy of the widely-spreading tree of the Widdrington family, from which I have drawn the outline of a considerable portion of the Widdrington pedigree.

The active mind and ready pen of Mr. Wm. Woodman, solicitor, in Morpeth, left me comparatively little to do in searching for materials for my account of the corporation of that town, in which, however copious it may seem, I have inserted only a very small part of the information he has given me from the books of the several companies; and to the

Bailiffs and Aldermen of Morpeth my thanks are due, for leave to copy from the muniments deposited in their Town's Hutch, the numerous charters and other documents and papers of which the lengthened 'Annals of Morpeth' are principally composed; and finally, to all other patrons and encouragers of this work by subscribing for copies of it, my best thanks are due, and hereby most cheerfully and gratefully rendered.

I lament that so long an interval has elapsed since my subscribers received a volume of this work in March, 1828. Many causes have retarded its progress; but none over which I had a controlling power. Though much care, expence, and labour have been employed in rendering it as correct and perfect as my means would enable me to do, still it contains many errors and imperfections, the principal of which I have endeavoured to supply by an Appendix of Errata and Addenda. Judicious and candid readers, when they consider where and by whom it is written, will, I doubt not, be tender over its demerits. It is not, perhaps, possible without great facilities in means, books, and situation, to go on rapidly with a work so varied, large, and profitless to its author as this is: and when I say that one who engages in a performance of this kind ought to be rich and childless, I beg I may not be considered as doing so in despondency and complaint, but as apologizing for imperfections which I could not supply. I rise to this labour every morning with increasing desire to complete it. It keeps in delightful employment a mind that finds it as impossible to be idle, as to be soured by disappointment, or insensible to encouragement. *Periculorum præmia et laborum fructum contemnere*, is a stoical virtue which I cannot boast of; and for the distinguished encouragement I have received, I feel cheered and gratified. With all its imperfections there is, however, one thing which I can fearlessly venture to say of my book—if it does not spangle with the bright jewels of genius and wisdom—if it does not captivate with the charms of "Useful and Entertaining Knowledge"—if it is not robed in the elegant and costly attire of oratory—nearly the whole of it is original, and now, for the first time, makes its appearance before the public, and all of it, I hope, in the simple garb of truth. I have never yet sat down at my loom to weave into the web of any person or family's history, the airy visions of apocryphal ancestry, or the flaring colours of adulation. As I have stood by the stream of time, I have perhaps collected, in their passage down it, many an unimportant fact; but I know that I have suffered many a foul tale of slander and dishonour to glide silently past me, and to sink in its course. To appetites habituated to riot on the rich luxuriance of Novels in the form of Melo-dramatic History, I know I am offering tasteless and unexciting food; and I cannot here ask the classical scholar to a rich repast of the history, manners, and literature of the kings and people of a mighty nation; but I invite the ingenuous and curious inhabitants, and especially the young people of the places I have written upon, to partake of aliment, calculated, I hope, to make them honest and single-hearted patriots, and keep within them a joyous and imperishable love for the places of their nativity.

*Whelpington, Feb. 3, 1832.*

J. H.



*An Alphabetical List of the Subscribers to whom the Author is indebted for the Engraving of the Portrait which fronts the Title Page.*

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Preface, page iii.—West Boat Ferry, Hexham, .....	Edw. Swinburne, Esq.	John Jackson, London, Edward Swinburne, Esq.†	
PAGE			
1. Meldon Church, .....	Isaac Nicholson,	Isaac Nicholson,	The Author.
14. Arms of Lords of Meldon, .....	Rev. James Raine,	Ditto,	Rev. James Raine.‡
26. Mitford Church, .....	Edw. Swinburne, Esq.	Ditto,	The Author.
27. Reveley Tomb, .....	Robert Mackreth,	Capt. Mitford, R. N.	Capt. Mitford, R. N.†
55. Keep of Mitford Castle, .....	Ditto,	Robert Mackreth,	Bertram Mitford, Esq.
55. Remains of Mitford Castle, .....	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.
56. Bird's-Eye View of Mitford, ....	Capt. Mitford, R. N.	Capt. Mitford, R. N.	Capt. Mitford, R. N.†
89. Longhorsley Church, .....	The Author,	Isaac Nicholson,	The Author.
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139. Cockle Park Tower, .....	Edw. Swinburne, Esq.	Ditto,	Ditto.
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156. Plan of Bothal Castle, .....	Wm. Lawson, Esq.	Ditto,	Ditto.
163. Longhurst, .....	J. Dobson, Architect,	Robert Mackreth,	William Lawson, Esq.
175. Figures carved on a Stone in Ulgham Chapel, .....	The Author,	Isaac Nicholson,	The Author.
184. Woodhorn Church, .....	T. Sopwith,	Ditto,	Ditto.
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266. Horton Chapel, .....	Miss Errington,	Ditto,	Ditto.
279. Stannington Church, .....	T. Sopwith,	Ditto,	Ditto.
352. Bedlington Church, .....	Isaac Nicholson,	Ditto,	Ditto.
355. Remains of a Cross, .....	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.
374. Seal of R. de Merlay I., .....	Rev. James Raine,	Ditto,	Ditto.
375. Seal of R. de Merlay II. (See also page 480), .....	Isaac Nicholson,	Ditto,	Ditto.
375. Seal of R. de Merlay III., .....	The Author,	Ditto,	Ditto.

## viii.

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384. Gateway of Morpeth, (b) .....	T. Sopwith,	William Collard,	The Author.
— Arms on Serjeant's Mace, Morpeth, .....	William Collard,	Ditto,	Ditto.
395. Ulgham Chapel, .....	T. Sopwith,	Isaac Nicholson,	Ditto.
426. Morpeth Old Bridge and Chapel,	Wm. Collard.	Ditto,	Ditto.
433. Seal of the Corporation of Morpeth, .....	Isaac Nicholson,	Ditto,	Ditto.
437. Plan of Northumberland County Gaol, &c, at Morpeth, .....	John Dobson,	William Collard,	C. W. Bigge, Esq.

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R. Thornton's Tomb, .....	T. Sopwith,	Mark Lambert,	T. Sopwith.†

a Societas Antiquariorum Pontis-Ælii.

b This plate contains the arms on the mace of the corporation of Morpeth; and I cannot but express my thanks to Mr. Collard for the care and skill he has employed upon it.



MELDON CHURCH.

## PAROCHIAL HISTORY.

---

### Worpeth Deanery.

MELDON means the *middle hill*,<sup>a</sup> and is the name of a parish and a village, the latter of which stands upon an elevated ridge, which is thrown into several

<sup>a</sup> From *mel*, middle or between, and *dun*, a hill; for *mel* is a very old word, signifying the same as *mid* or between, as in the term *mel-doors*, which, in old farm-houses in Westmorland, means the space in the passage *between* the front and back doors. And I would suggest, that מל (*ml*) in Hebrew, which, in one sense, signifies to *divide*; and *mel* in Celtic, μέλη in Greek, and *MOLA* in Latin, all meaning a mill, with numerous other words in these, and other languages, be not, in one figurative sense or another, derived from the antient root *mel*, the primitive meaning of which comprehended in it the ideas of comprising, including, pounding, crushing, or grinding one substance placed *between* other two. A house called *Mell-waters*, and belonging to the Rev. Joseph Taylor, of Worcester, stands *between* the Greta and the "Thuresgill"-beck, near their junction, opposite to the second milestone south of Bowes, in Yorkshire. The two *Mel-fells* in Cumberland, and Mel-fell on the eastern side of Westmorland are conical hills, rising up *between* others. As a verb, the word means sometimes to bruise or pound, but generally to interfere, intermeddle, or go between, as "do not mell with us." Harding, Spenser, and Shakespeare use it. "Again all other that



downs or low roundish hills. This ridge is a mass of diluvial deposit, consisting of sand in the uppermost parts, and a stiff clay below, embedded with roundish pieces of limestone, sandstone, and such other rocks as are found *in situ* in the western districts of Northumberland: it seems to have formed the eastern shore of a lake, which covered the Angerton meadows before the united streams of the Wansbeck and the Hart wore back a channel from the flat grounds below, to the level of the bottom of the lake at their junction. This parish is bounded on the east by the parish of Mitford, and the extra-parochial township of Rivergreen; on the south by the parishes of Whalton and Bolam; and on the west and north by the parish of Hartburn. In 1821, it contained 32 families, inhabiting 28 houses, and consisting of 156 persons. According to a survey made in the time of the earl of Derwentwater, it contains 996 acres, exclusive of 30 acres taken up by the river Wansbeck, roads, and the village of Meldon.<sup>b</sup> Its soil along its southern boundary is clayey,

would with justs mell.”—(*Chron. cap.* 191.) “With holy father fits not with such things to mell.”—(*Fa. Queen B. I. Cant. I. st.* 30.)

“And say, a soldier, Dian, told thee this,

“Men are to mell with, boys are but to kiss.”—(*All's Well, A. 4. S. 3.*)

*Meal* is the rough produce of corn ground in a mill; a *melder*, a making of meal; and a *meal*, a repast, of which bread, or meal prepared in some other way, was formerly the principal article. The *mell-doll* or corn baby is an image gayly dressed like a female child, and carried by a woman on a pole, in the *midst* of a group of reapers, as they go dancing and screaming to and from the fields on “a shearing out day.” These parties generally consist of women; but after the day’s work is done, the mell-doll, perhaps meaning the *meal-doll*, graces the board where the swains partake with their female partners in reaping, in a plentiful *meal*, and the evening concludes with mirth, “music and dancing.” A place of the name of Meldon\* occurs in Cal. Inq. ad. q. *Damnum*, p. 224, and there are numerous places in the kingdom, of which *Mel* forms the first syllable, as Melford, Melton, &c. *Moel*, however, in the Celtic language, means a hill (*See Llhyd, under Bald*); and *Mel* was the name of a Scottish earl, who flourished in the time of David I.—(*Ridp. Bord. Hist.*, p. 85, note †.)

<sup>b</sup> In this survey mention is made of a field called *Gillian’s Foord*, of 13 ac. 3 ro. 24 perches; of the *Orchard*, 3 ac. 3 ro. 20 perches; the *New Orchard*, 7 ac. 2 ro. 8 perches; the *Ewe-close* and *Sunny-kirkehill*, 218 ac. 3 ro. 24 perches; and the *Parson’s-garden*, 2 ro. 22 perches.—(*MS. penes J. Ellis, Esq. of Otterburn Castle.*)

\* “There is in the Augmentation Office, a charter of king Stephen, in which Malden, in Essex, is called Meldon.”—J. R.



and adapted to the growth of wheat: nearer the Wansbeck, it is light and gravelly, and suited to grazing, green crops, and dairy purposes. Its surface, especially in the part called *Meldon Park*, is wavy and bold; and the banks of the Wansbeck, which runs from east to west through it, are fringed with alder, or covered with natural or planted trees, to which much praiseworthy attention has, in latter years, been paid by the proprietors of the estate. This *Park* contains 359 acres on the south, and 108 acres on the north side of the Wansbeck; and extends from the village of Meldon to the northern boundary of the parish: it is surrounded with a stone wall laid in mortar, which, till within the last 20 years, was in many places, 12 feet high, but has been uniformly reduced to about 5 feet. It was probably made by the Ratcliffe family. Deer horns are frequently found here: one, in particular, remarkable for its size, was turned up by the plough, five or six years ago, in the low wet ground to the south-west of the bridge, and is now in the possession of Mr Wailes, one of the receivers of Greenwich Hospital. The *Park-keeper's house*, an old grey building, on the southern banks of the river, though in a low and warm situation, is raised high enough to give its tenant a supervisor's eye over nearly the whole area of the park; and in the arrangement of its chimney tops, and the mullions and weather mouldings of its windows, was, no doubt, at the time it was built, a crack specimen of the architecture of the seventeenth century.

MELDON<sup>c</sup> was a *manor* in the barony of Mitford, till Roger Bertram, in the

<sup>c</sup> MISCELLANEA RESPECTING MELDON.

ARMS of the Lords of Meldon, p. 14.

No. 1.—From the seal of Roger Bertram, attached to a deed in the Chapter-house, Westminster, and abridged below at p. 4, Evid. 2, a.

No. 2.—Enlarged from the shield on the arm of the knight in Surtees's SEALS, pl. 7, No. 1, which is an engraving of the seal of Roger Bertram, of Mitford. See also in Surtees's SEALS, pl. 11, No. 15 & 16, and Evid. 2.

No. 3.—From a deed, Evid. 2, b. in the Treasury of the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

No. 4.—The seal of Edmund de Denum. "At this period, it was not unusual for families to assume armorial bearings allusive to the names of their estates. Hence the mells or mallets upon the shield of the Denums."—J. R. This seal is from a document in the

Treasury of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, and is engraved in Surtees's SEALS, pl. 11, No. 32.

No. 5.—William de Denum, from receipts at Evid. 4.

No. 6.—Heron, of Meldon, from Randal's Additions to Guillim's Heraldry, penes Surtees, of Mainsforth.

No. 7.—Sir Wm Fenwick, of Meldon, from the official entry of his funeral, in the memorandum book of Withie the Herald.—(Harl. MS. 1372, fol. 7, b.)

The paternal arms of Dorothy, daur. and co-h. of sir William Fenwick, of Meldon, as they were allowed by the College of Heralds to her husband Edward Moore, of Bankhall, coun. of Lancaster, esq. stand thus in the Harl. MS. 6821.

1. Fenwick, party per fess gules & argent, six martlets of the same counterchanged.

2. Mugrave, azure six annulets 3, 2, and 1 or.

time of Henry the Third, sold 34 acres of land in Molesdon, and his seigniorial rights, amounting to one and a half knight's fees, in Meldon and Prest-

3. *Grey, of Wark* (and of Spindlestone), gules, within a border engrailed, a lion rampant, argent.
4. *Comyn, or, 3 garbs, 2 and 1, gules.*
5. *Heton, vert, within a border engrailed, a lion rampant, argent.*
6. *Grey, of Horton, barry of six argent and azure, on a bend gules, an annulet argent.*
7. *Fitzhugh, of Ravensworth, azure, a chief, and three chevrons interlaced or.*
8. *Marmion, of Tanfield, vair argent and azure, a fess gules.*

No. 8.—The coat of Radclyffe, of Dilston.

No. 9.—Arms of sir Francis Radclyffe, who married Catherine, daur. and co-h. of sir William Fenwick, of Meldon. On the shield of pretence *Fenwick* quartering *Grey, of Spindlestone*. From an impression of his seal in the Consist. Court at Durham. See Dilston for a curious letter on the subject of the armorial bearings of the Radclyffes, when they were elevated to the peerage.

#### EVIDENCES TO ACCOUNT OF MELDON PARISH.

1. Rot. Cart. 5 Edw. I. No. 22.—R. archiepiscopus episcopus scilicet. Scitis nos concessisse—Walfo de Cambhou qd ipse et hedes sui imppetuū heant libam warennā in omnibus dniciis frs suis de Cambhou, Shaftou, Denum, Colewell, Meldon et Reuehou in com' Northumb' dum tñ fr̄e ille non sint infra metas foreste nre. Ita qd nullus intret fr̄as illas ad fugandum in eis vel ad aliquid capiend qd ad warennā ptineat sine licencia et voluntate, p̄dci Walfi vt hered suor sup forisfcuram nram decem lib'. Quare volumus. et. Hjs testibz et.—Daf p manū nram ap Wygorn' xxv. die Jan. —(*Ex. Orig. in Tur. Lond. certified by HENRY PETRIE.*)

2. a. Carta Rogi Bertram dni de Mitford dno Witto de Valentia dno Pembroke—totas villas de Merdesffen. Calverdon. et parva Eland habend in feodo et hereditate. Reddend un' denr. s. d.—See Seals, p. 14, No. 2.

2. b. Omibz—Witts de Cammou filius dni Walfi de Cammou sūm in dno. Novitis me relaxasse—p me—Wydoni Daraynze et hedz—totū jus—qd hui in fr̄is quas hui de p̄dto Wydone in Hwytintunstalle—Hjs testibz Walfo de Cammou. dno Joh̄e de Swynburne. Nichao de Hechame. Robto de Buteland. Ricardo tysun. et aliis.—See Seals, p. 14, No. 3.

3. a. Omibz—Joh̄es de Cambhou miles. salūm in dno. Novitis me remississe, &c. Johi filio Robti de

Denū totū jus—in vno annuo redditu viginti solidorū exeunte de masio de Magna Whittington &c. Hjs testibz Nicho Scot tūc vic Northumb'. Witto de Felton. Adam de Swinburne. Thom̄ de Bekering militibz. Witto de Shaftou. Robto de Boteland. Simone de Welteden. Joh̄e Gray de Herl. et aliis. Daf apud nouū castrū sup Tynam 24° Aprilis a. r. r. Edw. fit reg. Edwardi octavo.—(*Swinb. Misc. p. 7.*)

3. b. Pateat unversis p presentes qd Witts fit Robti de Denum concessi & ad firmam dimisi Witto filio Sibille sororis meae omnia terr' & teñta mea cū ptin' q̄ hui in Denum et Wallington excepto annuo redditu 12 solidorū p ann' quem reddit Joh̄es de Wallington—Hend &c. dco Witto filio Sibille et hered et.—Test. dn̄is Robto Darayns vic. North'. Joh̄e de Fenwyke. Witto de Tynedale milii. Thoma de Schafthow &c. Dat. die lune vizt in fto ap̄plo Phil. et Jacobi 1340.—(*Lansd. MS. 326, Ogle Deeds, No. 119.*)

4. Pateat—qd ego Witts de Denom recepi de dno meo priore Dunelm qdraginta solidos de arreragiis feodi mei qdraginta solidorū p annū. Incujus et. Data apd Camhus die dnica px' post fm sū Martini in Ieme anno regni Regis Edwardi vij—undecimo. (*Raine's Charters, V. 35.*) Another receipt is for 40s. "de feodo meo unius robe & 40 solidorū—apud Camhus 14 Ed. III." There are 16 similar receipts to 22 Edw. III. all sealed and in the treasury at Durham. See Seals, p. 14, No. 4.

5. a. Inquis' capt. apud Novum Castrū sup Tynam in castro ibidem coram Johanne de Scotherskelf esc'—8 Sep. 1367—p sacm Johis Laweson. Nichi de Grendon. Gilbti Laweson. Riçi de Cramlington. Witto fit Thome de Stiford. Nichi de Houghoñ. Robti de Eland. Witto de Hidewyn. Johis Killingworth jun. Johis fit Henr' de Faudon. Witto de Birteley jun. Qui dic' p sacm suū qd Issabeñ q̄ fuit ux' Witto de Denom tenuit die quo obiit qdem fr̄ et teñ cū ptin' in Melden eidem Is. et hedibz masculis de corpe ipsius Witto quond viri sui exeunt. ita qd si idem Witts obierit sine hede masco de corpe suo legitie pcreat. tunc dca fr̄. —M'gie fit p̄dci Witto remaneant. Et dic' qd p̄deus Witts de Denom obiit sine hede masculo de corpe suo legitie pcreat. Et dic' qd p̄dca fr̄. et ten. tenent' de dno R. in capite p sūc milit. que q'dm fr̄. et ten. sunt in



wick, to sir Walter de Camboe.<sup>d</sup> In 1270, Robert, son of this sir Walter, and Isabell his wife, released to sir John de Plessis the mills of Plessis, which

<sup>d</sup> III. i. 104.

manibz tenenc' ad voluntatem ⁊ reddunt p annū iiii li.—  
Iīm dic' qd p̄dca Isabell tenuit in dnico suo ut de feodo die quo obiit qdm fr. ⁊ ten. in Molesdon q̄ sunt de ptin. dcoz ten. in Meldoñ de dno R. in cap. p ſvic' mili' ⁊ sunt in manibz tenenc' ad voluntatem. ⁊ reddunt p annū xx. s.—Iīm dic' qd p̄fata Isabell tenuit in dnico suo ut de feodo—medietatem ville de Riplington—in manibz tenenc. ad volunt. ⁊ reddit p annū xx. s.—⁊ tenent' de efo Dunelm. p fidelitatem. Iīm dic' qd dca Isabella obiit seisit. in dnico suo ut de feodo die quo obiit de uno mess. ⁊ xx. acr. terr. in Chapyngton q̄ sunt in manibz tenenc. ad voluntatem ⁊ reddunt p annū x. s. ⁊ tenentur de efo Dunelm. p fidelitatem. Et dic' qd dca Is. languens in extremis apud Camboys die sabbti px. ante fm assencionis Dñi ultio p̄tito fecit se asportar' ext' cameram suam mañij de Camboys usq. ad capell' ejusdm mañij et in fraudem ad exclud' dñm R. de exit' ⁊ p̄fic' dñi mañij de Camboys ac fr. ⁊ ten. in Westdicheburn ⁊ Bedelyngton eidm mañio ptinent. Et tunc eadm Is feoffavit Johem de Stryvelyn ⁊ hedes suos imppetuū in mañio ⁊ ten' p̄dcis. Et dic' qd dca Is. obiit in eodm mañio die dnica px. sequent. post dñm diem Sabbti &c. Et dic' qd Riçus fit Riçi Scot fit p̄dce M'gie fit p̄dce Is. est heres dce Is. p̄pinquior de p̄dcis ten. in Meldon ⁊ Molesdon. ⁊ est etatis xxvj annoz ⁊ ampli'. Et dic. qd p̄dcus Riçus fit Riçi—⁊ Hug' Galoñ etatis xxx annoz ⁊ Riçus Galway etatis xxvii annoz sunt p̄pinquiores heredes ipius Is. de p̄dco mañio de Camboys—cū ten' in Westdicheburn & Bedelington—et de p̄dcis ten' in Ripplington & Chapyngton. In cuj' &c.

5. b. NORTHUMBR. comptū est p inquisicōem p Johem de Scotherskelf escaetorem—qd Isabella que fuit ux' Witt' de Denom—langens" (*sic in recordo*) "apud Camboys die sabbati p̄ ante festum ascençois dñi a". r. r. E. 3<sup>i</sup>. xli fecit se asportari extra cañam suam mañii de Camboys usq. ad capellam ejusdem mañii ⁊ in fraudem ad excludend' dñm regem de exitibz ⁊ p̄ficuis dñi mañii de Camboys ac fraz ⁊ ten' in Westdicheburn & Bedlyngton eidem mañio ptinentibz ⁊ tunc feoffavit Johem de Strevelyn ⁊ heredes suos imp̄pm de mañio ⁊

ten' p̄dcis ⁊ qd eadem Iabell in eodem mañio die dnica p̄ sequente post dñm diem sabbis obiit de tali statu seisita de mañio &c. ⁊ p̄dcus Johes de Strevelyn in cancellar' ipius regis apud Westm̄ in mense (*sic*) Scti Michis a. r. ipsius regis xli.—p̄sonali' comparens quo ad hoc qd p̄dcam inquisicōem supponit' qd p̄dca Isabell obiit seisita de dco mañio de Camboys ac de quibusdam ten' in Westdicheburn ⁊ Bedelyngton—ac de uno messuagio ⁊ viginti acris fr̄e—in Chapyngton dicit qd illa ten' que p dcam inquisicōem supponunt' esse in Westdicheburn sunt in Slikeburn-west absq. hoc qd p̄dcus Johes tenet aliqua ten' in aliqua villa in com' p̄dco vocata Westdicheburn ⁊ dicit qd eadem Isabella in vita sua de eisdem ten' in Slikeburn West ac de p̄dcis mañio ⁊ ten' in Chapyngton ⁊ Bedelyngton cum ptin' p̄fato Johi de Strevelyn ⁊ Johi fit suo jam defuncto se demisit hend ⁊ tenend' ad totam vitam ipius Johis de Strevelyn ⁊ Johis fit sui. Ita qd post mortem p̄dcoz Johis &c. p̄dca mañiū, &c. integre remanerent Isabelle fit Riçi Scott de Novo Castri sup Tynam, ⁊ heredibz de corpore suo p̄creatis et si eadem Isabella filia Riçi Scot obierit sine h̄r de corpore suo p̄creato p̄dca, &c. integre remanerent Agneti de Dudden' ⁊ her' suis imp̄pm. Et qd iidem Johes de Strevelyn ⁊ Johes fit ejus de mañio ⁊ ten' p̄dcis sic seisiti dimiserunt eadem mañiū ⁊ ten' cū ptin' p̄fate Isabelle de Denom hend ad v̄minū quadraginta annoz reddende inde annuatim p̄fatis Johi de Strevelyn, et Johi fit suo quadraginta libras absq. hoc qd p̄fata Isabella de Denom obiit seisita de mañio ⁊ ten' p̄dcis in dnico suo ut de feodo seu aliquem aliū statum inde fuit die quo obiit nisi ad v̄minū annoz t̄m put idem Johes de Strevelyn supius allegavit ⁊ hoc parat' est verifcar'. Et Michael Skilling qui sequit' p dno rege dicit qd p̄dca Isabella de Denom obiit seisita in dnico suo &c. Et p̄dcus Johes—dicit qd p̄dca Isabella de Denom non obiit seisita ⁊c. Set qd iidem Johes—& Johes—erunt seisiti de mañio—&c. vertute feoffamenti p̄dci &c. ⁊ hoc petit inquir' p p̄riam. ⁊ p̄dcus Michael qui sequit' &c. Ideo datus est dies &c. Et p̄ceptum est vic. Northumb' qd veni' fac. coram rege &c. viginti ⁊ quatuor tam milites q'm alios p̄bos ⁊ leg' hōies de visu de Cam-

he gave to them in marriage with a deed of feoffment, and in perpetuity, so that neither they nor their heirs could in future, under pretext of their mar-

boys Slikburn-West Bedelyngton ⁊ Chapyngton qui p̄fatū Johē de Strevelyn aliqua affinitate seu consanguinitate non attingant ad recognoscend p̄ sacrm suū sup pmissis plenius veritatē . Quia &c.—(*Ex orig.*)

5. o. Inquis' capta in castro Novi Castri sup Tynam coram Johē de Scotherskelt es̄c dñi regis in com' Northumb' die Jovis in ꝑcia Septiāna q'd'gesie a° r. r. E. ꝑci post conquestu xlijo p̄ sacrm Johis de Walyngton . Robti de Middleton . Johis de Farnylaw . Robti de Louthre . Gilbti Vaus . Johis de Meslay (sic) . Riçi de Horsley . Henr' Tailboys . Robti de Eland . Riçi del Park . Johis de Wodburn . ⁊ Witfi de Shafthowe ju' . Qui dic' sup sacrm suū qd Is. que fuit u' Witfi de Denom non tenuit aliqua fr. seu teñ de dno rege in capite in dñico suo ut de feodo die quo obiit in eodm com nec alibj in battia dñi es̄c . Set die' qd p̄dca Is. fuit conjunctim feoffata cū p̄dcō Witfo quond viro suo sibi ⁊ hedibz de corpibz eorūdem legitime p̄c de mafiis de Meldon ⁊ Ripplyngton . Et die' qd p̄dca Is. post mortē p̄dei Witfi quond viri sui feoffavit Riçum Scot de p̄dcis mafiis tenend ad totam vitam ipsius Is . Et sic die' qd p̄dca Is obiit seisa de mafiis p̄dcis in feodo ⁊ jure . Et die' qd mafiū de Meldon tenet' de Robto de Fenwyk p̄ s̄viciū militat' ⁊ p̄ s̄viciū vi. viii. solvend—Et die' qd p̄dcū mafiū de Ripplyngton tenet' de Thoma de Ripplyngton p̄ fidelitatē ⁊ p̄ s̄viciū uni' denar' p̄ annū p̄ omibz s̄viciis . Et die' qd p̄dcū mafiū de Meldon valet p̄ annū in omibz exitibz iiii<sup>li</sup> . Et maner' de Ripplyngton val' p̄ annū in omibz exitibz xx<sup>s</sup> . Itē die' qd p̄dca Isabeſt obiit die Sab̄bti p̄x' post fm invençōis scē crucis (Maij 3.) ultio p̄feto . Et die' qd Hugo Galon' fit ⁊ heres Lucie Galon uni' filiaꝝ ⁊ hedū p̄dcōꝝ Witfi ⁊ Isabeſt . Et Riçus Scot junior fit ⁊ hes M'gie Scot alii' filiaꝝ ⁊ hedū dcoꝝ Witfi ⁊ Isabeſt . Et Robtus Galway fit ⁊ hes Cristiane Galway ꝑcie fit ⁊ hedū dcoꝝ Witfi ⁊ Is sunt consanguinei ⁊ p̄pinq'ores hedes p̄dcē Is . Et p̄dcus Hugo est etatis triginta ⁊ quatuor annoꝝ . ⁊ p̄dcus Riçus Scot junior est etatis triginta annoꝝ . Et dñus Robtus est etatis viginti quatuor annoꝝ ⁊ ampli' . Et uli' die' qd qued Is. de Riggessby quarta fit ⁊ hedū p̄dcōꝝ Witfi ⁊ Is. concessit p̄ finem Witfo Heron chivaler ⁊ Johi Heron chivaler reversionem quarte ptis mafiōꝝ p̄dcoꝝ quam sibi reſti deberet post mortem p̄dcē Is. de Denom tenend sibi ⁊ hedibz suis imppetuū . Et die' qd

p̄dca Is. de Riggessby obiit sine hede de se. In cuj' &c.

6. Nicholaus Heron filius ⁊ heres Thome Heron defuncti natus fuit apud Meldon, et in ecclesia dicte ville baptizatus, et est etatis viginti unius annorum in festi conversionis sancti Pauli proximo preterito.—(*Extracted from the orig. by J. BAILEY, 13th Aug. 1822.*)

7. Inquisitio indentata capta apud villam de Morpeth—die Mercurij 26<sup>o</sup> die Septembris anno regni dominæ nostræ Eliz.—41<sup>o</sup> coram Anthonio Felton armigero escaetori—post mortem Alexandri Heron de Meldon generosi—per sacramentum Thome Middleton . Josue Delavale . Richardi Ogle . Cuthberti Ogle . Johannis Horslie . Thomæ Tompson . Cuthberti Hedlie . Jacobi Rames . Gawini Ainslie . Thome Redhead . Edwardi Gallon . Williemi Browne . Thome Anderson . et Humfridi Grene juratorum . Qui dicunt—quod predictus Alexander Heron die quo obiit fuit seiscitus in dominico suo ut de feodo de et in manerio sive villa de Meldon—Ac de et in uno messuagio sive hamletto vocat' *Heron's Close* juxta Fenrother—Ac de et in uno alio messuagio sive hamleta vocata Deneham—Ac de et in medietate ville sive Hamlete de Ripplington—Ac de et in uno messuagio sive tenemento cum suis pertinentiis in Qwalton . Ac de et in uno messuagio sive tenemento in Thornton—Et ulterius—dicunt—quod predictum manerium—de Meldon tenebatur de dicta domina regina per servitium unius feodi militis ut de manerio suo de Mitford et valet per annum in omnibz exitibus ultra reprisas quinque libras—Et quod predictus Alexander Heron—obiit 30<sup>o</sup> die Septembris anno regni dicte domine regine quadragesimo . Et quod Robertus Heron est frater et heres prefati Alexandri Heron—et est etatis die captionis hujus inquisitionis viginti trium annorum et amplius &c.—(*From a copy out of the Rolls Chapel certified by JOHN KIPLING.*)

8. Inquis. 11 Oct. 7. Jac. 1.—Robertus Hearon ten. mediet' ville sive hamlett. de Ripplington de rege p̄ servic' 10 ptis feodi vnus milit' vt de mafiō suo de Whalton . obiit 1<sup>o</sup> Maij vlt' p̄terit' : Witfus fit ⁊ heres etat' tempe capçōis 12 annoꝝ ⁊ 4 mensiū.—(*Mickleton MS. in Bibl. Ep'i Dun. No. 33, fol. 210.*)

9. Will of Robert Heron, of Meldon.—My will and mynde is, that all those my lands and hereditaments lying in Meldon—That Thomas Lumsden esquier and



riage, assume any claim to right or title in the mills. This release was made on the consideration of a grant to them by the said John de Plessis of the

his assigns shall quietly have and enjoy the same during the residew of the years in his lease—and after the end of the said years—unto the right heirs of me the said Robert Heron forever—My lands teñts and hereditaments lying in Riplington after the decease of Roger Hearon my loving father I give—unto Catharine my loving wife & to my children to be equally divided amongst them.—My said wife Catharine, said Thomas Lumsden, and Josua Delaval of Ryver's Greene gent. my executors &c. dated 31 May, 1609. Witnesses Thomas Elwood scrivener . Thomas Radcliff notary public . Withm Fenwick . Peter Watson.—INVENTORY of his goods among other things:—"VIII oxen which Sir William Fenwick destrened for rent at Whitsontyd.—Item hard corne 20tie bowells £6. 13s. 4d. Item bigg 3 bowles, 39s.—Item oats 36 bowles £9."—Besides the following household furniture, viz.:—"2 fether beds 5 bolsters 6 pillowes 40s.—Item 10 coverings and 5 pe of blanketts 35s. 4d.—Item 13 quishions 2 long carpetts and 3 short carpets 16s.—Item 3 cubbords and a pressor 30s.—Item three liverie tables and five long tables 26s. 8d.—Item 3 formes 7 buffet stooles, 4 long settles & 3 chairs 16s.—Item 2 iron chimnies, 2 crookes, 3 iron barres & 4 spittes 20s.—Item 4 brasse pottes, 4 cawdrons, 2 kettles & a little pann 56s. 8d.—Item a frying pan, a bread grater, and a latten kettle 2s.—Item 5 chests & coffers & a setting sticke 5s. 4d.—Item milking vessell xi s.—Item a water sve, 3 leven tubbes, 3 butter kitts 3s.—Item a brewing tubb, 3 wort tubbes & two beare barrells 3s. 4d.—Item hemp 2s.—Item 2 bee hives 4s.—Item a cheste for corne 2s.—Item pewther vessell 30tie peaces & 16 spones 24s. 8d.—Item fowre silver spones 12s.—Item a pewther chamber pot and one of glass, a can and 4 drinking glasses 18d.—Item 5 candlesticks 2s. 4d.—Item a brasse mortar & a pestell, a bottle, and a stone pott 3s. 4d.—Item an old window cloth, with seckes, wallets, and poakes 20d.—Item a woullen wheile & wollen cards 20d. Item 4 table clothes & one ewer clothe 12s.—Item 12 yards of linen clothe 12s.—Item 3 hand towells 2 dozen & 4 table napkinges 11s.—Item one pair of curtens and vallances 12s.—Item 2 dozen trenchers 12d.—Sum £62. 16s. 9d."—(*Raines MSS.*)

11. \*.\* Roger Fenwick, of Meldon, was made de-

puty keeper and forester of the king's woods of Chopwell in 1631, as appears by the following extract from his appointment:—Omnibus—Robertus Worrall de London gen. Salutem—Cum Carolus d. g. Rex p<sup>o</sup> patent. sub sigillo cu<sup>o</sup> scac<sup>o</sup>ij dat<sup>o</sup> apud Westm. ixmo die Decemb. a. r. s. 6to constituit p<sup>o</sup>fat. Rob<sup>o</sup>tum Worrall ad officiu<sup>o</sup> & offic<sup>o</sup> custod<sup>o</sup> & fforestar<sup>o</sup> bosc. R. de Chopwell parcell<sup>o</sup> possession<sup>o</sup> Johis Swinburne attinc<sup>o</sup>—Habend<sup>o</sup> tam p<sup>o</sup> se quam sufficien<sup>o</sup> depu<sup>o</sup>t—Sciatis me constituisse Rogeru<sup>o</sup> ffenwicke de Meldon meum verum deputat<sup>o</sup> &c. Dat. 15 Oct. 1631.—(*Stanton Papers.*)

12. Commissio super capellam de Meldon.—W.—dilecto filio officiali nostro Eboracensi—In causa que super capellam de Meldon—quam Robertus de Lesseth rector ecclesie de Mitford—asserit ad suam acclesiam pertinere in curia nostra Eboracensi inter eundem magistrum Robertum ex parte una et Johannem de Northam capellam predictam ut asseritur detinentem ex altera vertitur seu verti speratur vobis cum potestate privandi distituendi seu amovendi prout de jure fuerit faciendum necnon cujuslibet coercionis canonice commitimus vices nostras. Valeatis. Dat. London V. kal. Martij anno gracie MCCC septimo et pontificatus nostri tertio.—(*Ex reg<sup>o</sup>ro Archiepi<sup>o</sup> Ebor. penes reg<sup>o</sup>rum ibid.* 18 Aug. 1827.)—J. R.

13. Reverendo—Ricardo—Dunolm. episcopo—Officialis domini archidiaconi Northumbrie—Mandatum vestrum vii idus Octobris a. d. 1317 recepi in hec verba. Ricardus &c. presentaverunt nobis religiosi viri prior et conventus ecclesie nostre Dunolm<sup>o</sup> magistrum Johannem de Nassington clericum suum ad ecclesiam de Meldon—Quocirea vobis mandamus quatenus &c. diligenter inquiratis an dicta ecclesia vacat &c. Dat. apud Dunolm 3<sup>o</sup> die Oct. & consecrationis nostre anno sexto. Auctoritate igitur hujus mandati diligentem feci inquisitionem per dominos Robertum de Bothal . Willielmum de Whelpington . Johannem de Stannington ecclesiarum rectores . dominos Willielmum de Novo Castro . Johannem de Tynemwe . Philippum de Neuton in Glendale . Robertum de Chevelingham . Johannem de Ponteland . Gilbertum de Newburn ecclesiarum vicarios dominos Johannem de Prudhow . Nicholaum Tyok . Thomam de Routhebery & Willielmum de Werkeword capellanos parochiales de Novo Castro . Qui dicunt jurati

manor of Meldon, as was more circumstantially set forth in the writings between the parties respecting this transaction.<sup>e</sup> Seven years after, the same

<sup>e</sup> Cart. Rid. p. 80; II. i. 279.

quod dicta ecclesia vacat et vacavit fere a festo Sancti Marci Evangeliste a. d. 1316 per admissionem domini Roberti ultimi rectoris ejusdem ad vicariam de Herteburne quam vicar iam idem Robertus possidet. Item dicunt quod religiosi viri prior et conventus ecclesie Dunelm' sunt veri patroni ejusdem t' ultimo tempore pacis presentaverunt t' sunt in possessione presentandi t' valet annuatim decem marcas. Non est pensionaria nec litigiosa &c. Data apud Novum Castrum super Tynam iii<sup>o</sup> idus Oct. a. d. 1316.—(*Reg. Eccles. Dunelm. I. fol. 110.*)

"In expens' clicoꝝ apud Novū castrū circa Ecclesiam de Meldon—vij s. viij d."—(*Ea Rot. Burs. Eccl' Dunelm. a<sup>o</sup>. 1316.*)

#### RECTORS OF MELDON.

*John de Tinnue*, presented by Sir Roger Bertram.—(*III. ii. 50.*)

*Odonel de Ford*, presented by Sir Roger Bertram on the death of Tinnue.—(*Id.*)

*Simon de Bitterley*, collated by Robert de Stichell, bishop of Durham.—(*Id.*)

*Roger de Askeby*, collated by Rob. de Insula, bishop of Durham.—(*Id.*)

*John de Norham*, presented by the prior and convent of Durham.—1280—1310.

*Galfrid de Edenham*, presented by the P. & C. of D. about the year 1310, when their suit with the canons of Lanercost ended. He resigned Oct. 3, 1315, for Woodhorn.—(*See Coniscliff.*) On the death of one Adam de Thornton, a parishioner of Meldon, his best animal and best garment, according to the custom of these parts, were due to the rector of Meldon as a mortuary: but the abbot of Newminster, in Thornton's last sickness, drove away his best horse and detained it, to the prejudice of this Galfrid de Edenham, who complained to bishop Killawe of the injury done him, and the bishop referred the matter to the archbishop of York.—(*Raine's MSS.*)

*Robert de Tymparon* was appointed a prebendary of Auckland, 23 May, 1313.—(*Kellawe's Reg. fol. 84.*); presented to Meldon, 6 Id. Nov. 1315; ordained priest in 1316.—(*Id. f. 164.*); presented to Hartburne, after

the death of John de Percy, 4 July, 1316.—(*Id. f. 167.*); resigned in 1316.

*John de Nassington*, on whose presentation there was an inquest holden 3d Oct. 1316, upon the right of the prior and convent of Durham to the patronage to this church, which was found to belong to them. The jurors were Robert, rector of Bothale; Hugh, rector of Qwelpington; John, rector of Stanyngton; William, vicar of Newcastle; John, vicar of Tynemwe; Philip, vicar of Newton, in Glendale; Thos. vicar of Alnham; John, vicar of Ponteland; and Gilbert, vicar of Newburne; and John de Prudhou, Nicholas Tyak, Thomas de Rouchestre and Wm de Ireby, parochial chaplains in Newcastle.—(*Evid. Supra, p. 7, No. 13.*)

This John de Nassington, at the time of his presentation, was official general of the bishop of Durham.

*William de Darlington*, in 1354, exchanged Meldon for Stamfordham, with Alan de Ulkiston.—(*Hatfield's Reg. fol. 34.*)

*Alan de Ulkiston* was vicar of Stamfordham from 1326 till 1354, when he became rector by exchange as above.

*William Pulhore*, chaplain, presented 26th June, 1364.

*Nicholas de Ingelby* exchanged Meldon with John de Ingelby, for the vicarage of Bywell Peter, 22 July, 1369.—(*Hatf. Reg. f. 67.*)

*John de Ingleby*, as above.

*John de Galeway* resigned 29 June, 1378, for the church of St. Peter the Less, in York, when there was another inquest on the right of patronage to this rectory.—(*Hatf. Reg. fol. 143 b. 145 b.*)

*Reginald Porter*, clerk, instituted 19 Sep. 1378.—(*Id. fol. 150.*); vicar of Pitlington and master of St. Edmund's Hosp. in Newcastle.—(*v. Hutchn. & Brand.*)

*William de Graystones* had a mandate from the bishop, 1st March, 1381, for his induction into this church, after the resignation of it by Reginald Porter.

*Richard de Thornton* was rector here in 1382, as appears by a "Procuratorium" of his in the 2nd Box in the Treasury of Durham.

*John de Riggeton* resigned in 1384; was vicar of Hesleden in 1380.—(*Surtees, I. 50.*)



Walter de Camboe obtained a licence, from Edward the First, of free warren in Meldon, and the adjoining manor of Revehow, as well as in Camboe,

*William Marmill*, presented 31 May, 1384, on the resignation of Riggeton.

*John Burgeys*, presented 11 June, 1384, having made an exchange with Marmill.

*Robert de Aukland*, presented 2 Oct. 1387; vicar of Hartburn from 1362 to 1364, and again in 1375.

*Henry Flynton* exchanged Edmundbires with Robert de Aukland for this place, to which he was presented 15 Jan. 1411.

*Henry Driffild* occurs as rector here in 1425; but is this right? One of the same name was rector of Ilderton from 1378 to 1415, when he died.—(*Rand.* 11.)

*Thomas Hebbeldon, LL. D.* occurs as licentiate in law, 17 Dec. 1425; chancellor and examining chaplain to the bishop of Durham, 17 Dec. 1429—(*Langl. Reg. f.* 162); continued chaplain till 1432; presented to Meldon, 5 May, 1430, on the death of Henry Flynton; and, July 7, exchanged the living of Boldon, in the county of Durham, for the rectory of Welleton, in Yorkshire.—(*Ib.* 169.) On Dec. 29, 1431, collated to the deanery of Auckland; resigned Meldon, 30 Dec. 1431.—(*Ib. fol.* 183.) By his will, which is dated 21 June, 1435, and proved 18 July same year, he left 20s. to the parish church of Meldon.—(*Ib.* 220.)

*William Doncastre*, dean of Auckland, on the death of Hebbeldon, presented 20 April, 1436, and again 22 April, 1437; vicar of Bedlington, in 1418 and 1419; in 1420, made guardian of the spiritualties of the prior and convent of Durham, in Allertonshire.—(*Reg. III. f.* 76. b.)

*Alexander Surtees*, presented 25 July, 1439, on the death of Doncastre.—(*Id.* 239.)

*William Essby*, chaplain, presented 12 March, 1440, on the resignation of Surtees.—(*Id.* 262.)

*Richard Kighley* (in *Randall Riley*) presented 1453, p. m. Essby. He was also vicar of Mitford.

*Adam Morland*, bachelor of canon and civil law, presented 25 April, 1467, on the resignation of Kighley. He resigned this living in the house of John Tyele, succentor of Salisbury Cathedral, 3 Oct. 1474.—(*Id.* 215.)

*John Clerk, LL. D.*, canon regular of Carlisle, presented 8 Sep. 1474, on the resignation of Morland; and had a dispensation from the pope to hold this living

with his other preferments.—(*Reg. IV. fol.* 212); rector of Rothbury from 1512 to 1523.

*George Heron*, presented 27 March, 1487, on the death of Clerk.—(*Reg. V. fol.* 3.)

*Christopher Wardell, LL. B.*, presented 5 Oct. 1503, after the resignation of Heron—(*Id. fol.* 77); vicar of Aycliffe, Durham, in 1520.

*John Lambe*, chaplain, presented 10 April, 1506, after the resignation of Wardell—(*Id. f.* 80); summoned to a visitation in the Gallilee of the cathedral church of Durham, 4 Oct. 1507—(*Id. fol.* 88); resigned Meldon, before proper witnesses, in the cell of Jarrow.

*Anthony Heron*, presented 9 Aug. 1515, on the resignation of Lambe.—(*Id. fol.* 160.)

*Edward Fenwick*, presented 20 Jan. 1516, after the death of Anthony Heron.—(*Id. fol.* 170.)

*Thomas Davison*, presented 25 Feb. 1573, by the bishop of Durham by lapse—(*Reg. in Cur. Consist. Dunelm, fol.* 70); vicar of Longhorsey from 1573 to 1582; curate of Alnwick from 1577 to the time of his death in 1582.

*Henry Duxfield*, presented 6 Oct. 1575, after the resignation of Davison—(*Reg. Whittingham, 2 fol.* 338. b.); vicar of Bolam from 1578 to 1587.

*Humphrey Greene*, presented 3 Oct. 1587, p. m. Duxfield—(*Math. Reg.* 158, 160); curate of Cramlington, 29 Oct. 1621; curate of Bothal, 1585; vicar of Bolam, 1587.

*Thomas Whitacres*, presented 5 Oct. 1602, after the resignation of Greene.—(*Reg. James, f.* 158.)

*John Wood, A. B.*, presented 12 Jan. 1610, p. m. Whitacres. A writ was issued out of the Exchequer against him, 1628, for £6.—(*Swinb. MSS. iii.* 247.) In 1637 and 1638, there were proceedings against him before the High Commission Court, in which he was charged with having "neglected, if not deserted, the cure of Meldon, of which he was parson;" and after time being given him for answering, he "by his counsel moved—That his cure of Meldon was supplied by a sufficient minister, and that he could not personally reside thereon by reason of the want of an house, which he was about to build, at his great charge, and that the serving of the cure, and repairing of the house, did take up the most part if not all the profits of the said rec-

Shaftoe, Denum, and Colwell;<sup>f</sup> and the lands of this manor, on the death of the mesne proprietor, in 1367, were found to be holden of that branch of the

<sup>f</sup> Meldon Evid. No. I.

tory," &c. &c.—(*From the Book of Proceedings, &c. in the Lib. of Dur. Cath.*)

*Thomas Bendlowes* held Meldon with Mitford from 1652 to 1660, which livings were united by the parliamentary commission. He resided in the parsonage house at Meldon; but after the Restoration, became a barrister and a justice of peace. He died between 1705 and 1708. For some notice respecting the antient family of Bendlowes, see Whitaker's *Richmond*, and Surtees's *Dur.* ii. 15, 16.

*John Wood*, restored in 1660. He was rector of ..... in Yorkshire, and died in 1675, sixty-five years from the date of his first presentation to Meldon.

*George Forster*, ordained priest 24 Sep. 1637; instituted to Bolam in 1640; presented to Meldon, 15 April, 1675, after the death of Wood.—(*See under Bolam II. i. 340, 341.*) The farm which Forster is there stated to have taken, was in Low Angerton, at the foot of the hill upon which his church stands. Leaver, the intruder, during his short incumbency, set about rebuilding the vicarage house at Bolam; and, whilst the work was in progress, Forster frequently walked up the hill, gave the masons and carpenters a shilling for drink, and would say to them, "work on, my bonny lads, I'll be back again by and bye."—(*Bolam Regr.*) His eldest son settled at Rugley, par. Alnwick.

*Charles Pye, A. B.*, of Christ's Col. Camb., ordained deacon in *Dur. Cath.* 20 Sep. 1685; presented to Meldon in 1695; buried, at Morpeth, 27 Nov. 1726. He collected and left many useful papers respecting the rights of this living, which fell into the hands of Mr Raine, the present rector, who is intending to erect a monument to Mr Pye's memory in this church.

*William Noble, A. M.*, presented 29 Nov. 1726, after the death of Pye. Curate of Kyloe, 1739; also of Bel-ford. At the primary visitation of bishop Trevor, in 1754, he certified that his curate, Mr Gordon, vicar of Mitford, read prayers and preached here once a month on the Sunday afternoons, which was the only service then performed. He died at Kyloe in 1762.

*Isaac Nelson*, 1762; vicar of Mitford, 1759; drowned

at one of the stepping-stones between Mitford and Morpeth, Friday, 20 March, 1772.

*Richard Witton*, curate of Hartburn, presented 20 July, 1772, p. m. Nelson; perpetual curate of Rock and Rennington, at which last place he died, 27 Feb. 1820. He was a long time curate of Hartburn.

*William Smould Temple*, presented 20 July, p. m. Witton; vicar of Dalton-le-Dale, Co. Durham; and minor canon of Durham Cathedral.

*James Raine, M. A.*, principal surrogate of the Consistory Court of Durham, and librarian of Durham Cathedral, presented 20 July, 1822, on the cession of Temple. The author is indebted to Mr Raine for the greater part of the materials for the history of this parish, and for the wood-cuts of the seals which accompany it, both in this volume, and in part iii. vol. ii. pp. 51 and 55; besides numerous other valuable contributions to the work, acknowledged in the prefaces of the volumes in which they are inserted.

**PATRONAGE, &c.**—This living is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Durham; valued at £4. 7s. 11d. in the king's books, is discharged from the payment of 8s. 9½d. yearly tenths, and pays 4s. 4d. episcopal procurations.

**THE PARISH REGISTERS** begin in 1706, and contain the following entry:—"Thomas Middleton and Rebecca Guy, of Rivergreen, extra parochial, were married at Meldon Chapel, being nighest at hand, 21 Sep. 1759."

The following extracts from them, respecting the family of Coul, four brothers and four sisters, were made Nov. 1, 1827, when all of them were living, and their united ages amounted to 625 years, and the average age of each to 78:—"John Coul, born Dec. 13, 1739, and died in Nov. 1827; William, born Oct. 9, 1741; Anne, born Sep. 2, 1744; Jane, born May 10, 1749; Eliz. born April 27, 1751; Robert, born May 22, 1753; Joseph, born April 18, 1755; Mary, born August 18, 1759." They had also a brother named James, who was born August 13, 1756, but died two days after.



Fenwicks, who, by the female line, were the representatives of the Camboe family,<sup>s</sup> by military service, and the payment of 6s. 8d. a year; but, on the

<sup>s</sup> See Evid. 5, c.; and II. i. 284, 285.

**PRESENTATIONS.**—Morpeth, 7 April, 1556.—Meldon. Offic' dñi contra Rog. Heron gen. p fornicac. cū Margeria Softlie, &c. Penance enjoyned "vest' lineis in eccia sua duob; dieb; dñicis," but commuted by the payment of 20s. to the fabric of the church of Meldon. 28 Mar. 1599.—Meldon. Offic' con. guard.—There church is downe & unslated in default of Roger Heron, who hath all the lyving of the parish in his hands, &c.

**MELDON CHURCH** was many years without covering or walls, and was rebuilt and repaired by the charity of Dr. Thos. Eden (official of the Dean and Chapter of Durham), in the year 1736, and is now covered decently with slate; "and I myself purchased a decent pulpit and reading desk, and a full set of pews, with Dr. Eden's money, out of a given-over meeting-house in Morpeth. The church-yard is a part of Meldon farm; but still retains its own known bounders."—Aug. 1.—Geo. Gordon, curate.—(*Randall's MSS. I. 352.*)

**CHURCH PLATE.**—A chalice and paten of silver were presented to the church by the present incumbent.

**INSCRIPTION** on a grave-stone in the floor of the aisle of the church:—"Here lyeth the body of Mr Arthure Skinner, who was a faithfull frind and sarvant of Sir John Swinburne, Bart. Jan. 27. 1667." The arms on the stone are defaced; but the boar's head of the Swinburnes in the crest is still plain. Sir John Swinburne resided here in 1667 and 1668, while Capheaton Castle was rebuilding.

**THE ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS** made on the Meldon estate and its appurtenances, under the direction of the Governors of Greenwich Hospital, are described in the following manner in their Report, in 1813:—"With the exception of Hartburn-grange, and Moor-farms, and Lorbottle tithes, which were let in 1805, the whole of this estate was re-let in 1809, and the rent increased from £2094 16s. to £4509 14s. A new arrangement of the lands at Meldon was made at the last letting; and the farms, which were principally appropriated to grazing, were converted to tillage, whereby the rent was greatly increased. Additional buildings of course became necessary on this estate, which, with the expence of rebuilding decayed offices, amounted

(including a thrashing machine to go by water, stipulated for in the proposal for Meldon-park farm) to £7400, and the fencing and draining on about 3700 acres of cultivated land to £4000. The whole of these farms are in the highest possible state of cultivation, and are considered as models for the imitation of the surrounding country. Upwards of 50 acres have been planted since the visitation, with oak, ash, beech, elm, larch, and fir, all of which are rapidly improving. The timber in the ancient woodlands, containing about 140 acres, has been lately thinned, and is in general in a thriving condition, but not any part has yet attained its full growth. It is estimated to be worth £5000."

According to a statement of the "Accounts of the Establishment, Estates, Officers, and Management of Greenwich Hospital," printed by the House of Commons in 1822, the sum of £206 14s. was expended in repairing, and £198 17s. 8d. in building, in 1819; £191 4s. 3d. in repairing, £40 in extending, and £128 3s. 4d. in building, in 1820; £180 12s. in repairing, £185 11s. 5d. in extending, and £284 in building, in 1821, upon Meldon and other estates, among which are included East Thornton and Hartburn-grange estates, in the parish of Hartburn, with the rectorial rights over the greater part of that parish; and the farm, called the Whitelees, in the parish of Elsdon.

The only antient **WATER CORN MILL** known to have existed upon the Meldon estate, stood at the foot of the Temple-bank, a little within the west wall of the park, and about 100 yards below the dam or wearhead of the present mill, which dam was made for the race of a fulling-mill, built on the south side of the water in 1788, and pulled down when the present excellent and sweetly situated mill and farm premises, called *Meldon Park*, were built in 1809.

**MEG**, or, as some call her, **THE MAID OF MELDON**, was, according to tradition, a person of considerable celebrity in her day as a witch and a miser; and since her death, has continued the subject of many a winter evening's ghost tale. That she was *Margaret Selby*, the mother of sir Wm. Fenwick, of Meldon, is I think plain from the following circumstances. After her



death of Thomas Heron, in 1404, one-fourth of it was found to be holden under the king in chief, by knight's service, and only three-fourths of it under Alan de Fenwick; while, in the time of queen Elizabeth, a jury found that

death, she used to go and come from Meldon by a subterraneous coach road to Hartington Hall, which was her residence after her husband's death. The entry into this underground way at Hartington was by a very large whinstone in the Hart, called the *battling stone*, from its being used to beat or *battle* the lie out of webs upon, in the bleaching season. Some years since, in repairing Hartington Hall, and removing a thick coat of white-wash from the walls of the most westerly room in the second story, the stucco work was found to be ornamented with family pictures, one of which some old persons remembered to have seen before it was covered, and said it was always called *Meg of Meldon*. Like a picture of the same lady, which was at Seaton Delaval in 1810, this was habited in a round hat with a large brim tied down at each ear, and in a stuff gown turned up nearly to the elbows, with a vandyked sleeve of linen; the whole shoulders were covered with a thickly gathered ruff or frill. Portraits said to be of her and her husband, sir Wm. Fenwick, are preserved at Ford Castle. The traditional superstitions of the neighbourhood say that, as a retribution for her covetous disposition and practice in unearthly arts, her spirit was condemned to wander seven years and rest seven years. During the season she had to walk her nightly rounds, she was the terror of the country from Morpeth to Hartington Hall. The places of her most usual resort were those in which she had bestowed her hoarded treasure—places she always abandoned after her pelf was found and turned to useful purposes. Many nights of watching and penance are said to have been spent over a well a little to the south east of Meldon Tower, where she had deposited a bull's hide full of gold, which has never yet been discovered, though the present unbelieving generation can never see the phantom of its departed owner performing its vigils over it. Several large fortunes, within the last century, are attributed to the discovery of bags of her gold. The most frequent scene of her midnight vagaries was about Meldon Bridge, along the battlements of which she was often seen running in the form of a little dog. But she was Proteus-like, and appeared in a thousand forms, lights, and colours, flickering over the Wansbeck, or under a fine

row of beech trees by the river side, in the lane between the bridge and Meldon Park. One of her most favorite forms was that of a beautiful woman. The people of Meldon, however, became so familiarized with her appearance, as to say when she passed them, "there goes *Meg of Meldon*." The ceiling of Meldon school-house once gave way with the weight of a bag of her money, while the master was out at his dinner, and the varlets, who were fortunate enough to be in, and devouring the contents of their satchels at the time, had a rich scramble for it. Another of her haunts was in an antient stone coffin on the site of Newminster Abbey, where those who had the gift of seeing ghosts, have seen her sitting in a doleful posture for many nights together. This coffin was called by the country people, *the trough of the Maid of Meldon*; and water found in it, was a specific in removing warts, and curing many inveterate complaints. Such are the fables with which the calumny of an ignorant and superstitious age aspersed the character and the memory of a person, who was probably much more enlightened and virtuous than her credulous contemporaries. So bad a name may not, however, owe all its origin to the wickedness of wondering gossips. If she was, as they say, a pitiless, money-getting matron, she could not be a greater curse to the poor of her neighbourhood, than vain extravagant mothers are to their families. The investment of her fortune in the mortgage of Meldon, and the hard case of young Heron being forced to join in conveying the antient seat and lands of his ancestors to her son, while they tell no good tale, either for her or the Fenwick family, were circumstances likely enough to cause a strong popular feeling in favour of the ousted heir, and as strong a hatred to his wealthy oppressors.

MICHAEL DE MELDON, in 1312, brought his brief of *Utrum vers un tenant*—(*Year Book, I. 394*); and 16 October, 1313, was included in the pardon to the earl of Lancaster and his adherents, for the murder of Peter de Gaveston.—(*Rymer i. 23, 231. 2nd Ed.*)

The Author is indebted to Mr Lenox, of Meldon, and Mr Wailes, of Meldon Park, for information respecting this parish, and civilities to himself.



the whole of it was holden of the crown by the service of one knight's fee as of the manor of Mitford.<sup>h</sup> The escheats, however, with respect to tenure, often vary, and both in that and other respects are contradictory.

The *mesne lord* of this manor, in 1165, was John Fitz-Simon, who held it by the service of one knight's fee.<sup>i</sup> This person often occurs as a witness to deeds in the Brinkburn and Plessy charters, and was succeeded in his possessions by one of the same name, who is mentioned in the Testa de Nevill as holding "Meldon and Prestwic," of Roger Bertram, baron of Mitford, by one knight's fee and a half of the old feoffment. John Fitz-Simon also gave lands in "Whittingham, Thrownton, and Barton," to the priory of Brinkburn;<sup>j</sup> and 19 Hen. III., 1235, a fine was levied between John Fitz-Simon, as petitioner, and Michael, the son of Michael and Alice his wife, and Constance and Maud de Flamville, Alice's sisters, as tenants, respecting four carucates of land in Thrownton, Barton, and Glantedon, two of which were acknowledged to be the right of the petitioner.<sup>k</sup> From the time of this last John Fitz-Simon, I find no mention of the *mesne* proprietors of this place till 1360, when Isabella de Denom paid a fine of 100s. to the crown for a licence to acquire certain tenements here, and in Molesden, in the parish of Mitford;<sup>l</sup> and, in one of the inquests after her death, in 1367, her property here is described as entailed upon her and her heirs male by her late husband William de Denom, with remainder to their daughter Margery, and that it was then in the hands of tenants at will. It seems, however, that she left no surviving male issue; but that her estate descended in shares to her four daughters and their children, with whom all connection with the future history of this place seems to be broken off, excepting in the feeble link, which conveys the purparty of her daughter, Isabella de Riggesby, to sir William and sir John Heron, of Ford, before Isabella de Denom's death, in 1367;<sup>m</sup> after which time, it seems certain that sir William Heron's son Thomas, and his descendants, continued upon it till a mortgage, in the time of James the First, put it into the strong gripe of the family of Fenwick, from whom it passed by a co-heiress to the Radcliffes, of Dilston, earls of Derwentwater, and from them by forfeiture to the crown, by which it was given to the Governors of Greenwich Hospital, the present lords of Meldon.

<sup>h</sup> Evid. 7.

<sup>i</sup> Lib. Nig. 331.

<sup>j</sup> Brink. Cart. fol. 61.

<sup>k</sup> Harl. MS. 294, from Brinkb. Cart. fol. 92.

<sup>l</sup> III. ii. 327.

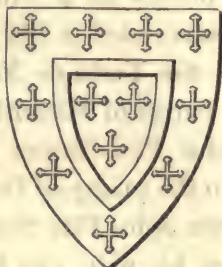
<sup>m</sup> Evid. 5, a, b, c.

## Arms of the Lords of Meldon.

See p. 3.

No. 1.—BERTRAM.

No. 2.—BERTRAM.

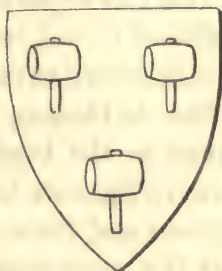


No. 3.—CAMBOE.

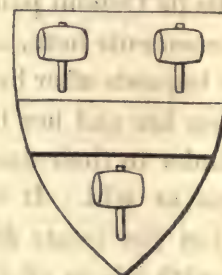


No. 9.—RADCLIFFE, FENWICK, &amp;c.

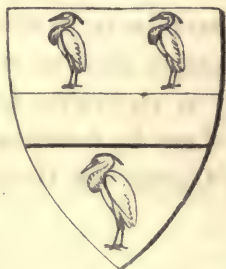
No. 4.—DENOM.



No. 5.—DENOM.



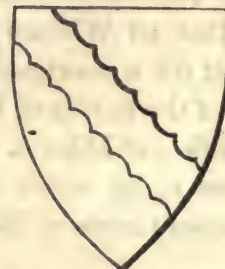
No. 6.—HERON.



No. 7.—FENWICK.



No. 8.—RADCLIFFE.



Contributed by the Rev. James Raine, A. M., Rector of Meldon.



## PEDIGREE OF DENOM, OF MELDON.

1.—Robert de Denom, whose son John had a release, Ap. 24, 1315, from John de Cambhou, of a rent of 20s. a year out of the manor of Whittington.—(Evid. 3, a.)

2.—1. John de Denom occurs as a party—Margaret ....., who re-married to a fine respecting Ogle, in 1303.—(II. John Gernon.—(Hart. MS. 224.) i. 388.) He was one of the "men at arms" in Northumberland, whose names were returned into chancery in 1314.

—(Cott. MS. C. ii. fol. 56.) He died in 1328, seized of lands, &c. in Offerton, Pencher-wood, the Wodehal in West Herrington, half of Coxhow, and Herdwyk near Hesyden, in co. Dur.—(Surtees, i. 192. See also Denom notes, below.)

2. William de Denom, brother and heir of John de Denom, was 60 years old in 1328.—(Surt. i. 192.) In 1338, he held some office under the prior of Durham, for which he had a stipend of 40s. a year, for several years, till 1349, and for which many of his receipts are dated at "Camhus," (Evid. 4) of which ville bishop Beaumont gave him a sixth part, besides 30 acres of land in Chabington, and lands in Cornhall and Gosewick, in North Durham.—(Reg. ii. 327, 328.) There is an inquest after his death, dated in 1350, when he was found to have holden one-third part of Cambhous and one-half of West-Slykburne.—(Surt. i. 192.) A person of the same name made a considerable figure as a statesman and a lawyer, in the beginning of the 14th century. Wm de Devon (properly Denom) and John de Duddon served in parliament for Northumberland, in 1306, instead of John de Vaux and Roger de Corbet, who were detained in the county on account of war.—(Palg. Writs, i. 172.) In 1312, he occurs as temporal chancellor to Richard Kellow, bishop of Durham.—(Hutch. Dur. i. 322, Svo. Ed.) In Oct. 1327, he was joined with Henry Percy to negotiate a peace with Scotland; and on Nov. 23, in the same year, was on a commission for the same purpose.—(Rot. Scot. i. 223.) At the assizes at Nottingham, in 1329, and at Derby, in 1330, he pleaded for the king under the statute de quo waranto, William de Harle, at the same times, presiding as one of the judges.—(Placita de q. w. 133, &c. 610. See also Harle pedigree, II. i. 239, gen. 6.) In March, 1333, he was appointed one of the barons of the exchequer; (III. ii. 367) in June, in the same year, the king sent him on a mission into Yorkshire, to give the commissioners for raising forces in that county the benefit of his advice; (Rot. Scot. i. 245) at Newcastle, August 2, he was made chief justice of Berwick; and Oct. 20, in consideration of his being stationed there for some time to transact the legal affairs of the crown, the chamberlain of Berwick had orders to pay him all reasonable expences during his stay, and in travelling between that place and York.—(Id. 259.) Numerous inquests were holden, at Berwick, before him and Thomas de Bamburgh, principally respecting forfeited property.—(Id. 264, 268.) His opinions and reasonings on cases reported in the Year Books show, that he was a skilful lawyer and a subtle casuist.

Sybill, to whose son William, his uncle Wm, son of Robert de Denom, gave all his lands in Denum and Wallington, excepting a rent of 12s. a year, which John de Wallington paid to him out of Wallington.—(Evid. 3, b.)

Isabella .....—(See Surt. i. 20.) In 1359, she gave 20 marks to the crown for the manors of Cambowes & Silkeburne-west, and for other lands; (III. ii. 326.) and, in the following year, she paid 100s. for a licence for acquiring certain tenements in MELDON and Molesdon.—(Id. 327.) There are two inquests after her death; the first, holden in the castle of Newcastle, 8 Sep. 1367, states the following particulars, viz.:—That she died seized of lands and tenements in Meldon to her and her heirs male by her husband Wm de Denom; rem. to her daur. Margery:—That her said husband died without issue male: that she held Meldon in capite by knight's service: that the lands there were in the hands of tenants at will, and yielded a rent of £4 a year: that she was also seized in fee of lands in Molesdon, which were parcel of her lands in Meldon, and holden by her in capite, and of her by tenants at will, and yielded a rent of 20s. a year: that she held in fee half the manor of Riplington, which also was in the hands of tenants at will, and yielded a rent of 20s. a year: that she had also in fee, a messuage and 20 acres of land in Chopington: that finding herself languishing in the grasp of death, she ordered herself to be taken from her manor house at Camboys to the chapel there, for the fraudulent purpose of enfeofing sir John de Strivelyn and his heirs in that manor, and in lands in West Dichburn and Bedlington, and thereby of cheating the king of his issues and profits out of her estates in these places—to which charge sir John de Strivelyn, personally, at Westminster, answered, that the lands which the inquest stated to be in West Dichburne, were in West Slykeburn; and that Isabella de Denom, in her lifetime, demised her lands there, and in Chopington & Bedlington, to him, and to his son John (who was since dead), for the term of their lives, with rem. to Isabella, daur. of Richard Scot, and her issue; rem. to Agnes de Dudden, and her heirs, for ever; and that they the said sir John de Strivelyn and his son John let the said possessions to the said Isabella for 40 years, at £40 a year, which term was the only interest she had in them.—(Evid. 5, a, b.) The second inquest was also holden in the castle of Newcastle, in the following Lent, and stated that she held nothing in capite; but that she had been enfeofed in the manors of Meldon and Riplington jointly with her husband, to them and their issue: that after the death of her husband, she enfeofed Richard Scot in these places, of which she died seized in fee and right: that Meldon was holden of Robert Fenwick by knight's service, and the payment of 6s. 8d.; and Riplington, of Thomas of Riplington, by fealty, and the service of a penny a year: and that Meldon was worth £4, and Riplington 20s. a year: that she died on the Saturday after the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross last past.—(Evid. 5, c.) It is plain from the Orignalla, that Edw. III. in 1368, put her lands in Chopington, West Sleekburn, and Bedlington, into the custody of John de Strivelyn.—(III. ii. 331.)

3.—1. Edmund de Denom. According to the Heron pedigree, Wm Heron purchased lands at Thornton, near Norham, &c. in 1346, of Edward, son of Wm de Denom.—(Claus. Ep'i Hadf. 2 dors. 2 sch. rot. i. No. 16.) He held the manor of Pespole, of which he died seized before 1350. The inquest after his death was in 1353.—(Surt. i. 20, 192.) See an engraving of his seal: a fess between three mallets, p. 14, No. 5.

2. William, son of William de Denom, in 1336, had a grant of meadow ground, called Milnfordhaugh, from John de Ogle; and, in 1344, released lands in the same township to Robert de Ogle.—(II. i. 387.)

1. Lucy de Denom married Richard Scot, de Denom 1353 and 1359. She died before 1368, without issue. Her husband, by deed without date, released to Wm de Menville, all their lands and rents in Pespole, Eden, &c. in coun. Dur.; (Surt. i. 20, 192) and she, by fine, conveyed the reversion of a fourth part of the manors of Meldon and Riplington to sir William and sir John Heron.—(Evid. 5, c.)

4.—Hugh Gallon, 34 years old in 1368.—(Evid. 5, c.) Sold a quarter of Pespole in 1358.—(Surtees, i. 20.)

1. Henry Scot, son and heir, aged 17, 1353; (Evid. 5, c.) a co-heir of Edmund de Denom.

2. Richard Scot, jun. son and heir of Margery Scot, was 30 years old in 1368, when he sold a quarter of Pespole.—(Surt. i. 192, & Evid. 5, a.)

3. Isabella, daur. of Richard Scot, and her children, in remainder for West Slykeburn after the death of John de Strivelyn and his son John.—(Evid. 5, b.)

Robert Galeway was 24 years old in 1368.—(Evid. 5, c.) Sold a quarter of Pespole in 1364.—(Surt. i. 20.)



**DENOM NOTES.**—Master Adam de Denom, clerk, in the time of Henry the Third, was witness to a deed by which Guy Darreins conveyed several parcels of land in Whittonstall to William, son of William de Camhowe, clerk; (*L.* 223) and Master Adam de Denom is the first witness to a deed, in 1284, respecting common of pasture in Capheaton.—(*III.* #. 31.) He was probably a law-man; in fact, his designation, *clerk*, imports that he was a conveyancer.

Richard de Denom was a witness to a deed, by which Hugh de Gosebeck, a descendant of the barons of Bolam, released to his sister's husband, Robert de Bepol, all claim he had to lands in South Middleton.—(*II.* i. 334, *gen.* 6, & *note* s.) On 22 Sept. 1278, he occurs as a manucaptor for John de Belshowe.—(*Palgrave's Writs*, i. 215.)

Edward the Second, in the 17th year of his reign, appointed John de Denom warden of the castle of Horeston, and

Highwarden, of the king's chase and parks of Duffieldfrith.—(*Abb. Rot. Orig.* 17 Ed. 2, *Ro.* 11.) In 1337, the *heir* of John de Denom enjoyed a rent of 7s. out of a tenement in Berwick, which he had obtained by a grant from the crown; (*Id.* 492.) and, 13 June, 1347, the king issued a mandate to the chamberlain of Berwick to restore to Catharine de Latham, the lands in Morthington and Longformacus, in Berwickshire, which Thomas de Dalton and Margery his wife had granted to her, the reversion of which lands, after the death of Agnes de Morthington, Edward the Third had granted to John de Denom and his heirs, for his good services, and after his death descended to his sister and heir the said Margery de Dalton.—(*Rot. Scot.* i. 698.) John de Denom was constituted warden of Berwick, 26 Sep. 1334; (*Id.* 281) and sheriff of Stirling, 3 Nov. 1335.—(*Id.* 386.)

Such is the history of the family of the Denoms, in which Meldon merges into darkness and mystery, till it rises again in the famous and powerful family of the Herons.

#### PEDIGREE OF THE HERONS, OF MELDON.

1.—Sir Wm Heron, of Ford Castle, chevalier, and sir John Heron, chevalier, had a grant by fine from Isabella de Riggesby, fourth daur. of William de Denom, of the reversion of the fourth part of the manor of Meldon, which ought to have reverted to them and their heirs after her death.

2.—1. Sir John Heron, of Ford Castle, knt.

2. Thomas Heron, in an inquest at Newcastle, in 1403, is called *Tho. Heron, senior, of Meldon*.—(*Waltis*, ii. 140.) The inquest after his death is dated 20 Sep. 5 Hen. IV. 1404, and sets forth that he died seized in fee tail to him and the heirs of his body, of Meldon, with its appurtenances, a quarter of Alan de Fenwick, by a rent of 6s. 4d., its value being then £10 a year beyond reprises. He also died seized of a quarter part of Denom, and possessions in "Walton" (Whalton), "Rofehow" (Rivergreen), Thornton, Fenrother, and Tyrtellington.—(*III.* #. 264.)

3. Roger Heron.

4. William Heron, the Blind, whose great grand-daur. and heiress married sir John Heron, of Ford Castle. This sir William resided at Simonburne Castle.

5. Walter Heron, youngest son, married Cecilia, da. and heir. of John de Lisle, of Chipchase, and became the progenitor of the Herons of that place.

3.—Nicholas Heron was proprietor of the tower of Meldon, about the year 1416.—(*III.* i. 28.) The record of the proof of his age, which is in the tower of London, is much decayed; but enough of it remains to prove, that he was son and heir of Thomas Heron, deceased, that he was born at Meldon, baptized in the church there, and 21 years old on the feast of the conversion of St Paul, 25 Jan. 1407.—(*Evid.* 6.)

2. Thos. Heron, jun. supposed to be living in 1403. (*See Gen.* 2, No. 2.)

4.—Thomas Heron, of Meldon. This, and the two following descents, are from a skeleton pedigree, without dates, in Vincent's Northumberland.—(*Her. Col. No.* 149, *folio* 23.)

#### 5.—Thomas Heron, of Meldon.

6.—1. Roger Heron, died s. p.

2. Alexander Heron, of Meldon. Was this the Alexander Heron, of Meldon, who claimed to be heir to the Ford estates after the death of sir Wm Heron, of Ford, 8 July, 1535, aged 59, leaving Elizabeth, his grand-daughter, then 3 years old, his heir? which Elizabeth married Thomas Carr, who, after a great feud between him and the Herons, eventually succeeded to the estates of his wife's grandfather. Alexander Heron, of Meldon, Thomas Fenwick, of Littleharle, and John Dent, of Byker, were enfeoffed as trustees in the manor of Stanton, by Margery Fenwick, 5 Aug. 1535.—(*Stanton Papers*.) Alexander Heron, of Meldon, esq. is also in a list of the gentlemen of the middle marches, in 1550; (*III.* #. 246) was a commissioner for inclosures in the same district in 1552.—(*Border Laws*, 332.) In March, 1557, Ralph Fenwick, of Stanton, put him, and Gerard Heron, of Riplington, in trust, for all his manor of Stanton, and other lands.—(*Stanton Papers*.)—In 1568, he held the ville of Meldon, Heron's Close, with certain lands in Morpeth, Deneham, Thropple, and Whalton.—(*Laws. MS. fol.* 17.) He could not write his name, as appears from his making his mark to an order taken for fortifying the middle marches in 1560.—(*Cott. MS. Calig. B. v.* 50.)

Margery, sister and heir of sir Thos. Gray? She, and her other 3 sisters, sued their special livers out of the king's hands, 31 Henry 8, 1540.—(*A book of Spec. Lds. in Chap. House, Westm. fol.* 84.)

7.—1. Alexander Heron, of Meldon, 5 Feb. 1590, enfeoffed sir Wm Fenwick, and others, in Meldon, and in lands in Refoe, Riplington, Denum, Whawton, Temple Thornton, Heron's Close, Fenrother, Morpeth, and Riding, for his own use, with remainder to his nephew Alexander (son and heir of Roger Heron) and to Margaret Middleton his wife, and their heirs male; rem. to his nephew Robert; rem. to Thomas Heron, uncle of the said Alexander and Robert.—(*Raine's MSS.*) He died 30 Sep. 1593.

2. Roger Heron, of Meldon, against whom there were proceedings in the spiritual court at Durham in 1595.—(*Raine's Test.* 144.)

3. Thomas Heron, uncle of Alexander and Robert, is the third in the entail of Meldon, &c. in 1590.

1. Isabella, daur. and co-heiress of Alexander Heron, of Meldon, first wife of Robert Middleton, esq. of Belsay Castle, who died about 1590.

2. Julian, wife of Anthony Mitford, of Ponteland, esq. whose will is dated 18 July, 1572, and inventory Feb. 13, 1572-3.—(*Raine's Test.* p. 356.)

3. Cicely, daur. and sister of Alexander Heron, of Meldon, wife of Anthony Hedworth, second son of John Hedworth, of Harraton, esq.—(*Surtees's Durham*, ii. 184; *Visit. of Durham* in 1575, *Philpston's edition*, p. 42.)



## Issue of Roger Heron and .....

- 8.—1. Alexander Heron, son & heir of Roger, and neph. of Alex.—Margaret Middleton. Heron, who entailed Meldon, 5 Feb. 1590. He died in Newcastle, Sep. 30, 1599, and was buried at Meldon. For "the conveyance of his corps" between which places, and for "the funeral dinner, and other rites," his brother, Robert Heron, then of Riplington, in 1600, accounted into the Consistory Court for £7. The inquest after his death was taken at Morpeth, 26 Sept. 1599, and found him die seized of the manor of Meldon, Heron's Close, near Fenrother, Deneham, half of Riplington, a tenement in Qwalton, and another in Thornton; and that Robert Heron, his brother & heir, was then upwards of 23 years of age.—(Evid. 7.)
2. Robert Heron, Catharine ..... of Meldon, broth. of Alexander Heron, was second in the entail of his uncle Alexander, in 1590. His will is dated May 31, 1609, and mentions "my loving father Roger Heron."—(Evid. 9. *Raine's Test.* 440.)

9.—William Heron, 12 years and 4 months old, Oct. 11, 1609.—(Evid. 8; but see Evid. 7, with which this statement, in point of time, does not agree.) There was a decree in the Court of Wards and Liveries, in 1611, on the behalf of this Wm Heron, against sir George Selby, knight, Wm Selby, and sir Wm Fenwick, of Wallington, defendants, and another on the same subject in 1612; by which decrees it appears, that Wm Heron's friends contended that the Selbys and Fenwicks held Meldon by foreclosure of mortgage, and unjustly. The decrees, however, set forth that Robert Heron, Wm's father, mortgaged his property for £360; that the Selbys were seized of it in trust for Wm, the second son of sir Wm Fenwick, and for Margaret Selby, his wife, sister of sir George Selby; and then proceed to settle the equity of redemption at £590, in Thomas Lumsden, a gent. of his majesty's privy chamber, who had purchased the wardship of sir William Heron. This dispute was, however, finally settled in 1622, by Wm Heron being driven to the necessity of joining the Selbys in conveying all right to his antient paternal fields in Meldon to sir William Fenwick.

OTHER HERONS OF MELDON.—Gerard Heron, of Riplington, occurs in a list of the gentlemen in the Middle Marches, in 1550.—(III. ii. 247.) Thomas Selby, of Biddleston, esq. married Agnes, daur. of Gerard Heron, of Meldon, about the year 1584.—(Harl. MS. 1448, fol. 25.)

William Ridley, of Tecket, in the parish of Simonburne, married a daughter of Heron of Meldon; (Calig. B. F. 50) and

their grandson William Ridley, of Westwood, (near Coastley, in Hexhamshire?) was living, and married to his 2nd wife, Anne, daughter of Mark Errington, of Ponteland, in 1615.—(Harl. MS. 1448, fol. 41.)

Nicholas Heron, of Meldon, married Margaret, daughter of Robert Mitford, of Mitford, by Jane, daur. of John Mitford, of Seghill.—(Wallis, ii. 312.)

## PEDIGREE OF FENWICK, OF MELDON.—(See Part II. Vol. i. page 256.)

1. Grace, a daur. and co-heiress of sir John Forster, of Edderston, knight. Sir William Fenwick, of Wallington, knight. Was knighted at Widdrington, by Jas. I. 9 April, 1603. By his will, dated 3 Dec. 1612, he gave to his second son Wm, his lordship of Meldon, Heron's Close, and the parsonage of Hartburn, excepting the tythes of North Middleton; and of the same rent in Gunnerton, to him and his heirs for ever.
2. Margaret, daur. of Wm Selby, of Newcastle, esq. Her will was dated 2 Nov. 1631; and an opinion upon an extract from it is amongst lord Decies' papers at Bolam.—(See II. i. 385.) Was this the famous MEG OF MELDON, noticed above, in the Meldon Miscellanea?

1. Sir John Fenwicke, of Wallington.—(See II. i. 256, gen. 10.) Lee-houses; a rent of 40s. a year out of West Whelpington; the parsonage of Hartburn, excepting the tythes of North Middleton; and of the same rent in Gunnerton, to him and his heirs for ever.

1. Isabella, only dau. and heiress of sir Arthur Grey, of Spindleston, knight, by Margaret, daughter of Anthony Bulmer, of Thursdale, county of Durham.

2. Sir William Fenwick, of Meldon, was under age in 1612; was knighted at Cavers, in Scotland, by James I. in 1616; occurs as of Meldon, in a list of Northumberland Jurors in 1628.—(Swinh. MSS. iii.

2. Elizabeth, third daur. of sir Edw. Radcliff, of Dilston and Spindleston; aged 5, in 1626; married 2ndly, sir Robert Slingsby, of Nowells, coun. of Hertf. by whom she had a daughter Elizabeth, who, as well as her mother, then a widow, was living in 1668.

3. Roger Fenwick, of Shortflat, marr. of sir Wm Blakiston, of Gilside, co. Dur. at Whickham, 6 Feb. 1628. In May, 1636, administration to the goods of Rog. Fenwick, late of Shortflat, was granted to Robt. Watson, of Wallington, for the use of Margt. Fenwick, widow, and of Wm, Roger, Margt. and Mary Fenwick, their children, all under age.—(Raine's Test. 228.)

1. Elizabeth, w. of sir Claudius Forster, knight. 2. Dorothy, w. to Cuthb. Heron, of Chipchase, esq. 3. Anne. 4. Margaret. 5. Mary.

87.) He distinguished himself as a loyalist in the civil wars, for which, Cromwell's parliament, Nov. 2, (that evil day), in 1652, "Resolved that the name of sir Wm Fenwick, of Meldon, knight, be inserted into the additional bill for the sale of several lands and estates forfeited to the Commonwealth for Treason."—(Jour. H. C. ii. 652.) But a memorandum in Harl. MS. No. 1372, fol. 7, shews that he was dead on May 29, in that year; and the register of St Andrew, Holborn, has the following entry:—"Sir William Fenwick, knight, from the further end of Graye's Inn Lane, was buried the 31st May, 1652." The sequestration of his property, and the proceedings against him by parliament, probably called him to London, and the tender mercies of Cromwell and his elect being too heavy a burden for him, shortened his days. He made no will. A full-length figure, cut in coarse sandstone, and remaining within the altar rails of Meldon church, is supposed, but on what authority I know not, to be an effigy of him: it is in plate armour, the head bare, resting on the left arm, and the hair long and curled. A portrait of him, in a white vest, playing with a monkey, painted on wood, probably by Jameson, was at Ford Castle, in 1813, and called by the people of the place, admiral George Delaval: it was formerly at Dissington.—(Ra. Spearman's notes.)

1. MARY FENWICK, eldest daur. and co-heiress, married firstly, sir Andrew Young, of Bourne, near Selby, Yorks. knight, who died s. p.; (Harl. MS. 4630, fol. 730) secondly, sir Thomas Longueville, of Wolverton, co. Bucks, a bart. of Nova Scotia, by whom she had issue. She was living 7 May, 1656, when a division of Scremerston was made; (Deeds penes J. Ellis, Esq. Otterburn Castle) but died before her second husband; who married 2ndly, Catharine, daughter and co-heiress of judge Payton, of Knowlton, in the county of Kent.

3. DOROTHY FENWICK, third daur. and co-heiress of sir Wm

1. WILLIAM FENWICK, of Bywell, eldest son, was second in the entail made by his grandmother Margaret Selby, of lands in Bolam, to which he succeeded on the death of his younger brother Roger. In his lifetime, he gave Bolam to his son Roger.—(Bolam papers.)

2. ROGER FENWICK had by his grandmother, Margt. Selby's will, lands at Bolam; but died without issue, whereupon his Bolam property went to his brother William.

3 & 4. MARGARET and MARY FENWICK, both under age in May, 1636.



## Continuation of issue of sir William Fenwick and Isabella Grey.

Fenwick, of Meldon, married Edward Moore, of Bankhall, co. Lancaster, between the year 1652 and 7 May, 1656, when she had the manor of Hallington, Hallington Mill, and the south part of Sermerston, allotted as her purparty of her father's estates.—(*Cart. penes Ellis, ut Supra.*)

1. Henry Lawson, of Brough Hall, near Catterick, Yorks.; a colonel in the service of Charles the Second, and slain at the battle of Melton-Mowbray, in the year 1644.

2. CATHARINE FENWICK, 2nd daur. & co-heiress of sir Wm Fenwick, of Meldon, was living in 1657.

2. Sir Francis Radcliffe, first earl of Derwentwater, who purchased his wife's sisters' share of Meldon, and thus became proprietor of the whole manor. In 1663, he was assessed for Meldon, in the county rate, at £160.—(*III. i. 324.*)\*

Isabella, only daughter and heir, married sir John Swinburne, of Capheaton, bart.—(*See under Capheaton, II. i. 233, gen. 15.*)

Edward Radcliffe, second earl of Derwentwater, eldest son & h.; married 18 Aug. 1687; died 29 Ap. 1705; buried in the chapel at Dilston.

Lady Mary Tudor, Four other sons and 4 daurs. n. d. of King Chas.

11.; born 16 Oct. 1673; married 2ndly, Henry Graham, of Levens, co. Westm. esq.; and 3dly, James Rooke, esq. whom she survived; but died at Paris, Nov. 5, 1725.

James Radcliffe, third earl of Derwentwater, &c.; born 28 June, 1689; reluctantly engaged in the Rebellion of 1715, for which he was beheaded 24 Feb. 1716. His estates were consequently confiscated; and, in 1723, advertised in the London Gazette, to be sold under authority of an act of parliament; but, ten years after, a committee of the house of commons, finding that the bargains for them had been nefariously concluded, and never lawfully perfected, government resumed possession of them; (*Reports of Commons' Committees, i. 353, &c.*) and, in 1732, passed "an act for making void the several contracts for the sale of the estate of James, late earl of Derwentwater, to William Smith, esquire; and also of an annuity of £200 during the life of Chas. Radcliffe, and the arrears thereof to Matthew White, esquire, and the several conveyances made in pursuance of the same." This act also provided for a new sale of the premises to be made, by direction of the Court of Exchequer; (*Stat. 5 Geo. II. p. 387, 415*) but, in 1735, "an act" was passed "for the application of the rents and profits of the estates forfeited by the attainder of Jas. earl of Derwentwater and Chas. Radcliffe," which vested them "in the commissioners or governors" of Greenwich Hospital, towards completing and building that hospital, and towards "the better maintenance of the seamen of the said hospital, worn out and decipit in the service of their country."—(*Stat. 8 Geo. II. p. 699, 707.*) In the rental of lord Derwentwater's estates, as published for their sale, in July, 1723, the Meldon, and some contiguous property, stands in the following manner:—Ralph Wood, Needleless-hall, £100; Robert Twizle, Whittles and Lee Houses, £25; Ralph Wood, the Tythe of Hartburn Grange, £55; Stephen Tone, Meldon Park, £71 10s.; John Tone, £54 6s.; Mary Dunn, £54 5s.

\* "The 20th of November, attending at Theobald's, to deliver his majesty a petition, his majesty, in his princely care of me, by means of the honourable lord admiral, had, before my coming, bestowed on me, for the supply of my present relief, the making of a knight baronet, which I afterwards passed under the broad seal of England for one Francis Ratcliff, of Northumberland, a great recusant (father to the first earl of Derwentwater), for which I was to have £700; but by reason sir Arnold Herbert (a gentleman pensioner) who brought him to me, played not fair play with me, I lost some £30 of my bargain."—(*Pette's Diary, 20 Nov. 1619.*)—J. R.

MELDON TOWER.—I have seen no description of the manor-house of Meldon. In the time of Henry the Sixth it was called the "tower of Meldon," and was the property of Nicholas Heron. A tablet preserved in the church, and bearing the arms and crest of Fenwick, with a crescent for the second son, and the inscription W. F. 1620, probably refers to some additions made to this house, when sir William Fenwick removed to it from Hartington. It stood at the corner of a hedge about 150 yards south-east of the church, and partly in two fields, where there are strong remains of the walls of vaults or cellars 60 feet long and 15 wide within. A wide and covered sewer ran from it to the north. There are also strong traces of the remains of walls and buildings on the top of the hill just south of the site of the church, and west



of that of the tower, to which last building they probably in a great measure served as the barmkin and offices. No traces of the grove of sycamore trees in which it stood are now remaining, excepting a few mouldering stumps; and of the orchards, of which there were appearances till within the last few years, not a “rack”<sup>n</sup> is “left behind.”

THE CHURCH of Meldon, which is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is a humble edifice on the most elevated knoll in the parish, and has suffered little in its form by time, accident, or the hand of innovation since it was first built, its original walls being still plumb and in good repair. It is an uniform, oblong square, 28 feet by 15 within, the cancellated space for the altar table being slightly raised above the level of the floor of the pewed part: the font is on a similar platform behind the great door in the west end. The chancel door has a coffin-shaped head. The great door on the south has a pointed arch way, and has had a baptismal door of similar size and form on the north, long since walled up. All the windows have pointed heads, and that in the east end of the chancel has had three lights, the stone mullions of which were taken away only lately, to admit a window with wooden frames. In 1599, the church was ruinous and unslated; and in the beginning of the last century, in the same condition.<sup>o</sup> At present it is covered with free-stone slate, but unceiled; and its bell turret has either never been finished, or has lost the usual ball and triangular head of such erections, nothing of it remaining but the bare stones of its arch. The perpetual advowson of this church was given by Roger Bertram, its supposed founder, to Robert Stichhill,

<sup>n</sup> *Rack*, in this famous passage of Shakespeare’s *Tempest*, has been strangely misinterpreted. Rann, however, has exercised the same sagacity and happy simplicity over this word that he has done over the other parts of the works of the Great Dramatist which he has edited. He interprets it *track*, vestige; and quotes *Timon of Athens*—Act 1, sc. 1,—“Leaving no *tract* behind.” My MS. provincial glossary furnished Mr Brockett with a similar illustration; and in addition to what is there stated I may add, that, when I was a boy in Westmorland, we called any scratches on windows or tables, *rauks*; the furrows made by the wheels of carriages, *cart-racks*; and the ways from each house or hamlet out of the dales to the peat grounds and sheep-walks on the fells, *rakes*, a sense in which that word is found in the *Border Survey* in 1542,—“Upon the said Elterburne we did p’ceyve and see two brode waies or *rakes* comonly used, occupied, and worne w<sup>th</sup> cattal broughte out of Scotland, &c.”—(III. ii. 177.) The keelmen on the Tyne also call the different straight lines in the course of that river, *racks*; as *the Bill-rack*; *the Hebburn-rack*; which modern refinement has corrupted into *reaches*.

<sup>o</sup> See Meld. Misc. under Presentments.

bishop of Durham, and to his successors, together with one toft, a croft, and their appurtenances, in "Molestone," which adjoined the ground of sir Wm. Daubenis, besides an acre of his demain land on the east side of the same village, and in the culture called "Banrige;" for which grant he, and his ancestors, and heirs were to enjoy the perpetual participation of the prayers, "beneficia," and alms, which the bishop, his successors, and brethren should make in the church of Durham.<sup>p</sup> The Hundred Rolls also notice that Roger Bertram sold to the parson of Meldon two acres of arable ground and one toft in Molesden.<sup>q</sup> On the 23rd of March, 1277, Robert de Lisle, Stichhill's successor in the see of Durham, gave to the monks there the advowson of this church, and the before-mentioned lands in "Mollesdone," in exchange for their turn of presentation to the church of Wald-Newton in the diocese of Lincoln.<sup>r</sup> After this, namely on the 23rd Dec. 1310, much jangling and dispute having arisen between the rector of Mitford and the incumbent of Meldon, or perhaps more properly between the priories of Durham and Lanercost, whether or not this foundation was a chapel to Mitford church,<sup>s</sup> the prior and convent of Lanercost, as patrons of Mitford, recognized Meldon to be a parochial mother church, to have its own certain and proper metes and bounds, right of tithes, and all other evidences of a mother church, to be in no way subject to the church of Mitford, and that the prior and convent of Durham were the true patrons of it; and two days after this recognition, they entered into a bond to pay to the monks of Durham £200, under the name of damages and costs, within two months after they, the said prior and convent of Lanercost, were in peaceful possession of the church of Mitford; and £200 more as a subsidy to the crusades.<sup>t</sup> In pope Nicholas' taxation in 1291, it is valued at £6 0s. 9d. a year; and in 1317, is returned as of no value, being like the other churches in the arch-deaconry "penitus exilia et destructa." In the same year, an inquest on the right of patronage to it, and on other matters respecting it, was taken under the oaths of thirteen clergymen of the arch-deaconry, when it was again found that the prior and convent of Durham were its true patrons, that its usual annual value was £6 13s. 4d., and that it was not pensionary, nor was there any dispute existing respecting it.<sup>u</sup> The prior and convent of Durham, as appears by the

<sup>p</sup> III. ii. 49, 51.<sup>q</sup> III. i. 116.<sup>r</sup> III. ii. 51, 53.<sup>s</sup> Evid. 12.<sup>t</sup> III. ii. 53, 56.<sup>u</sup> Evid. 13.



bursar's rolls of their house, paid the expence of holding this inquest, probably for the express purpose of having the record of its proceedings registered, so that in case of future altercation on the subject, they could show that the patronage of this church was indisputably vested in them. Cromwell's parliamentary survey, now at Lambeth, describes it in the following manner:—"The towne of Meldon, being an entire parsonage of itselfe, worth thirteene pounds six shillings and eight pence per annum, and a little hamlet called Rivergreene, may fitly be united to the said parish of Mitford for augmentation of the allowance." This living has been augmented by a benefaction of £200 given by the dean and chapter of Durham in 1743, and by £200 awarded to it by the governors of queen Anne's bounty, with which sums about 37 acres of land were purchased at Snitter and Sandilands in the parish of Rothbury. In 1822, lord Crewe's trustees gave to it a benefaction of £200, which procured £300 from queen Anne's bounty and the parliamentary grants; this sum of £500 has not yet been laid out in lands. Besides which sources of revenue, the rectors of this place had for nearly two centuries been in the receipt of an annual payment of £13 6s. 8d. called a prescribed rent, due half-yearly at Martinmas and Pentecost, and of 8s. 9½d. a year due for tenths, which sums were paid by the lords of the manor as a sort of moduses in lieu of all the tithes of the parish;† but Mr Raine, the present incumbent, having met with a mass of evidence collected by Mr Charles Pye, who became rector here in 1695, and other authentic documents, which showed that the payment of £13 6s. 8d. was a mere modern composition, referred his case to the governors of Greenwich Hospital, who being assured by their legal advisers, Sir James Scarlett, Mr Roupel, and Dr. .... that Mr Raine's claims were fully made out, conceded to him the right of tithe on all produce annually growing and accruing throughout their estates in the parish.

RIVERGREEN, antiently called REVEHOW, that is, the *Bailiff* or *Steward's Hill*,\* is a district in the enjoyment of extra-parochial privileges; and is bounded by the Wansbeck on the north, by the parish of Mitford on the east,

† Papers penes J. Ellis, Esq., Otterburn Castle.

\* *Gre-peg-a hou*, means *the ruler's hill*, in which sense the word *reeve* is still in use in such words as *sheriff*, i. e. *shire-reeve*, *borough-reeve*, &c. When this place was first built upon by the barons of Mitford, it was probably made the residence of their steward.

Whalton on the south, and Meldon on the west. It contains by estimation about four hundred and sixty acres; and, in 1821, its population consisted of about ten families and fifty-one persons, inhabiting eight houses. It has a water-mill upon it on the Wansbeck, and was formerly divided into two farms, which are now occupied by one tenant. In 1740, "a very good earthenware manufactory, the best in the north," was advertized to be let here;<sup>x</sup> and, two years after, Matthew White, esq., of Blagdon, advertized two farms of land at Rivergreen, with lime and coal<sup>y</sup> upon them.<sup>z</sup>

The ancient history of this interesting and retired spot is involved in considerable obscurity. Walter de Cambo, in 1277, had a grant of free warren in Revehow, of which privilege he was in the enjoyment in 1294.<sup>a</sup> Sir Robert de Herle, who died in 38 Edw. III. 1364, had lands and tenements "in Botteland and Revehow."<sup>b</sup> In 1404, Thomas Heron died, seized of it, Meldon, and other possessions; and his successor, Alexander Heron, in 1590, entailed it and other property upon his nephew, Alex. Heron and others, as is shown in the Heron pedigree under Meldon. All these notices, and especially the decision of the jury—that Walter de Cambo had *exercised* free warren here from 1277 to 1294—give to Rivergreen the features of a *lay possession*. Other accounts, however, reckon it among the possessions of the priory of Brinkburn, of which it is said to have been holden by the annual payment of a pair of gloves. Its name certainly does not occur in any early

<sup>x</sup> Newcastle Courant, 16th Feb. 1740.

<sup>y</sup> On the Meldon ground, and close upon the Rivergreen boundary, is a house, called the *Clay-house*, where considerable quantities of stratified blue clay were, within the last forty years, worked and sent to Gateshead for glass-house pots. The *limestone* stratum here is about four feet thick, and may be seen in an old quarry near the Meldon boundary, and half way between Rivergreen-hall and the Wansbeck. Some think that this is the same stratum as the one at Angerton, and on the banks of the Wansbeck, in Meldon Park. A similar stratum also appears in the bed of the Hart, between Angerton Broom-houses and Temple Thornton. The *coal works* are supposed to have been in the banks to the west of the mill. The clay for the *Pottery* was certainly mined there, and the kilns of the manufactory were on the knoll on which the garden-house stands. The garden itself was one of the first *nursery grounds* in the north, and was occupied by one Walter Turnbull. The limestone bed, which has been worked in the banks between the mill and the garden-house, passes into the Molesden boundary, where it has also been worked, and then crosses the Wansbeck a little below the mill.

<sup>z</sup> Newcastle Courant, 4th Jan. 1746.

<sup>a</sup> Meldon Evid. No. 1; and III. i. 166. <sup>b</sup> II. i. 240; III. i. 82.



list of the lands of that house which I have seen, not even in the register of Brinkburn at Stowe; but it is the only township within the circuit of the barony of Mitford, which is not clearly accounted for, as either belonging to the Bertrams of that place,<sup>c</sup> or to some ecclesiastical institution prior to the year 1240. Was it not a possession of the Knights Hospitallers, and does it not occur in the erroneous form of *Roshon*, for *Rofhou* or *Refhou*, in the Northumberland list of the places belonging to that highly privileged order, in the quo warranto pleadings at Newcastle, in 1294?<sup>d</sup> The situation of Roshon there, between Whalton and Mitford, points out its identity with Rivergreen; and the extra-parochial privileges of this place, and the omission of its name in the possessions of Roger Bertram, in 1240, are indications of an antient *elemosinary tenure*. Might not the right, which the prior of Brinkburn claimed here, be some interest delegated to him by the knights of Malta? It is certain that a grant in the Court of Exchequer, 27th June, 25 Eliz., conveyed to Ralph Delaval lands and a water-mill at Revehou, in Meldon, late possessions of the dissolved monastery of Brinkburn, which lands had been clandestinely holden by Alexander Heron. The annual rent of the lands to the queen was 26s. 8d. and of the mill 13s. 4d. The Heron clan resisted Delaval's entry by force of arms, and beat off the sheriff in a regular battle; in consequence of which, a decree was issued out of the Court of Exchequer, the main purport of which was to order the delinquents to be brought up, for opposing the royal mandate.<sup>e</sup> After this, Ralph Delaval conveyed his property here to his brother Joshua, who resided upon it, and by his will proved 28th Sept. 1614,<sup>f</sup> left it, subject to certain incumbrances, to his "grandchild Robert and his heirs for ever, upon condition that he made no claim to the tithes of Bolam," which were purchased in his name, but for his said grandfather's use. In 1663, it belonged to Mr William Wallis, of Newcastle, who was a mercer and mer-

<sup>c</sup> III. i. 207. <sup>d</sup> III. i. 130.

<sup>e</sup> Records in the Auditor of Land Rev. Office, Lon. vol. 6. fol. 99, and Martin's Index, "Com. ad supervidend. terr. voc. Revehowe parcel. nuper dissolut. monaster. de Brenckborne. P. 28. Eliz. Book of Commissions." The 20th vol. of the Aud. of Land Rev. Office Records, at fol. 94, also contained the record of some transaction respecting the parish of Meldon, but is missing.

<sup>f</sup> The inventory to his goods, &c. was made by Gawen Aynsley, of Aynsley, gent., and others; and mentions "fower score gotes with sixtene kids prised to £13 6s. 8d."

chant adventurer, and died 23rd Sept. 1664. From him it went by will to his posthumous son William, who died 11th Jan. 1689, aged 23, having previously entailed Rivergreen upon his nephew Robert, son of Robert Lisle, of Hazon, by Elizabeth, sister of the second William Wallis.<sup>§</sup> Robert Lisle, by will dated in 1722, left all his lands unnamed to his brother Thomas. In 1746, this place, on account of his advertizing it to be let to farm, would appear to have belonged to Matthew White, of Blagdon, esquire; and at present is the property of his grandson and successor Sir Matthew White Ridley, of Blagdon, baronet. The mansion-house here, which was for several years, in the last century, the residence of Thomas Middleton, esq., is now occupied by the person who farms the whole estate, excepting the mill and garden-house, and is a building in the style of the 17th century. It stands on the side of the woody lane which leads from Meldon to Molesden. A farm house, to the south of it, and belonging to the estate, is called *Penny-hill*. Some accounts say, that the whole estate belonged to Mr Middleton, who sold it under singular but advantageous covenants to the Whites. The *mill* is on a sequestered haugh, about a mile to the north-east of the house, and has near it the old cottage of Rivergreen Pottery, now called the *Garden-house*, which stands in a fine old orchard, and is occupied by the woodman of the estate. This is one of the lovely and lonely spots with which the sides of the Wansbeck abound. The mill, the river, the flowery haugh, the old orchard and its cosey and sheltered cottage—and all these girt around with shaggy and wooded banks, and enlivened with the miller and the woodman's families, form a panorama, which wants nothing but some such picturesque accompaniments, as it once had in its patriarch Joshua Delaval, and his four score goats and sixteen kids, to make it a subject, by the magic of some master's hand, worthy of blooming on canvas through the live-long year.

<sup>§</sup> Notes from Wills, by Raine.



MITFORD parish is bounded on the east by the chapelry of Hebburn and the parish of Morpeth, on the south by Morpeth and Whalton, on the west by Rivergreen, Meldon, and Hartburn, and on the north by Longhorsley. It consists of two townships, namely, Edington and Molesden in the west division of Castle ward, and on the south side of the Wansbeck; and of nine townships in the west division of Morpeth ward, namely, Mitford, Newton, Throphill, and Nunriding, which lie between the Wansbeck and the Font; and of Spittlehill, Newton Park, Pigdon, Benridge, and High and Low Highlaws, with the two Espleys, all on the north side of the Font and Wansbeck. The whole parish contains 9,426 acres, of which 528 are occupied by woods;<sup>b</sup> and, in 1821, had 128 inhabited houses, 154 families, and 625 persons, of whom 107 families were employed in husbandry. In 1815, it was assessed to the property tax upon an annual rental of £11,034. The scenery along the well-wooded banks of the two rivers that traverse it, and meet at Mitford, is rich, diversified, and beautiful. On the grounds of Mitford, Newton-under-wood, and Throphill, much of the soil is a productive loam, on deep, dry, diluvial gravel, and adapted to the turnip system. The rest, with the exception of plots of hay and grazing ground about the villages and farm houses, consists chiefly of a strong clayey soil employed in the growth of wheat and oats. A bed of *limestone* crosses the Wansbeck just below Rivergreen mill, and is probably a continuation of the stratum which affords the calcareous deposit that converts the gravel into conglomerate, and incrusts the mouths of the springs with tufa, in the Spittlehill banks: a similar, if not the same bed, crosses the Font a little above Newton Park. Coal mines were worked in this parish about 50 or 60 years since, at Nunriding, Newton-park,<sup>i</sup> and Coldside; and since that time other trials for pits have been made in Highlaws and Coldside; but all the coal that has been found is of such indifferent quality as not to re-pay the expence of working it. The woollen manufactory, some years ago commenced and carried on at Mitford, under the firm of “Bookers, Monkhouse, and Co.” was unsuccessful, and has been discontinued. The antient water-corn-mill

<sup>b</sup> From the information of Mr William Brewis, of Throphill, to whom the author is indebted for other useful communications respecting this parish.

<sup>i</sup> About sixty years since, a man was eight days shut up in a coal-pit, in Newton-West-Bank, opposite Ravensheugh. He had nothing but a little water, which he collected in his shoe, to subsist on. Though faint when dug out, he soon recovered, and lived many years after.

at Mitford is in ruins; and the only mills of that description, now in the parish, are, a water-mill at Newton-under-Wood, and a wind-mill at Edington. This parish has no work-house, endowed school, or public charity belonging to it.

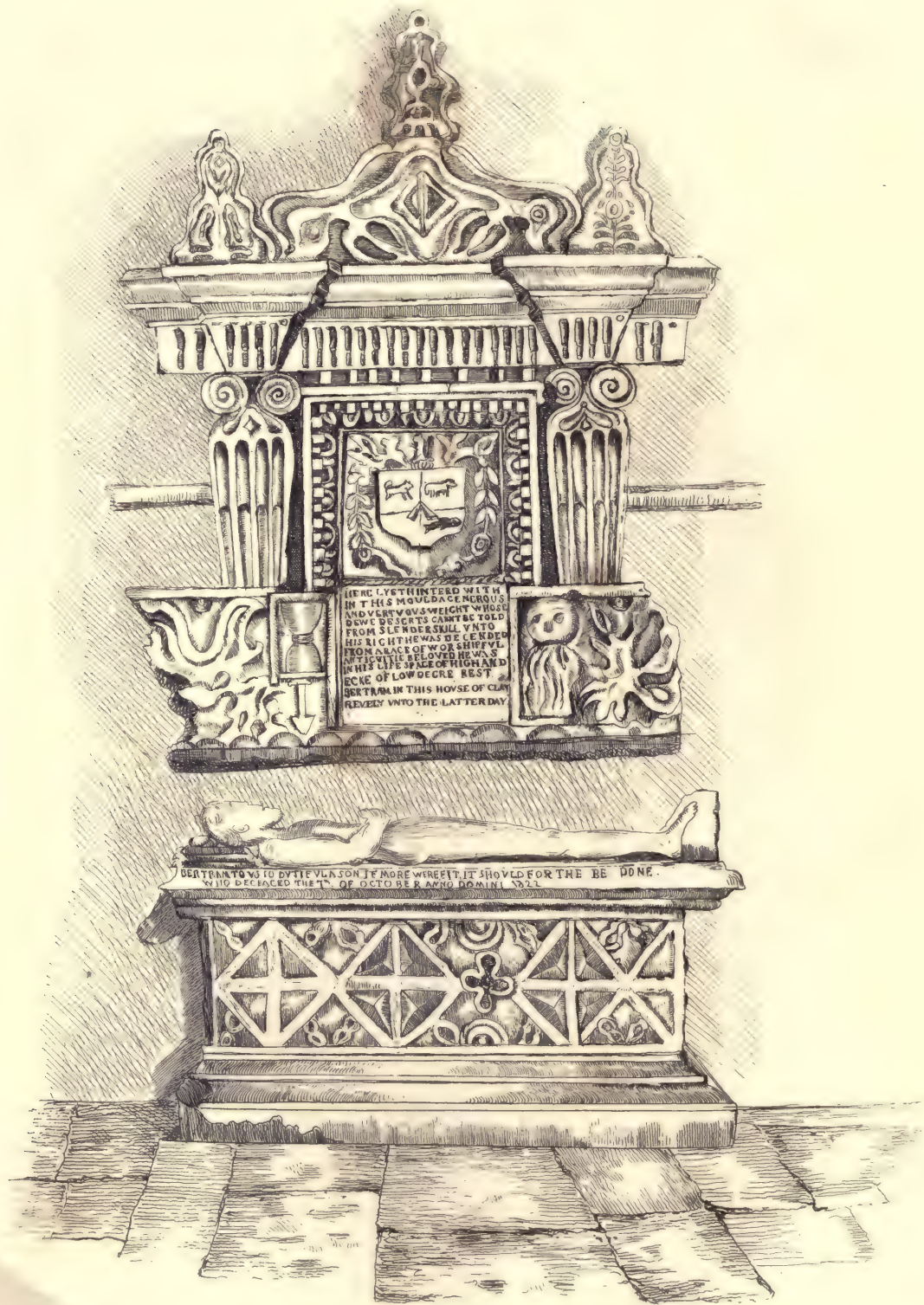


THE CHURCH OF MITFORD

Is in the form of a cross, and altogether 109 feet long. The *nave*, which is in bad repair, is of Norman architecture, measures 57 feet by 19 feet 9½ inches, and has had an aisle on its south side, the middle wall of which has been supported by heavy pillars and plain semi-circular arches. The space between one of these arches is now walled up, and part of another to the west of the porch, shows that the nave had formerly extended further in that direction than it does at present. Indeed, in digging into the rubbish on its outside, evidences are found in burnt stones and pieces of charred wood, to prove that it suffered by fire—probably in some assault on the neighbouring castle, and when the poverty of the parishioners, occasioned by the plunder and devastation committed upon their lands, compelled them to contract the original extent of their church, and to supply its tower with its present turret for two small bells. The *transepts* from north to south, across the nave, measure









56½ feet : that on the south has been a chapel, and has a sink stone in its south wall : the opposite one, which is used as a vestry, has its short Norman columns remaining, but its arch-way walled up. The *chancel* is in the early English style, excepting the southern door-way, which is round-headed and ornamented with rude zig-zag. It and a spacious vestry, which has once been behind it, but is now wholly removed, were probably built after the priors of Lanercost became rectors of this parish. The chancel itself is 52 feet long by 19 feet 2½ inches broad : has six windows on the south, three on the east, and one opposite to the altar on the north, all lancet-headed, of single lights, and commencing at a string eight feet from the ground. The south wall is strengthened with a buttress between each window, and in the inside has three pointed niches in it, and a large basin for the altar drain. In the north wall is a monument in sandstone, which contains, within an inlaid panel, a shield quartering arms, so rudely, and to me unscientifically done, that I dare not venture to say to what families they belong. By the pedigree of Reveley, under Throphill, it will be seen, that the bearings of Reveley and Wentworth ought to form a part of the emblazoning. Below the arms is the following inscription prosaically arranged in twelve lines, *Bertram* and *Reueley*, being the first words of the two last :—

“ HERE . LYETH . INTERRED . WITHIN . THIS . MOULD .  
 A . GENEROUS . AND . VIRTUOUS . WIGHT .  
 WHOSE . DEWE . DESERTE . CANNOT . BE . TOLD .  
 FROM . SLENDER . SKILL . UNTO . HIS . RIGHT .  
 HE . WAS . DESCENDED . FROM . A . RACE .  
 OF . WORSHIPFUL . ANTIQUITIE .  
 LOVED . HE . WAS . IN . HIS . LIFE . SPACE .  
 OF . HIGH . EKE . OF . LOW . DEGREE .  
 REST . BARTRAM . IN . THIS . HOUSE . OF . CLAY .  
 REUFLEY . UNTO . THE . LATTER . DAY .”

(*Wallis, ii. 325.*)

Immediately below the tablet is a full-length recumbent figure of *Bertram* indifferently carved in sandstone, and resting on an altar tomb, “ his hands are lifted up in a praying posture,” and on the bevel of the slab on which the effigy is cut, the following inscription occupies two lines :—“ *BARTRAM*

TO US SO DUTIFUL A SON, IF MORE WERE FIT IT SHOULD FOR THEE BE DONE, WHO DECEASED THE 7<sup>TH</sup> OF OCTOBER ANNO DOMINI 1622.” The person, whose deserts are here so affectionately recorded, but whose family is so obscurely pointed out, was a Reveley, of Throphill, whose christian name was Bertram. He was born at Elmedon, near Sedgefield, an estate of the Bulmers; and had his christian name from his uncle, “the gay and gallant” sir Bertram Bulmer. Near this tomb of Bertram, on the chancel floor, is the following inscription:—“HERE LYETH INTERRED JULIA DAUGHTER OF THE REV. MR. J. LAIDMAN RECTOR OF WHALTON AND CHRISTIAN HIS WIFE, THE DAUGHTER OF ROBERT MITFORD, LATE OF SEIGHILL ESQ. WHO DY’D Y<sup>E</sup> 9<sup>TH</sup> OF APRIL AND WAS BURIED Y<sup>E</sup> 11<sup>TH</sup> ANNO DOMINI 1721.” This church continued a rectory in the advowson of the Bertram family till Roger Bertram the Third, in 1264, under the name of “*Bertram, of Myteford*,” granted in fee to Adam of Gese-mouth, the ville of Benrig and a toft and an acre of ground in Mitford, together with the advowson of the church of Mitford.<sup>1</sup> In 1291, it was assessed in the “*verus valor*” for tenths to Edward the First upon the annual value of £42 1s. 8d.;<sup>k</sup> but, in 1307, the right of presentation to it belonged to the crown; and, on the 17th of May in that year, the king granted the advowson and appropriation of it, and of the church of Carlaton, in Cumberland, to the priory of Lanercost, and an extract by Dodsworth from the charter of that convent shows that Anthony de Bec, bishop of Durham, so far as related to Mitford, perfected Edward’s grant, by a deed of appropriation dated in the same year. Several documents are extant respecting this transaction,<sup>1</sup> which state as the king’s reasons for conferring this boon upon

<sup>1</sup> III. ii. 260. <sup>k</sup> III. i. 349.

<sup>1</sup> Extracts from these records, and several other documents and notices, are given in the following

#### MISCELLANEA RESPECTING MITFORD CHURCH.

1.—Papæ rex devota pedum oscula beatorum. Pater sancte, &c. Cum itaque prioratus de Lanercost Carloliensis diocesis, juxta confinia terræ nostræ Scotiæ situs per combustionem domorum, ac deprædationem bonorum ejusdem prioratus per Scotos, &c. inhumaniter perpetratas, depauperatus existat plurimum & vastatus: Nosque paupertati dilectorum nobis in Christo, prioris & canonicorum prioratus prædicti, piis compati-entes affectibus, ob specialem devotionem, quam ad beatam Mariam Magdalensæ, in cujus honore illud cœnobium

est fundatum, gerimus & habemus: necnon ꝑ propter diutinam moram nostram, quam nuper in eodem fecimus prioratu, dum adversa corporis valitudine premebamur, dederimus eisdem priori ꝑ canonicis advocaciones ecclesiarum de Mitford ꝑ de Carlaton Dunelm et Karliot diocæs que ad nostro sunt patronatu, volentes ꝑ concedentes, quantum in nobis est, quod ipsi ad relevationem status sui, easdem ecclesias, cedentibus aut decedentibus rectoribus earundem, canonice asequi valeant, in usus proprios possidendas; sanctitati vestræ devotis precibus supplicamus, &c. quod ipsi prædictas



Lanercost, the losses that house had sustained by the hostile incursions of the Scotch; the special devotion he bore to the Blessed Mary Magdalene, to whom the convent was dedicated, and the long time he had sojourned with

ecclesias, &c. in proprios usus tenere valeant ⁊ habere, &c. Dat. apud Karliolum 17 die Martij.—(*Rymer ii.* 1048.)

2.—Venerabili in Christo patri domino P. titulo sanctæ Priscæ Presbytero Cardinali, et sanctæ Romanæ ecclesiæ vice-cancellario, amico suo charissimo. Edwardus, &c. salutem et sinceræ dilectionis affectum. Cum prioratus de Lanrecost Karliolensis dioc. situs juxta confinia terræ nostræ Scotiæ, per combustionem domorum et depredationem ejusdem prioratus, per quosdam Scotos inimicos et rebelles nostros, fines regni nostri dudum hostiliter invadentes inhumaniter perpetratas, depauperatus existat plurimum ⁊ vastatus; nosque paupertati dilectorum, &c. [ut supra] paternitatem vestram affectuose requirimus et rogamus, quatenus ut dominus summus pontifex, cui super hoc nostras literas deprecatorias duximus dirigendas, præfatis priori et canonicis concedere velit in usus proprios ecclesias memoratas, cum eas vacare contigerit, sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum possidendas, opem et operam velitis nostrorum interventu rogaminum apponere efficaces. Vobis enim exinde specialius teneri volumus, ad ea quæ vobis grata fuerint et accepta. Datum apud Karliolum 17 die Martij.”—(*Prynne's Edw. I. p.* 1159.)

3.—Rex, omnibus, &c. salutem. Sciatis quod ob devotionem specialem quam erga beatam Mariam Magdalene gerimus & habemus necnon ⁊ ad relevationem status prioratus de Lanercost, qui in honorem ejusdem sanctæ in Marchia regni nostri Angliæ ⁊ terræ nostræ Scotiæ fundatus existit ⁊ qui per combustionem domorum ⁊ depredationem honorum ejusdem prioratus per Scotos nuper inimicos ⁊ rebelles nostros, ac etiam per diutinam moram quam in prioratu prædicto, nuper fecimus dum adversa corporis valetudine detinebamur depauperatus est multipliciter & depressus, dedimus et concessimus dilectis nobis in christo priori ⁊ conventui prioratus prædicti, advocaciones ecclesiarum de Mitford in comitatu Northumbriæ ⁊ de Carlaton in comitatu Cumbriæ, quæ sunt de patronatu nostro, habend, &c. Et concessimus etiam pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod ipsi ecclesias illas sibi et successoribus suis in proprios usus imperpetuum possidendas, appropriare et eas

sic appropriatas tenere possint, &c. Teste rege apud Karliolum 17 die Martij.—(*Prynne's Edw. I. p.* 1192.)

ORDINANCE OF THE VICARAGE.—The following assignment of stipend to the vicar of Mitford, occurs in a composition between him and the prior of Lanercost, and is entered into the register of bishop Fox, in 1499. After the parties agree that the vicar in future should be paid 25 marks a year out of the revenues of the rectory, that sum is decreed to him, and then the document proceeds to fix the remainder of his stipend:—“Mitford. Vicariæ ordinacō p Wilt Eboꝝ archiepm, sede epali Dunelm. vacante.”—“Ordinamus insuper qd vicarius qd itm pro tempore fuit mansū illud in villa de Mydfurd ppe dcām eccliam in solo ejusdem ex pte orientali constructum habeat ad inhitand quæ mansū integraliter una cum duodeci acris terre arabilis in campis de Aldworthe et toto prato de Harestane infra parochia dicte ecclie ad eand eccliam ptinentibꝫ, una cum cœmeterio ecclie pdicte, annexo eid vicario et vicarijs, qui pro tempore fuerint, tenore presentium assignavimus, &c. Datum octavo Id Maij, 1311, ⁊ pontificatus nri sexto.”—(*Fol.* 31.)

TERRIER.—“Anno D'ni. 1663. A true and perfect terrier of the glebe land belonging to the Vicaridge of Mitford as followeth:—**IMPRIMIS** one vicaridge house in Midford with a stable adjoining vnto it and a garden. ¶ One close or parcell of moorish ground called the Gudgeon close containing by estimation three acres of the yearly value of six shillings bounded on all sides with the lands of the right honorable Charles Lord Howard, Earle of Carlisle. ¶ One parcel of meadow ground called the Priest's Poole of about one acre of the yearly value of five shillings bounded on all sides with the lands of Mr Robert Mitford of Mitford.—**RICHARD TWEDLE, JOHN AINSLEY, THOMAS COOKSON, Churchwardens.**”

Extracts from minutes of PAROCHIAL VISITATIONS respecting Mitford church.—1723. It is called a vicarage, and valued at £10 6s. 8d. in the king's books: valued upon oath, before the bishop's commissioners, in 1719, at £25. The impropriation, according to Dr Bazire's paper, was worth 80l. The impropriation, now

them in a bad state of health. Edward came into the north in 1306, by Durham, was at Lanchester on the 10th<sup>m</sup>, and at Corbridge on the 14th of August;<sup>n</sup> at Newbrough, in Tindale, on the 28th of the same month, and on

<sup>m</sup> Prynn's Edw. I. 1161.

<sup>n</sup> Rymer, ii. 1017.

worth 320*l.* a year, and 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* paid the "curate" by the impropiator.—(*Dr Thomas Sharp.*) Visited Sep. 19, 1723.—Among the minutes of orders executed, are the following:—1724. The south porch, belonging to Robert Mitford, esq. is flagged. 1725. The bell to be hung up for public use. The Pigdon porch to be flagged, and the seats to be repaired in it: Mr John Milbank, of Thorp, in Yorkshire, wrote me word that he would order his tenant to do every thing that was incumbent upon him in the said porch. This porch was well repaired, new roofed and flagged, and the seats in it were put into very good order.—(*Id.*)

"1758. George Gordon vicar—the oldest clergyman, I believe, in the diocese, being above 87 years old. Mr Nisbet, the curate of Howick, is nearly of the same age; and both of them are able to perform all parochial duties."—(*Archd. Robinson.*) "1760. The profits of the vicarage arise thus:—From the impropiators, Greenwich Hospital, 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; a field let for 9*l.* or 10*l.*: the hay of two other fields 2*l.* or 2*l.* 15*s.*: surplice fees about 4*l.*: by a benefaction of 100*l.* from the bishop, 50*l.* more raised by his lordship's solicitation with lord Crewe's trustees, and 50*l.* 'subscribed by other persons, queen Anne's bounty is procured,' and laid out in land in Knaresdale, consisting of about 27 acres, worth 14*l.* a year."—(*Id.*) Visited Jan. 16, 1764.—The passage into the north aisle flagged, and the aisle itself re-plastered and white-washed. The old bell to be hung directly, if it can be done; if not, must be new cast. Visited again Jan. 4, 1765. I recommended to the parishioners to make an arch over the entrance into the north porch, instead of repairing the old beams. "Mr Nelson made a collection through the county of Northumberland towards re-building the vicarage-house at Mitford, and raised about 95*l.*; and has now, in 1764, built a very good vicarage-house, which it is computed will cost about 200*l.* before it be finished."—(*Dr John Sharpe.*)

June 3, 1826. The vicar's income arises as follows:—Fixed payment from the impropiators 16*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; a small estate in Knaresdale 25*l.*; glebe 20*l.*; and 1300*l.*

in the hands of queen Anne's bounty, and producing at 4 per cent. 52*l.* a year, which 1300*l.* was made up of 800*l.* parliamentary grant, 200*l.* from lord Crewe's charity, and 300*l.* from the queen's bounty. The surplice fees are about 3*l.* The parsonage is very neat; the glebe of 11 acres good and well ascertained; the church yard, which is the vicar's, is fenced by the parish. The sittings in the church 150; but from the size of the building might be easily increased. They know of no benefactions. There are two bells, one of them bad. A silver cup, marked Mitford parish, 1699. The clerk has 6*d.* a plough and 3*d.* a house, an allowance from the church rate, and fees accustomed. There are four churchwardens, one appointed by the vicar. The present rental of the whole parish (excepting the ecclesiastical property), at one penny in the pound, produces 16*l.* There is no place of dissenting worship in the parish. A stable in the church-yard was built for the use of the parishioners resorting to the church, which is venerable and spacious, but the roof of the chancel has had its leaden covering exchanged for one of grey freestone slate, and is steep and decaying: it is also unceiled within. The south porch, belonging to the Mitfords, of Mitford, is also in a bad condition. I pressed for an immediate reparation, cleansing, and ceiling, where necessary. The situation of the church and parsonage is delightful.—(*Archd. Singleton's Visit. Book.*)

RECTORS OF MITFORD.—*Richard* and *John*, parsons of Mitford, stand as witnesses with Philip of Poitiers, bishop of Durham, who died in 1208, to a deed in the Brinkburn Chartulary.—(*Fol. 30.*) *Richard*, parson of Mitford, and *John* his brother, were also witnesses to a grant of lands in Upper Felton to Brinkburn, by Wm Bertram, who died about the year 1199 (*Fol. 22*); and *Richard*, parson of Mitford, and *John* his brother of Eland, were witnesses to the same William's confirmation of grants made by his grandfather William, and his father Roger, to the same house.—(*Id. fol. 3.*)

*Peter*, parson of Mitford, occurs in the time of Henry the Third (*Randal*); and *Peter* the priest, son of *John*, formerly parson of Mitford, sold to the abbey of New-



the 4th of September;° at Bradley, on the Roman Wall, on the 6th and 7th;<sup>p</sup> at "Hautwysel" on the 11th, and at Thirlwall on the 20th of September; and continued to date and test various documents at Lanercost, from

° Prynn's Edw. I. 1161. Rymer, ii. 1019.

<sup>p</sup> Rymer, ii. 1020, 1021.

minster the Grange of Aldworth, which bargain was confirmed by Roger Bertram the Third.—(*Dug. Mon.* 2 ed. vol. v. p. 400.)

*Steven d'Ever*, alias *Evry*, rector of the church of Mitford, by the consent of the bishop of Durham, exchanged certain tithes with the abbot and convent of Newminster, for a parcel of land called *The Harestones*, which land the abbot and convent had of the gift of Nicholas, the son of Matthew de Mitford.—(*Newminster Chart. fol. 20, communicated to the author by Lord Redesdale.*)

*Stephanus de Bello*.—(*Randal.*) Stephen, rector of Mitford, was witness to a deed respecting Plessy when Wyschard de Charrun was sheriff of this county in 1266 and 1267.—(*III. ii. 75.*)

*Robert de Lessette*, in a deed in 1310, is called late rector of Mitford.—(*III. ii. 54.*)

VICARS.—*Nicholas de Massam*, 1311, p. m. Lessette.

*Gilbert de Barton*, 1345. Vicar of Hartburn in 1326.

*Hugh Hog*, 1353, after the resignation of Barton.

*John of Bernard Castle*, 1355, after the resignation of Hog. Vicar of Edlingham in 1355, and of Kirknewton in 1366.

*William of Arthuret*, 1356, after resignation of John de Castro Bernardi.

*Thomas de Qwham*, 1376.

*David de Howick*, 1400, after the death of Qwham.

*Henry Cole*, 1417, p. m. Howick.

*John Hubie*, 1422, p. m. Cole. Was vicar of Eglingham in 1420, which he resigned in 1422; probably to be collated to this living.

*Richard Kighley*, who was rector of Meldon from 1453 to 1467, when he resigned that living.

*Dionysius Garforde*, 1501.

*Miles Huddleston*, after the death of Garforde.

*Thomas Burton*, L.L.B., 8 May, 1531, p. m. Huddleston. Cuthbert, bishop of Durham, patron. Vicar of Woodhorn from 1533 to 1546. Master of Elishaw Hospital from 1534 to 1544.

*John Crawfurthe*, S.T.P., 12 June, 1546, p. m. Burton.

*Roger Venys*, presbyter, collated 16 July, 1561, after the resignation of Crawfurthe.—(*Pilk. Reg. f. 56, b.*) "Venys was deprived for gross neglect of his duty, being frequently absent from the church for several weeks together, and no duty being performed in it."—(*Hunter's MSS. 207.*)

*William Duxfield*, collated 16 Aug. 1560, after the lawful deprivation of Roger Venys. Rector of Shipwash from 1571 to 1587; deprived of Bothal in 1578; vicar of Ellingham in 1579, and of Chillingham in 1586.

*Gawin Bron*, minister of God's holy word, 4 Dec. 1572, after the resignation of Duxfield.

*William Herte*, M.V.D., collated 25 July, 1575, after the lawful deprivation of Gawin Bron, clerk.

*Charles Vicars*, clerk, 1598.

*Thomas Astell*, clerk, collated 25 May, 1621, after the death of the last incumbent; resigned 12 Oct. same year. Vicar of Haltwhistle in 1623. Had a preacher's licence for the whole diocese, 24 Ap. 1625.

*Stephen Bell*, collated Oct. 16, 1621, p. r. Astell. The sheriff of Northumberland, in 1628, had writs of scire facias and capias against him for £10. vi. s. viij d. "p libi intruse."—(*Swinb. MSS. iii. 247.*)

*Thomas Bendlows* held this living and Meldon from 1652 to 1670. After he was deprived of these livings he became a counsellor and a justice of the peace.—(*Palmer's Calamy, iii. 75.*)

*Richard Preston*, in 1670.

*Isaac Wallis*, was vicar of Allenton in 1683.

*Thomas Richardson*, vicar of Mitford, entered to this place the 24th Nov. 1698.—(*Parish Register.*)

*George Gordon*, clerk, 16 Aug. 1722. Held by sequestration.

*Isaac Nelson*, clerk, 1759, after the death of Gordon. Rector of Meldon in 1762.—(*Above, p. 10.*) He rebuilt the vicarage-house; and exerted himself in procuring benefactions to obtain the Queen Anne's bounty to this living, with which the estate belonging to it in Knaresdale was purchased. But, as he was returning home from Morpeth, on Friday, 20th March, 1772,

October 4, in that year, to February 8, in 1307.<sup>a</sup> After bishop Bec's death, in 1311, and before the election of his successor in the same year, the archbishop of York ordained, that the stipend of the vicar of this church should consist of 25 marks, paid annually by the prior of Lanercost, and that he should have the manse built on the east side of the church to live in, and for his further support 12 acres of meadow or arable land in Aldworth, and all the meadow in the field of Harestane, belonging to the church of Mitford, together with the church-yard.<sup>r</sup> By a terrier of the possessions of this church, made in 1663, and printed in the Miscellanea respecting this church, it would appear that the vicar's glebe had at that time dwindled into three acres, called Gudgeon, and one acre called Priest's Poole. *Gudgeon*, at present, is called Gubion, estimated at 8 acres, and is situated on the south side of the Wansbeck, in the portion of Morpeth High Common, belonging to this parish. *Harestane* is now in two fields in the farm of East Coldside, and the vicar has still the sweepings in the field called East Harestone. Besides which he has a small farm called *Barnsrow*, in the parish of Knaresdale, in this county, purchased by the governors of Queen Anne's bounty; and the interest of £1400, vested in the same corporation.

The BARONY OF MITFORD extended over the whole of the parishes of Mitford, Meldon, Ponteland, and Felton, in this county, and of Greatham, in the

<sup>a</sup> Id. 1021, 1025, 1157, 1189.

<sup>r</sup> Mitf. Ch. Mjsc. No. 1, 2, 3.

he was drowned at the stepping-stones at Mitford.—(*Newc. Cour.* 28 March, 1772.)

*Hugh Nanney*, M. A., 27 Aug. 1772; vicar of Halt-whistle about the year 1783; died in 1809.—(*See Ped. pt. ii. vol. i. p. 356, gen. 15.*)

*Thomas Capstack*, on the resig. of Nanney; curate of Esh and Satley, in coun. of Durham, 1783; also of St. Andrew's Auckland, where he died in 1805.

..... *Lens* succeeded Mr Capstack in 178.; but never resided. He was master in a school in London.

*Edward Nicholson*, L.L.B., on the resig. of Lens; inducted 22 Nov. 1793; vicar of Mysen, in Nottinghamshire, 20 July, 1803, on which occasion he ceded Mitford, but was re-collated to it 12 Aug. 1803. The author's thanks are due to Mr Nicholson for access to the registers of this parish, and for other information.

PATRONAGE, PROCURATIONS, &c. This church is in

the patronage of the bishop of Durham; is returned in the king's books of the clear yearly value of £24; pays yearly tenths £1 0s. 8d.; episcopal procurations 4s.; and archdeacon's procurations 12s.

THE PARISH REGISTERS begin in 1652, from which time, with few exceptions, they are tolerably perfect. Some leaves, containing entries of persons descended from the Fenwicks, of Nunriding, are said to have been cut out of them while they were in the custody of the parish-clerk, and occasionally taken to the village ale-house to be consulted.

PRESENTMENTS.—“ June 9th, 1680. One of our bells is useless. No terrier of the glebe. John Davison, Roger Burke, and Thomas Trumble, for playing on the Lord's days at bobbe hand-ball.” “ Sept. 1680. Our quire is out of repair. RICHARD PRESTON, vicar.” —(*MS. penes I. Bell.*)



county of Durham, and with the exception of such parts of it as were given in free alms to the clergy of its several parishes, and to monasteries and hospitals, continued in the possession of the antient family of Bertram, unincumbered and entire, till the death of Roger Bertram the Second in 1242. Tradition holds her dim torch over it into times prior to the conquest: the steady rays of history do not begin to beam upon it till the reign of Henry the Second.

John, lord of Mitford, had an only daughter, Sigil or Sybil, whom the Conqueror married to sir Richard Bertram, a son of the lord of Dignam, in Normandy. This Sigil is said to have had an uncle, Matthew de Mitford, from whom the families of Mitford, of Mitford and Exbury, and of baron Redesdale, of Redesdale, derive their descent.

Roger Bertram, baron of Mitford, in 1165, certified that his barony was holden in capite of the crown by the service of five knight's fees; and that his father and grandfather, prior to the death of Henry the First, had enfeoffed military tenants under them in it to the amount of six and a half knight's fees. The names of the tenants were Ralph de St Peter, who held two knight's fees; and Wm de Fraglinton, Wm de Difleston, Wihelard de Trophil, John the son of Simeon, each of whom held one knight's fee, and Pagan de Hallesdune, who held half a one.\* The parcel of this estate, which was situated in the county of Durham, occurs, for the first time that I have met with it, in the Northumberland Pipe Roll for 8 Richard I., 1196—7, which record rates the barony "of William, son of Roger Bertram," in the following manner:—"Greatham, 30s.; Felton, 41s.; Mitford, 41s.; and Eeland, 10s." The Testa de Neville, made about the latter end of the reign of King John,<sup>u</sup> also enumerates the knight's fees in this barony at five, and says, that all the ancestors of Roger Bertram, then baron there, held it by the same service from the conquest to that time, and that nothing had then been alienated from it, or given away in dower or in frankalmoigne to the detriment of the king.<sup>v</sup>

The next notice of this barony enumerates the names of the places and

\* Liber. Nig. 331.      † Dug. Bar. i. 543.

<sup>u</sup> The Testa de Neville is an inquest respecting knight's fees, made in the time of Eustace de Vescy, who was slain in 1216. It also mentions Robert Fitz-Roger, lord of Werkworth, who died in 1215.

<sup>v</sup> III. i. 233.

tenantry within it, and is contained in the account of knight's fees for the payment of the aid for knighting Edward the First : it is as follows :—

“ THE BARONY OF MITFORD.—Roger Bertram holds in capite of our lord the king, Mitford with its members, to wit, Newton-Underwood,<sup>w</sup> Throphill, Molliston, and Benerigg ;—also Meldon, Idington, Pykeden, Aldewrth, Espeley, and the Grange of Heylawe ; Eland with its members, namely, Merdisfen, Crikelawe, Calverdon. Valence, and Donington ;—also Brinklawe, Prestwick, Calverdon-Araynis, Berewick, Caldecotes, North Milburn, South Milburn, and the Grange of Horton ;—Felton with its members, Eshet and Bokenfield, Thriston, La Chauce, Little Felton, Aketon, Swarland, Overgairs, Glantley, and Framlington, by four knight's fees of the old feoffment :—Of which the following persons were tenants by *knight's service* under Roger Bertram :—The heirs of Walter de St Peter ought to hold Pikeden, Idington, and Berewick, by two knights fees of the old feoffment :—the heirs of Henry de Ferlington held Brinklawe and Donington by a quarter of the old feoffment ;—Simon de Difleston held North Milburn by one fee of the old feoffment ;—and John Fitz-Simon held Meldon and Prestwick by one and a half knight's fee : Besides whom, the heirs of John Fitz-Robert are assessed for Eshet and Bokenfield at a quarter of an old fee ; Wm de Hardrishill for 100 solidates of land in Thriston by one-twentieth part of a new fee ; Robert de Meneville for South Milburn at half a fee of the old feoffment ; Guy de Ayranis for Calverdon at a quarter of a new fee ; One Plescencia also held in Calverdon a carucate of land by one-thirtieth part of a new fee ; and John de Eslington, William de la Tur and Margery his wife, Adam Hying and Maud his wife, Thomas Brian and Isabella sister of the said Maud held Framlington by half an old fee.\* And besides these military tenants the baron of Mitford had under him at the same time the following long array of *soccage tenants* :—Gilbert Hiring who held 32 acres of land in Benerig by the payment of a rent

<sup>w</sup> Some emendations have been made to the text at III. i. 207, from the Lawson MS. ; but the two copies, not only respecting this, but several other places, are not only at variance, but in some measure irreconcilable. The order of the mesne tenants has also been transposed to suit the arrangement in the Liber Niger, so far as I have been able to see a probable coincidence between the families holding by knight's service in this barony in 1165 and 1240. The Lawson MS. says, “ the lord held of the crown by six knights fees and ..... parts, besides having a place called Highley.”

\* III. i. 207, 208.



of 2s. ;—Alan the Chaplain two bovates of land in Benerig by a pound of cumin ; Humphrey de Mendham and William de la Tur each one carucate of land in Thropphill by 2s. each :—The heirs of Richard Blundell half a carucate in Newton by two pounds of pepper :—Brun le Vilur 48 acres in Molston by 6d. :—William de Espeley by one pound of pepper held all Espeley except 20 acres, which Cecilia de Espeley held by one pound of cumin :—Nicholas son of Matthew half a carucate in Mitford by one pound of pepper :—Matthew Mareseall 15 acres in Mitford by the payment of certain horse-trappings ;—William Pole 12 acres in Mitford by 2s. :—Peter de Aldworth one carucate in Aldworth by 13d. :—William Corbet four bovates of land in Aldworth by six barbed arrows :—Gilbert of Eland one carucate in Eland by certain white gloves and one bridle :—Adam de Calverdon half a carucate in Eland by 5s. : Thomas Burgilun and Hugh Bell each 40 acres in Crikelawe (Kirkley) by half a mark each :—Marjery de Crikelawe one quarter of Crikelawe by one mark :—William son of Osolf four score acres of land in Merdisfen by half a mark :—Stephen the son of Utred 40 acres in Calverdon by 4s. :—Marjery de Rucester other 40 acres in Calverdon by 12d. ; William de Schauceby and William son of Payne 40 acres in Little Felton by carrying writs :—Nicholas de Aketon held Aketon by 24s. :—William son of the Cook half a carucate in Swarland by 6d. :—David the Waylays<sup>y</sup> 40 acres in Overgaris by 10s. :—Robert de Camh<sup>z</sup> 38 and a half acres in Great Felton by 2s. :—Hugh de Lanark and Agnes his wife 12 acres in the same Felton by 12d. :—Robert Gardiner 12 acres in the same Felton by 3s. :—The widows Isould and Aviz 12 acres in the same Felton by one pound of cumin ;—Adam Maufetur one carucate in Thriston by 3s. :—The abbot of Newminster the granges of Horton and Heychelawes (Highlaws) by 20 marks ;—Joseph the

<sup>y</sup> Le Waylays, le Waleys, le Gallois, mean *the Welshman*; and the surnames Wallis and Wallace are derived from the country of Wales, as *Scot* comes from Scotland, *English* from England. In the same way, the people of Wales are called in old records Galoys, Galees, le Waleys, &c.—(See *Rot. Par.* iii. 746, 606.) Galway, in Scotland, was a district of the *Gallois* or Welch. Wallace, the champion and redeemer of Scotland, I have no doubt, had his name from the same origin. “The Scottes made them a captain, whome they named William Walys, a man of vnknown or low birth, to whom they obeyed as their king.”—(*Grafton*, 1298.) Buchanan calls him “homo nobili & antiqua familia, sed in re tenui natus et educatus.”

<sup>z</sup> “Robt. de Cannill.”—(*Lawson MS.* fol. 52, b.)

chaplain held La Chauce, and the prior of Brinkburne Little Felton except 40 acres in free alms and without doing any service."<sup>a</sup>

The bonds which had hitherto united this extensive barony were not destined to continue long unbroken; for, soon after this return was made, the affairs of the baron of Mitford received a shock from which they could never afterwards recover. Roger Bertram the Third became an active promoter of the barons' wars against the crown; and, being taken prisoner at Northampton, in 1264,<sup>b</sup> the parts of his estates which had not been expended in the cause of rebellion were either sold or deeply mortgaged to raise the sum required for his ransom from captivity. The commissioners for making the inquests contained in the Hundred Rolls have entered numerous informations against him for alienation of property prior to the year 1275. To Peter de Mitford he sold the ville of Glantley, in the parish of Felton: to Agnes de Cousedine the ville of Swarland: to William son of Ralph the ville of Overgares; and to Robert Galmetorpe a carucate of land in the same place.<sup>c</sup> These were alienations of his soccage tenures: besides which he injured the revenues of the crown by the sale of several estates holden by military services. Great Eland, Merdisfen, Little Eland, and Calverdon, were sold to William de Valencia, earl of Pembroke, and half brother of Henry the Third: The park of Mitford, Kirkley, and the service of Constance de St Peter, consisting of one and a half knight's fee, as well as John de Ferlington's service of half a knight's fee, and that of Roger Arrenis of one-third of a fee, were parted with to Hugh de Eure:—Babington went back to the Umfrevelles, of whom the Bertrams had it in dower;—Thropill was given to his own son Thomas; Newton, with a carucate of demesne land in Mitford, to Wyschard de Charun; Benrig, with the park of Wychenley, to Ralph de Cotun; 34 acres of land in Moliston, with one knight's fee and a half in Meldon and Prestwick, to Walter de Cambhow; 40 acres of land in Benrig, with a rent of 20 marks a year to the abbot of Newminster; besides the wood of Holm and the demesne lands in the township of Aketon to Wm Heron.<sup>d</sup> And another part of the same inquest finds that he abridged his property holden by military services by the following alienations:—To Thomas of Develeston he sold a service due from himself to the crown of half a knight's

<sup>a</sup> III. i. 216. <sup>b</sup> III. ii. 360. <sup>c</sup> III. i. 91. <sup>d</sup> Id. 104.



fee :—to the Parson of Meldon 2 acres of land and one toft in Mollisdon :—to Adam of Gesemouth one messuage and one acre of land in Mitford, with the advowson of the church there, the ville of Benrig, and the wood of Wich-enley :—to Peter de Montefort 27 acres of land, one toft, and one acre of meadow ground in Great Eland, with the advowson of the church there :—to Master Gilbert de St Bees one toft and four score acres of land in Benrig :—all these alienations seem to have been made in the time of Henry the Third ; and, in the time of Edward the First, he gave to his grand daughter, Agnes Bertram, the castle, ville, and mill of Mitford, and the ville of Mollisdon, which she sold to Alianor, queen of England, who sold them to Alexander de Balliol and to Alianor de Genevre his wife.<sup>c</sup> The quo warranto pleadings at Newcastle, in 1294, which originated out of the preceding inquests and informations, give us a nearer view of this transaction between the Balliols and the Bertrams. They show us how the wreck of the barony was collected and re-edified by the former family, and the state in which it was transmitted to their successors. Robert de Stutteville, at that time, had married Balliol's widow, and he and his wife Alianor de Genevre appeared and said that the tenements which they held in Mitford and Felton, had belonged to Roger Bertram, which Roger and all his ancestors had, from time beyond all memory, uninterruptedly exercised the liberty of free warren in both places, and free chase in Felton, besides having the privilege of apprehending and executing felons within Mitford ; that after this Roger's death, his daughter and heir Agnes Bertram entered upon these tenements and liberties, which she gave to Alianor, queen of England, and mother of Edward the First ; which queen enfeoffed Alexander Balliol and his wife Alianor in the premises, in free marriage to them and the heirs of the body of Alianor, Balliol's wife, with mills, knight's fees, advowsons of churches, wards, escheats, and all other their appurtenances, and bound herself and her heirs to warrantry. They also showed that the said Agnes and queen Alianor, while the premises were in their possession, enjoyed the privileges recited ; that if the claimant Alianor died without issue, the premises would revert to the crown ; and, in evidence of the said gift, warrantry, and reversion, they produced the queen's grant of them before the court : but though the jury

<sup>c</sup> III. i. 116, 128.

found that these liberties had been regularly used by the claimants and their predecessors in the barony, the court deferred giving judgement upon the case till its sittings in the octave of St John the Baptist at York; and, if the matter was ever judicially determined, the record of the judgement does not seem to have been recorded.<sup>f</sup> The same document also states that Stutleville and his wife held the manor of Stamford (which had belonged to Simon de Montfort, the rebel earl of Leicester), by the demise of Edmund earl of Lancaster, the king's brother, till such times as two mills in Mitford and Felton and the Great Park of Mitford should revert into the sesin of her and her heirs. What right Agnes Bertram enjoyed in Mitford at the time of her death in 1282, I have no means of ascertaining. All that I know on the subject is given in the pedigree of her family; and the pedigrees of the families who succeeded the Bertrams in their possessions here, contain a connected sketch of the descent of the barony from the Stutlevilles to the family of de Valence earls of Pembroke, and their lineal descendants the Cumins of Badenach in Scotland, Strathbolgies earls of Athol, the Percies of Athol, and the lords Brough, of which last family, William lord Brough, in 4 Philip and Mary, granted all his lands in Mitford to Cuthbert Mitford and his son Robert, reserving, however, to himself, the site of the castle and the royalties,<sup>g</sup> which James the First granted to James Murray<sup>h</sup> second earl of Annandale, who died in 1658 without issue, and Charles the Second gave to Robert Mitford, of Mitford, esq. who died in 1666,<sup>i</sup> and was direct lineal ancestor of Bertram Mitford, esq. the present baron in fee of this antient and extensive seigniory. There is a manuscript in the library of Durham Cathedral which commences with "A rent roll of the copyhold rents in the manor of Kirby-moorside, in the county of York, due to his grace the duke of Buckingham, for one year, ending at Mich. 1668," and also containing, on its first leaf, this inscription:—"With Davison, March 17<sup>o</sup>, 1666<sup>o</sup>—7<sup>o</sup>, Greyes Inn." It contains also the call rolls of several other manors in Yorkshire, and at p. 98,<sup>j</sup> the call roll of the barony of Mitford, in which the manors and places that answered to the court are enumerated in the following order, and have

<sup>f</sup> III. i. 128, 197, 198.

<sup>g</sup> Wallis, ii. 322.

<sup>h</sup> Id.

<sup>i</sup> Id.

<sup>j</sup> It is headed thus:—"BARONIA DE MITFORD.—MITFORD CALL." It has probably been used on several court days, as many names are crossed out, and others added over them; and



to each of them the names of their several freeholders and tenants annexed :—  
 “ Throple, Newton-Vnderwodd, Newton Parke, Eddington, Gubeon ats Gud-  
 geon, Aldworth ats Ealdworth, Benridge, Meldon, Pigdon, Espley, High  
 Highlaws, Mitford, Mosden, Cawdsie, Little Felton ats Acton, Bokenfield,  
 Esshett, Swarland, Glantlees and Snuckbank, Long Framlington, Overgrasse,  
 Low Framlington, Pont Island, Island Hall, Island Greene and Mason, Din-  
 nington, Prestwick, Callerton, Little Callerton, Darish Hall, Brenckley,  
 Caldcoats del North, Caldcoats del South, Horton Grange, Milburn del South,  
 Kirkley, Benridge, Higham dikes, Carter moor, and East Duddoe.” It is  
 not said in this “ call,” for whom Mr Davison held the court, but the omis-  
 sion in it of Mr Mitford’s name among the freeholders of the township of  
 Mitford, shows that it was holden for him : for if it had been holden for the  
 king or any other lord, then, as principal freeholder, he would have been  
 called ; but his name is omitted, inasmuch as he was not answerable to his  
 own court.

## PEDIGREE OF BERTRAM, OF MITFORD.

(See Dugdale’s *Baronage*, i. 543, 544. The other authorities are referred to in their proper places.)

ARMS.—Or, an orle, azure. BERTRAM, in German, means *fair* or *illustrious* (*Ainsw.*) : it is also the name in the same language of *Anthemis pyrethrum*, or Spanish pellitory.—(*Phillips.*)

I.—RICHARD BERTRAM, a son of the lord of Dignam, in Normandy, and a follower of William the Conqueror, had enfeoffed tenants in the barony of Mitford prior to the death of Henry the First, in 1135.—(*Wallis*, ii. 312 ; *Evid.* No. 1.)

II.—WILLIAM BERTRAM I. who, with his wife Hawys, and his sons Roger and Guy, William and Richard, founded the priory of Brinkburn, where he lies buried, with this inscription :—“ HIC . JACET . ROGERVS . BERTRAM . FVNDATOR.” He also gave to the abbey of Newminster lands between that house and Mitford. He had a brother Alex. mentioned below in the account of his son Roger.

III.—ROGER BERTRAM I. with his cross confirmed his father’s foundation deed of Brinkburn Priory. In 1157, he gave 50 marks for a market at Mitford.—(*Dug. Bar.* i. 543.) Held of the crown, in 1165, by the service of five knight’s fees, by which his father and grandfather had holden under Hen. the First.—(*Evid.* 1.) In 1172, he paid £6 10s. scutage, to excuse his either going himself or sending a proxy with Henry the Second to the conquest of Ireland. To the monks of Newminster he gave the granges of Highlaws, in this parish, and of

SIGIL, or SYEIL, only daur. and heir of John lord of Mitford, in the time of Edward the Confessor.

HAWYSE, whom Wallis calls Alice, daur. of sir William Merlay, of Morpeth, knight.

ADA, wife of Roger Bertram the first was a benefactor to Newminster Priory.—(*Dug.* 916.)

GUY.  
WILLIAM.  
RICHARD.

each name has after it several short-hand remarks, such as *a.* or *ap.* I suppose for *appeared* ; *ess.* for *essoined* ; and *d.* or *dt.* perhaps for *dead*. At Little Callerton the names stand thus :—

George Proctor 2s. 2s. } de’  
 Wm Robinson 2s. 2s. }

Mr Davison, to whom the manuscript belonged, was proprietor of Thornley-Gore, in the county of Durham : admitted at Grey’s Inn, May 1, 1656 ; barrister-at-law, aged 26, 1666 ; and died at Hardwick, 26th April, 1696.—(*Surtees*, ii. 167.)



Issue of Roger Bertram I. and Ada .....

Horton, in the parish of Ponteland, and part of a peat moss (*Dug. Mon. ii. 916*): to the nuns of Halystane, the wood called Baldwinswood, and afterwards Nunriding.—(*See Nunriding below.*) This, I apprehend, was the Roger Bertram who confirmed his father's grants to the monks of Brinkburn, and gave to them the church of Felton; and to them and their men residing within Feltonshire, common of pasture on a moiety of the ground holden by Eudo de Scauceby in exchange for a carucate of land which he had given to his uncle in Aldworth. Richard and Robert Bertram, and Ralph de St Peter (one of the tenants of the barony in 1165) being witnesses to the grant.—(*Evid. 2.*)

IV.—WILLIAM BERTRAM II. In 1196, occurs as son and heir of William Bertram, and accounts to the sheriff of that year for his barony, which then consisted of the parishes of Greatham (now in the county of Durham), Felton, Mitford, and Ponteland. He confirmed to the monks of Brinkburn all the grants which his grandfather William and his father Roger had made to them (*Evid. No. 3*); and died about the year 1199, when the wardship and marriage of his son Roger were granted to William Brewer.

ALICE, dau. of Robert Umfreville, who gave with her in dower the villas of Great Bavington and Kirkclawe, with the service of Robert of Diveslestone in North Milburne, besides the forest of Ottercops and right of free chase on certain lands on the west side of the Rede, about Corsenside.—(*III. ii. 25.*)

V.—ROGER BERTRAM II. son & heir of William, in 1199, had a grant of a market and fair in Felton; and, in 1202, during his minority, was found to be in the custody of Wm Brewer, and agreeing with Wm de Eland, that, till he, the said Roger, was at age, they should jointly present to the church of Milburn, which was dependant on the mother church of Ponteland.—(*III. ii. 338.*) In the following year the king granted to him and his heirs, that his manor of Felton "should be out of the regard of the forest, as also that he might have free liberty of hunting there."—(*Id. 339.*) Dugdale, seemingly in contradiction to other statements, quotes records to show that, in 1203, the wardship and custody of Roger, son of Wm Bertram, was granted to Peter de Brus for 300 marks (*Bar. i. 543*); for, before his minority was expired, Constance de Crammaville, in 1207, complained that while he was in the custody of Wm de Brewer, Geoffrey Manduit, the guardian's bailiff, ousted her of certain lands which she held in the honour of Mitford, and which she could not recover till she had given him 40 marks: she also further showed, that Mauduit not only used threats, but by deep designs, fair words, and pretences of love, prevailed with her to let him have the lands in question for his homage and service and 100 marks, of which sum he had not, however, paid her more than 100s.—(*III. ii. 339.*) In 1214, he engaged in rebellion against king John, for which offence his lands were seized and given to that iniquitous minion of the crown, Philip de Ulcotes, who, in that year, was sheriff of Northumberland, an office which he retained for six successive years afterwards. But Bertram, on the death of king John, in 1216, having made peace with the government of his successor, by a fine of £100, procured repeated orders for the restitution of his lands, to which Ulcotes continued to turn a deaf ear, till the sheriff of Northamptonshire was charged with a special precept to let him know, that unless he speedily restored the claimant to his possessions, immediate seizure should be made of all his estates in Northamptonshire, Yorkshire, and Durham. This threat succeeded, and the baron of Mitford soon after became so distinguished for his loyalty, that he was frequently employed in state affairs of considerable importance. On July 15, 1220, he was one of the English barons who swore to see Henry the Third's obligation to marry his sister Margaret to Alexander king of Scotland, carried into effect.—(*Rymer, i. 241.*) In August following he was a witness to the convention between the king and Geoffrey de Marisco, on the latter being appointed justiciary of Ireland.—(*Id. p. 244.*) In 1224, the crown discharged him from the payment of his portion of the scutage of Wales. Robert de Lexington, Roger Merlay, Roger Bertram, and Jordan Hayron, were justices itinerant at Newcastle in 1225.—(*Brand's Newc. ii. 391.*) In 1228, Gilbert de Umfreville, Roger de Merlay, himself, and other northern barons, had a mandate to meet Alexander, king of Scotland, at Berwick, and give him safe conduct to a conference between him and the king of England, at York.—(*Rymer, i. 306.*) In March, 1237, he was a witness to the agreement made before Cardinal Otto, the pope's legate at York, respecting differences between England and Scotland.—(*Id. 374.*) The sheriff's roll for 1242 credits him for the payment of 30 marks for not attending the king into Gascony; and Dugdale quotes Matthew of Westminster, to show that he died in the same year. His heir, in 48 Hen. III. 1243—4, is described as in the custody of the king.—(*III. ii. 381.*)

VI.—ROGER BERTRAM III. son of Roger Bertram, of Mitford, made restitution of certain lands to the abbot and convent of Newminster (*III. ii. 62*); and, under the description of Roger Bertram the Third, he quit-claimed to the priory of Brinkburn all right which it had in the wood of Linchewood by the gift of his great grandfather William Bertram.—(*Evid. No. 4.*) In 1257, he obtained a grant of privileges in Mitford, Felton, and Kirkley (*III. ii. 391*); and, in the following year, with other northern barons, had command to march into Scotland with all the force each of them could raise, to rescue the young king of that country out of the hands of his rebellious barons. That he was a person of a daring and martial spirit, and a strenuous opposer of the arbitrary measures of Henry the Third, is plain, from the active part he took against that monarch. In March, 1264, he had been summoned to be at Oxford in the Midient following (*Dig. of a Peer, 3rd Rep. App. p. 34*); but, regardless of the royal mandate, he joined the earl of Leicester under the standard of revolt, and continued to fight under it till, in company with his neighbour Hugh Gublon, lord of Shilvington, he was taken prisoner at the siege of Northampton, on the 3rd of April following.—(*III. ii. 360. Knighton inter X Script. col. 2448.*)

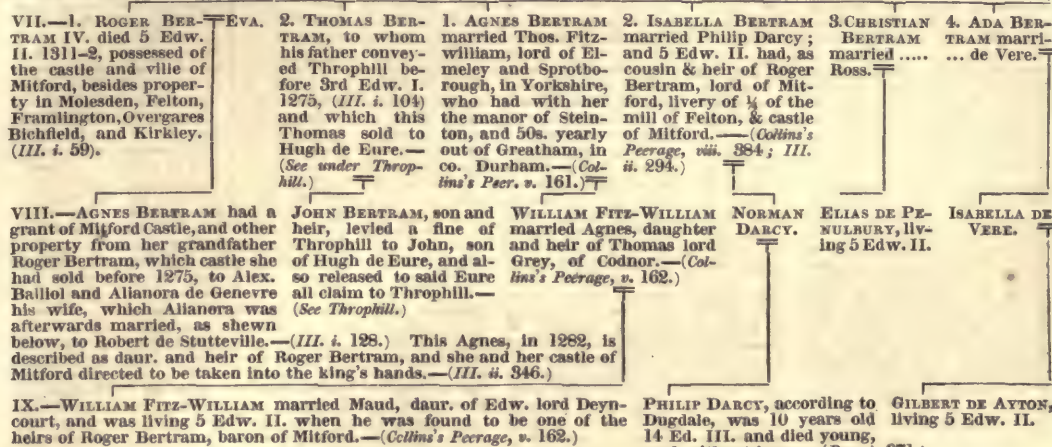
JOAN, widow of Roger Bertram (see above): re-married to Robert de Nevill before the year 1275.—(*III. i. 104.*)

This desperate adventure shattered the fortune of his house. The charges against him for alienating parcels of his barony without licence have already been enumerated. Before this crisis of his misfortunes he had probably expended a considerable part of his estate. He parted with Bavington in 1255 (*III. ii. 26*); and, in the year in which he was taken prisoner, sold Ottercops, another of his grandmother Alice Umfreville's estates, to the earl of Leicester himself, who, besides being possessed of the barony of Emeldon, in this county, was so great a favourite in it, that after his death, John de Vescy, lord of Alnwick, presented to the abbey there, one of his feet, which the convent enshrined in a shoe of the purest silver, honoured as the relic of a holy martyr, and gave to it the character of emitting invisible virtues of so divine a nature as to heal the sick. Montfort had fought for the monks, and they attempted to canonize his memory.—(*See Gale's Maitl. Chron.*) May not the true cause of Bertram's ruin be sought for in a blind attachment to the monks? They roused his zeal to fight the cause of the Holy See under de Montfort's banner; and, when the prodigality of war made him feel the want of money, his advisers and his general gave him cash for portions of his estate; for the monks, ever ready to exchange the contents of their coffers for lands in fee, obtained beneficial grants of him for the convents of Brinkburn and Newminster. He also gave "to the holy nuns of St. Bartholomew of Newcastle 2 acres and an half of his pasture of Merdisfen in the east part of the Staineley, and next the way one other and a half on that one part of the way, and one toft in the town of Merdisfen of ten parts in length and four in breadth, &c."—(*Brand's Newc. i. 208.*) After his capture at Northampton, his castle of Mitford, and all his Northumberland estates were seized, and given into the custody of Wm de Valence, the king's half-brother; but probably restored soon after on the payment of a heavy fine for his pardon and ransom. The price of his redemption was probably furnished by de Valence, and became the heaviest of all the incumbrances upon the estate; for, in 1269, we find Bertram conveying Great Ealand, Merdefen, Calverdon, and Little Ealand, to the same Wm de Valence, whose descendants continued to have considerable interest in the castle and estates of Mitford barony for several generations afterwards. By writ, dated at Woodstock, 24 Dec. 1264, Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, summoned him, in the name of the king, to be at a convention at London.

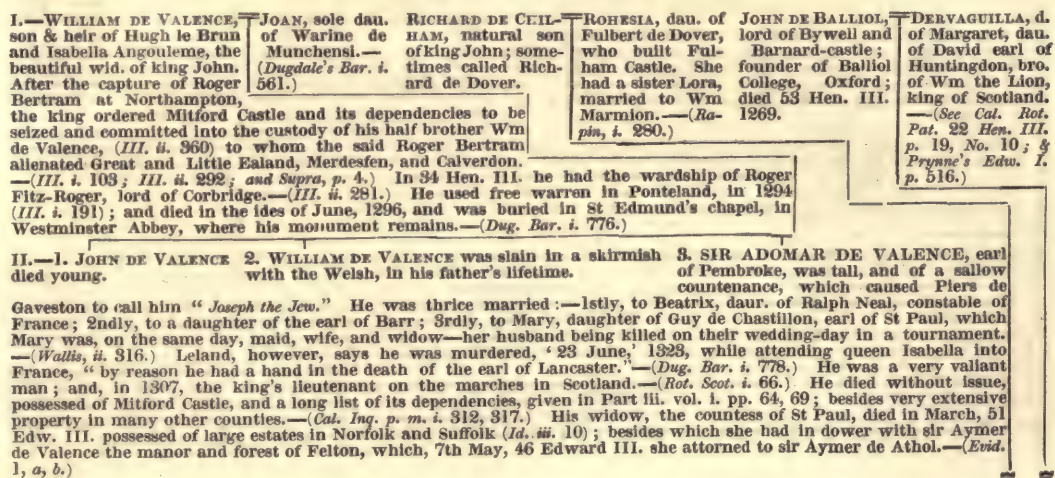


## Issue of Roger Bertram III. and Joan .....

on the octave of St Hillary, about quieting the differences between the king and the nation.—(*Rymer*, i. 303.) That he contrived to preserve a part of his estates to his family, either by conveyance before their seizure, or by procuring their restoration afterwards, is plain, from the interest his heirs continued to enjoy in them long after his death. When that event happened, I have seen no account. Under the name of "*Bertram de Mytford*," in 1274, he granted in fee to "*Adam de Gesemuthe*" the ville of Benrig, and the advowson of the church of Mitford (*III. ii. 360*); but it is plain that he was dead in 1275—for, an inquest in that year, under the statute *quo warranto*, says, that his son and heir, who holds in capite, ought to have been a ward of the king, and to have been married by him.—(*III. i. 104.*)



## PEDIGREE OF VALENCE, BALLIOL, STUTTEVILLE, CUMIN, STRABOLGIE, PERCY, AND BOROUGH, LORDS OF MITFORD.



See Generation II. continued over.



## Continuation of Generation II.

1.  
Cont. of issue of Wm de  
Valence & Joan Munchensi.

2.  
Issue of Richard de Chilham  
and Rohesia de Dover.

3.  
Issue of John de Balliol and Dervaguilla,  
daur. of David, earl of Huntingdon.

2. ISABELLA DE  
VALENCE mar-  
ried John Baron  
Hastings, lord  
of Abergavenny,  
(*Dug. Bar. i. 576*,  
776) whose de-  
scendant, John  
Hastings, died  
18 Ric. II. s. p.  
when Reginald  
Gray, his great  
grandson, was  
found to be his  
heir. (*Hart. MS.*  
294, p. 126.)

1. AGNES DE  
VALENCE mar-  
ried 1stly, to Maurice  
Fitzgerald;  
2dly, to Hugh  
de Balliol; &  
3dly, to John  
de Avennes.  
In 1290, A-  
dam de Wo-  
derington  
petitioned  
parliament  
respecting  
injustices  
done to him

1. HUGH DE  
BALLIOL, 28  
yrs. old  
in 1269;  
died s. p.  
1272.  
2. ALAN DE  
BALLIOL  
succeeded  
Hugh, and  
died s. p.—  
(*Prynne's*  
*Edw. I. 516.*)

DAVID DE  
STRATH-  
BOLGIE,  
9th earl of  
Athol, first  
husband.

Isabella,  
2d daur.  
married  
2ndly, to  
Alex. de  
Balliol,  
as whose  
wife, in 1282, she  
is called in the Chronicle  
of Wm Thorn,  
"Isabella de Dover,  
countess of Asolin."  
(*Hist. Ang. Script.*  
X col. 1934.) Balli-  
ol, her 2nd husband,  
was lord of Cavers,  
in Scotland, and  
held Chilham Castle  
in right of his wife  
(*Rymer, ii. 280*; *Dug.*  
*Bar. i. 525*; *Rot.*  
*Parl. i. 470*); and on  
account of his being  
greatly engaged in  
settling the affairs of  
"John de Atholia,"  
son of David late earl  
of Athol, Alex. king  
of Scotland, 12 July,  
1284, sent a letter to  
Edw. I. requesting  
that Balliol might,  
for the time being,  
be excused from at-  
tending Edward's  
army in person.—  
(*Rymer, 2d ed. i. 280.*)

3. ALEXANDER—  
DE BALLIOL,  
lord of Bywell  
and Barnard-  
castle, in 1272,  
let the manor  
of Whittunstall  
to Roger d'A-  
reyns (*L. 277*);  
was summon-  
ed 5 Edw. I.  
1277, as Alex.  
son of John de  
Balliol, to be at  
Worcester.  
(*Dig. of a Peer*,  
3d Rep. App. p.  
37.) He & his  
wife Allanor  
bought Mit-  
ford Castle, &  
the villas of  
Mitford and  
Molesden, of  
Agnes de Ber-  
tram; and A-  
dam, son and  
heir of Gilbert  
de Stokesfield,  
quilt-claimed  
to him and the  
lady Allanor  
de Genevre, 1  
acre of land at  
the end of By-  
well dam.—  
(*Evid. 2.*) He  
died without  
issue in 1278,  
seized of By-  
well & Wood-  
horn.—(*III. i.*  
47.)

ALIANOR DE  
GENEVRE  
was, with her  
husb. Alex.  
de Balliol, en-  
feoffed by A-  
lianor, queen  
of England,  
in lands in  
Mitford and  
Felton, to  
them and the  
heirs of her  
body.—(*III.*  
*i. 128.*) Ed-  
ward the  
First having  
granted all  
the castles &  
possessions  
which had  
belonged to  
John de Bal-  
liol to John  
earl of Richm.  
& amongst the  
rest Bywell  
& Woodhorn,  
(which grant  
Edw. II. con-  
firmed, to-  
gether with  
the reversion  
of the lands  
which Agnes  
de Valence,  
wid. of Hugh  
de Balliol, &  
Allanor de  
Genevre, wid.  
of Alex. de  
Balliol, held  
in dower,  
(*Feod. 2nd ed.*  
*ii. 56*), the said earl, on the  
death of Robert de Stutteville,  
in 1306, cut down £200 worth  
of wood on Bywell, but re-  
fusing to give this Allanor her

ROBERT DE  
STUTTEVILLE  
had from  
John, the son  
of Elias of  
Stokesfield, a  
renunciation  
of all right  
to him and  
his "lady  
Alyanor de  
Genevre his  
wife," to an  
acre of land  
bounding  
on Bywell  
dam.—(*Evid.*  
*3.*) In  
1294, he and  
his wife Al-  
lanor, claim-  
ed various  
privileges on  
their lands  
in Mitford &  
Felton. (*III.*  
*i. 128.*) He  
died on  
Whitsun eve  
1306, at Mit-  
ford Castle,  
seized of that  
fort, and 50  
acres of land  
there, and 2  
parts of the  
forest of Fel-  
ton, which  
he had hold-  
en by virtue  
of a grant  
made to his  
wife by Al-  
lanor, dow-  
ager queen of  
England, and  
moth. of Ed.  
I.—(*Evid. 4.*)  
and the 3rd was married to  
him that Robt. Bruce kill-  
ed at Dumfries."

5. MARGERY  
DE BALLIOL  
marit. John  
Cumin, of  
Badenach,  
one of the  
12 competi-  
tors for the  
crown of  
Scotland.—  
(*Doug. Peer.*  
*i. 162, 614.*)  
Ridpath  
quotes the  
Scala Chro-  
nicatoshow  
that "John  
Balliol, king  
of Scots, had  
3 sisters—  
the eld. was  
Margaret of  
Gillesland;  
the 2nd, the  
lady Concy;  
and the 3rd was married to  
him that Robt. Bruce kill-  
ed at Dumfries."

by Agnes de Valence and her  
balliffs in Woodhorn.—(*Rot.*  
*Par. i. 46.*) In 1293, she was  
adjudged to have right of gal-  
lows, &c. in Gainford, near  
Barnardcastle (*Id. 118*); and,  
in the following year, she  
claimed various privileges in  
Woodhorn and Newbiggen,  
which places she held in dow-  
er as widow of Hugh de Bal-  
liol.—(*III. i. 155, 192.*)

3. JOAN DE VA-  
LENCE

JOHN CUMIN,  
lord of Bade-  
nach, in Scot-  
land, whose father laid claims  
to the crown of Scotland in  
1292; but withdrew them in  
favour of John Balliol, after  
whose repeated renunciation  
of his right to it, this John  
Cumin and Robert Bruce en-  
tered into a secret convention  
proposed by Bruce, and to  
this effect:—"Support you  
my title to the crown, and I will give you my estate, or give me  
your estate, and I will support your title to the crown." But  
Cumin revealing the secret to the king of England, Bruce stab-  
bed him to the heart before the great altar in the convent of the  
Minorites, in Dumfries, 10 Feb. 1306.—(*Cat. Rot. Pat. 68*; *Doug.*  
*Peer. i. 163.*)

thirds out of it, she petitioned parliament for redress.—(*Rot. Parl. i. 199.*) At the time of her  
death, in 1310—11, she was seized in two locks for taking salmon at Bywell, and the acre of  
ground abutting upon the dam there, which she and her first husband had acquired of Adam,  
the son of Gilbert of Stokesfield, besides the castle of Mitford and lands, and the park there,  
and the park of Felton, and ville of Molesden.—(*III. i. 59*; *Abb. Rot. Orig. i. 174.*)

III.—1. JOHN CUMIN, of Bade-  
nach, died in 1325—6, possessed  
of several tenements and estates  
in Tindale, but without issue.  
(*III. ii. 305.*)

3. ELIZABETH CUMIN, 2nd daughter, 26 years old  
19 Edw. II.; married sir Rich. Talbot, of God-  
rich Castle, in Herefordshire, from whom the  
lands called Talbot's lands, in Tindale, had their  
name.—(*III. ii. 305.*)

his wife; and, as heir of the said Allanor, in the lands and tenements mentioned in the said inquest.—(*Evid. 4.*)

2. JOAN CUMIN,  
eldst daur. 30  
yrs. old, & mar-  
ried 19 Edw. II.

DAVID DE STRATHBOLGIE, 11th  
earl of Athol, died 1 Edw. III.  
possessed of property in Tin-  
dale, & the manor of Mitford,  
with its several dependencies  
in Molesden, Ponteland, Little  
Eland, Calverton, & Merdisfen.

1. JOHN DE STUTTEVILLE, 24 yrs. old at the  
time of his mother's death, 4 Edw. II.—  
(*Wallis, ii. 314*; and *Dug. Bar. i. 459.*) He  
granted to Aymer de Valence his castle &  
manor of Mitford (*Evid. 5*), and to Adam  
Meyneville all his right in the fisheries in  
Bywell.—(*Id. 6.*)

2. ROBERT, son of Robert Stutteville, one  
of the party indicted for burning the house of Agnes de Benerigg, at Mit-  
ford, in 12 Edw. I.—(*Rot. Parl. i. 123.*) In the inquest after the death of  
his father, he is described as the son of Robert de Stutteville and Allanor



Issue of David de Strathbolgie, 11th earl of Athol, and Joan Cumin.

IV.—DAVID DE STRATHBOLGIE, 12th earl of Athol, in 1330, on the death of his uncle John Cumin, of Badenach, had livery of the manor of "Tirsite," in North Tindale, and of the lands which descended to him as one of the co-heirs of Adomar de Valence.—(*Doug. Peer. i. 134.*) He was slain in Scotland, Jan. 30, 1336, at the age of 28, and fighting in the cause of Edward III. when the inquest after his death found him seized in Merdesfen, Ponteland, Little Eland, Calderdon, the castle of Mitford, and lands in Molesden.—(*III. i. 71.*)

CATHARINE, dau. of Hen. lord Beaumont.

1. ELEANOR, sole daur. of sir Robt. Felton, kt. and Eleanor, dau. of sir Thos. Greystock. This Eleanor was first married to Robert Lisle, of Woodburne.—(*Calverley MS. See also II. i. 174, gen. 7.*)

2. "Marya ux."—(*Har. MS. 294, No. 1140, & Evid.*) Ob. before 1387.

Aymer, or Adomar de Athol,\* lord of Jesmond & Ponteland, was bro. of David, 12th earl of Athol.—(*Harl. MS. 294, No. 2188.*) Queen Philippa appointed him and John de Strivelyn, Roger Fulthorpe, and William Kellaw, her justices of assize for the franchise of Tindale.—(*Swinb. Char. p. 23.*) In 1372, he was a witness to a deed, dated at Hautwysell, respecting the manors of Hautwysell and Collanwode.—(*III. ii. 34.*) David de Strathbolgie, earl of Athol, granted to him the reversion of the manor and forest of Felton, after the death of Mary de St Paul, countess of Pembroke, which manor and forest he entailed upon his two daughters and their husbands in the manner described in the Evidences under this generation; in consequence of which the countess of Pembroke attorned to him the premises by a deed of May 6, 1372, which recites the entail.—(*Evid. 8.*) In 1381, he was sheriff of Northumberland; and, in the same year, he and sir Ralph Eure were knights of the shire for the same county, in which office they had each an allowance of 4s. a day during their attendance on parliament out of a rate levied upon the several townships of the county for that purpose, and printed in the Appendix to Wallis's History. The Scottish army, in its march from Newcastle, in Aug. 1388, besieged "sir Haymon de Alpel, in his castle of Ponteland, where he was lord, and after a sharpe assault, won it, and took him prisoner."—(*II. i. 116, 128.*) He died 3 Henry IV. 1402, possessed of the manor of Ponteland, holden as of the manor of Mitford, and also of various rents and other property in Yorkshire.—(*III. ii. 262.*) An abstract of a deed of the same year describes him as having the manor of Ponteland for life, the reversion of it belonging to sir John le Scrope, knight, in right of his wife Elizabeth.—(*Evid. 7.*) Bishop Fordham, at Gateshead, 9 July, 1387, granted 40 days indulgence to all who would assist in the repairs of St Andrew's church, in Newcastle, or contribute to the support of the chantry of the Holy Trinity in that church, or pray for the health of sir Aymer de Athol, knight. From this mention of him he is supposed to have been the founder of that chantry, in which he and his wife were buried under a very large stone, which has originally been plated very curiously with brass. The remains of their effigies are still partly to be seen, in full-length armour, having a sword on his left side: of her's nothing remains but from the shoulders upwards. The arms are Athol empalling ..... The remaining part of the inscription is—"HIC JACENT DOMINUS ADOMARUS DE ATHOLL MILES ET DOMINA MARIA UXOR EJUS, QUÆ ORBIT QUARTO, DIE MENSIS ..... ANNO DOMINI MILLESIMO TRICENTESIMO" (Grey says 7.) "..... ANIMARUM PROPTIETUR."—(*Brand. i. 189.*)

V.—DAVID DE STRATHBOLGIE, 13th earl of Athol, was three years old at the time of his father's death. He sold Molesden to John de Mitford, in 1369; and died, in 1375, aged 43, possessed of various villages & parcels of land in Tindale, besides Mitford Castle, & places dependent upon it, all of which are enumerated in Part III. vol. i. p. 87.

ELIZABETH, dau. of Hen. lord Ferrers, of Groby. Lord Hailes, from Rymer, vi. 32, calls her Catharine.—(*Douglas's Peer. i. 134.*) She was marr. 2ndly, to John Malwayn.—(*III. i. 87.*)

AYMER DE ATHOL, mentioned in the indulgence by Bishop Fordham, already noticed.

ISABELLA DE ATHOL. \*† This account of Adomar de Athol's daughters is from *Harl. MS. 294, No. 1140*, which, for its authority, quotes Esch. 47 Edw. III. de manerio de Felton. No. 2189 of the same MS. quoting an authority of 3 Henry IV. makes Adomar de Athol, 11th earl of Athol, to be then "sine exitu," and Eliza. wife of John le Scrope, the representative of her grandfather David, 11th earl of Athol, so that it would appear that this Isabella and her sister Mary had both died without issue before that time.

SIR RALPH DE EURE, A VESCY, ATHOL WAS LISLE, of dau. and second wife. Felton.

2. MARY DE ROBT. DE L. ...

1. ...

VI.—SIR THOMAS PERCY, knight, 2nd son of Henry Percy, first earl of Northumberland, and Maud de Lucy, heiress of Cockerimouth. He was usually styled SIR HENRY PERCY OF ATHOL. He married 51 Edw. III. 1377; and, 1 Ric. II. in right of his wife, had livery of the lands which Mary de St Paul, countess of Pembroke, held in dower during her life. He died in Spain, about 1388.—(*Cal. Inq. p. m. iii. 10, 11; Collins's Peerage, ii. 243.*)

ELIZABETH DE STRATHBOLGIE, who, with her sister Philippa, was a ward to the earl of Northumberland. She was 30 years old 3 Henry IV. and at that time married to sir John Scrope.—(*Evid. 9.*)

SIR JOHN SCROPE, 2d son of Geoffrey Scrope, of Masham, baron of Whalton, in this county.

PHILIPPA DE STRATHBOLGIE, o. s. p. Henry, first earl of Northumberland, and Maud de Lucy. He and his brother Hotspur distinguished themselves in the battle of Otterburn.—(*II. i. 129.*) He was slain by the Saracens, in 1400, and left no issue.

VII.—SIR HENRY PERCY, of Athol, was governor of Alnwick Castle, under his grandfather, in 1405; but not engaging with him in his rebellions against Henry the Fourth, he escaped the ruin of his family, and lived to 25 Oct. 1433, when he died, possessed of the manor and castle of Mitford, rents in East Aldworth, Molesden, and North Milburne, the advowson of the hospital of St Leonard, at Mitford, and of the chapel "upon the Cawse," the manor of Ponteland, and lands in Little Eland, Callerton-Valence, and Merdesfen.—(*III. ii. 271, 272.*)

ELIZABETH, dau. of sir Matthew Bruce, of Gower, and widow of Robt. lord Scales; died in 1440.

SIR THOMAS PERCY died in his youth, at Carlisle.

\* The Rolls of Scotland contain several notices respecting this personage. In 1344, he was put at the head of the men of Tindale, and had a ship allowed him at Newcastle, to convey provisions for them to the seat of war in Scotland. In the next year, he was in the commission of array in Northumberland; and, in 1346, had the lands of David de Strathbolgie, late earl of Athol, committed to his custody. On October 22, 1347, he was made sheriff of Dumfries; and, in the same year, appointed to receive Scotchmen into fealty with Edward the Third, and empowered to repair the castle of Dalswinton. In 1352, the English monarch calls him "his beloved cousin," and gives him a protection for persons he was about to send into Ireland to purchase provisions for his household, then resident in Scotland; and lastly, his name occurs, in May, 1381, in a mandate to himself, and others, on matters relative to the borders.—(*Rot. Scot. i. 651, 654, 660, 680, 706, 711, 716, 718, 754; ii. 37.*)



## Issue of sir Henry Percy, knt. and Elizabeth Bruce.

VIII.—SIR THOS. BOROUGH,\* of Gainsborough, knt. occurs in 1461 as a witness to Henry Percy taking the oath of fealty to Edw. IV.—(*Rymer*, xi. 649.) In 1471, he and sir Wm Stanley rescued Edward the Fourth from durance in Middleham Castle, then in the custody of the archbishop of York; and when that monarch returned from exile, he was joined by sir Thos. Borough, and many others, (*Tynd. Rapin*, i. 612, note 3.) who accompanied him to Barnet-field, where he became victorious. In 15 Edw. IV. this sir Thomas Borough had a licence from the crown to alienate half the *barony and castle of Mitford*, and divers lands in other counties.—(*III. ii. 387*.) We also find him having £384 11s. 6d. for a quarter's wages for himself, and men at arms, and archers, in an expedition to France (*Rymer*, xi. 649); and signing a truce between England and France, 13 August, 1475, in the "field beside a village called Seyntre within Vermondose, a litell from Peron."—(*Id. ii. 15*.)

ELIZABETH PERCY.—SIR WM LUCY, She died 34 Henry knight. VI. seized as in dower of half the castle and manor of Mitford, and the advowson of the hospital of St Leonard, at Mitford, and of the chapel upon the "Cawse."—(*III. ii. 276*.)

1. HENRY LORD GREY, of Codnor, by whom his wife Margt. Percy had no issue.—(*Collins*, but see *Dug. Bar. i. 712*.) 2. SIR RICHARD VERE, knight, held in fee tail to her and her heirs, half the castle and manor of Mitford. She died in 1464, possessed of half the castle and manor of Mitford, the advowson of St Leonard's hospital, near Mitford, and lands in Ponteland, Little Ealand, Callerton-Valence, and Merdesfen.—(*III. ii. 277*.)

IX.—SIR THOMAS BOROUGH was made a knight of the garter by Richard the Third; summoned to parliament from 1 Sep. 1487, to 14 Oct. 1495, as Thos. Burgh, knight; and occurs 20 Feb. 1485, as party to a treaty between Rich. the Third and the duke of Brittany.—(*Rymer*, xii. 15.) His will is dated 18 Feb. 1495; died in 1496; buried at Gainsborough.

MARGARET, daur. of Thomas lord Ross, of Kendal, and widow of sir Thos. Botreaux.

X.—1. SIR EDWARD BOROUGH, knt.; never summoned to parliament. Sir Humphrey Lisle, knight, died 8 Henry VIII. seized of the manor of Felton, which he held of sir Edward Burro, knight, as of the manor of Mitford.—(*Hart. MS. 2101*, p. 239.)

ANNE, sole daur. & heir of sir Thomas Cobham, of Sterborough, knight. 2. THOMAS BOROUGH, lord Fitz-Hugh. 3. ELIZABETH, wife of lord Fitz-Hugh. 4. ANNE.

XI.—THOMAS LORD BOROUGH; summoned to parliament from the 3rd of November, 1529, to September 8, 1552.

ANNE, daur. of sir Wm Tirwhit, of Kettleby, in the county of Lincoln.

XII.—ELIZABETH, daur. of sir David Owen, knt. Dugdale says she broke the bonds of wedlock, and had several children "by some other person, on which her husband obtained a special act of parliament 34 Henry VIII. for bastardizing them."

SIR THOMAS LORD BOROUGH.—ALICE survived her husband, Will dated at Ewston, in co. Suffolk, 14 Feb. 4 Edw. VI. & mentions his wife Alice. and re-married to Edmund Rokewood. Her will is dated 24 March, 1558.

XIII.—1. HENRY, son and heir, mentioned in his father's will.

2. "WILLIAM LORD BURGH."—(*Camden's Eliz. p. 209*.) In 4 Philip and Mary, a fine was levied between Anthony Mitford, esq. and Cuthbert Mitford, gent. complainants, and sir Wm Burgh, knt., lorde Burgh, and Catharine his wife, defendants, respecting property in Callerton, Ponteland, Mersfen, Framlington, and Mitford, for which the Mitfords gave to lorde Burgh £525.—(*Cart. Ridd. 43, 44*.) Wallis refers to this transaction, and says that lord Borough reserved to himself the site of the castle of Mitford & the royalties.—(*Hist. North. ii. 322*.)

CATHARINE CLINTON, daughter of Edward, earl of Lincoln. 3. SIR THOMAS BOROUGH, knight; dead 4 Edw. VI. 4. DOROTHY his daughter, and sir Anthony Nevill, his son in law, all mentioned in her father's will.

XIV.—1.—SIR JOHN BURGH, knight, slew sir Wm Drury in a combat, in the kingdom of Navarre (*Baker's Chron.*); but was himself slain, in his 32nd year, in an encounter with a rich Spanish ship, which he captured, March 7, 1594.†

2. THOMAS LORD BURGH, son and heir, summoned to parliament from 11th Jan. 5 Eliz. 1563, to 14 Oct. 1597; ambassador to Scotland, 86 Eliz.; and lieutenant in Ireland in 40 Elizabeth, in which year he died.†

3. HENRY, slain by Thomas Holcroft.† 4. MARY mar. ... Bulkeley.† 5. ELIZ. married ... Rider.† 6. ANNE married sir Henry Ashley, knight.†

XV.—ROBERT BURGH died an infant.

THOMAS died young.

ELIZABETH BURGH. A son of lord Cobham.

ANNE, wife of sir Drew Drury.

FRANCES, wife of Francis Copinger.

CATHARINE, wife of Thos. Knevet, esq.

## PEDIGREE OF MITFORD, OF MITFORD.

\*† Mitford, or Mytford, is the name of a parish in Suffolk; but care has been taken in this account of the family of Mitford, of Northumberland, not to confound individuals of it with persons who derived their surnames from Mitford, in Suffolk. Sir John de Mutford, who was a judge in the time of Edward the Second, is the only person here noticed, concerning whose identity with the Mitfords of Northumberland a doubt might be entertained. The fact of his being a justice itinerant in the palatinate of Durham, during the episcopacy of bishop Kellaw, is no proof that he was a north country man, especially as two of his associates, Henry de Guldeford and Robert de Retford, evidently derived their surnames from places in the south of England.—(*See Hutch. Dur. i. 322*.) I have also been unable, by any species of evidence, to attach Richard de Mitford, successively lord treasurer of Ireland, and bishop of Chichester and Salisbury, and John de Mitford, lieut.-constable of Bourdeaux in 1381, to the pedigree of Mitford, of Mitford; the early part of which pedigree I have taken from heraldic sketches in the Harleian Manuscript, 1448, pp. 36 and 48. Branches of this family were also seated at Seighill, Stanton, and Newcastle; but I have not been able to connect several individuals, chronologically noticed in the evidences to this pedigree, either

\* This name is frequently written Burgh, Brough, and Borrow. See *Rymer's Fodera*, x. 605, 648, where Thomas Borowe, merchant, of Lynn, was a commissioner to treat on mercantile matters with delegates of the Hans Towns, in 1435.

† See Banks's *Dorm. and Ext. Bar. ii. 68*.



with the parent stem, or any of its offsets. Several of them, there can be no doubt, ought to be identified with persons mentioned in the early part of the pedigree; to which the second generation has been added, on the authority of a pedigree in the possession of lord Redesdale: but, as his lordship has observed to the author, "If Eustace, in the pedigree, be the person who had the grant in 1254," as noticed below in Evidences, No. 4, "and was the son of Peter, son of Nicholas, son of Matthew, the generations are uncommonly long." Indeed, the circumstance of Nicholas, son of Matthew, mentioned in No. 2, being living in 1240, shows that either the early part of this pedigree is very erroneous, or that that Matthew was not the same as the one who is stated to have been alive at the time of the conquest, October 14, 1066.

ARMS:—Argent, between a fess sable three moles proper.—(*Cresswell Tables.*)

I.—SIR JOHN MITFORD, of Mitford, at the time of the conquest. — MATTHEW MITFORD, brother of sir John. —

II.—SIGIL, or SYBIL, daur. and sole heir, married Richard Bertram, son of the lord of Digram, in Normandy, who came into England with William the Conqueror, and from whom the Bertrams, barons of Mitford, as well as the Bertrams of Bothal, derived their descent. — NICHOLAS DE MITFORD: not mentioned in the pedigree in the Harleian MS. 1448, fol. 36; but in one in the possession of Lord Redesdale.

III.—PETER DE MITFORD. —

IV.—EUSTACE DE MITFORD. —

V.—HUGH DE MITFORD, with whom the pedigree of the Ponteland branch of this family in Harleian MS. 1448, fol. 48, commences. — CHRISTIANA, who granted 6d. a year out of land in Morpeth to the abbot of Newminster, for the good of her soul, and of the soul of Hugh, her husband.—(*Newm. Chart. fol. 134.*)

VI.—ADAM DE MITFORD. —

VII.—ROGER DE MITFORD. —

VIII.—GILBERT DE MITFORD had a release 19 Edward III. from John de Bolam, of all right to two tenements in Bolam.—(*Ex. inf. Joh. dom. de Redesdale.*)

IX.—SIR JOHN DE MITFORD, knight, was a person of very considerable note in his time. He had, by deed of feoffment, dated at Newton Hall, May 20, 1369, a grant from David de Strathbolgie, 13th earl of Athol, of all his lands and tenements in the ville of Molesden, to him and his heirs male, to be holden of the grantor and his heirs male, by the annual payment of 6d.: with remainder, on the failure of heirs male in the grantee, to the earl of Athol and his heirs.—(*Wallis, ii. 318.*) In 20 Richard II. sir John Scrope also granted to sir John Mitford and his heirs "one place of land, as it lieth before the front of the said sir John Mitford in length and breadth, and as it stands, betwixt the mansion of the said sir John and the mansion of the vicarage."—(*Ex. inf. Joh. dom. Redesdale.*) There is an indenture, in 1381, between John de Nevill, lieutenant of Aquitaine; and John de Mitford, lieutenant of the honourable and sage Richard Routier, constable of Bourdeaux, on the other part, about the payment of wages and other expences incurred in the wars in Aquitaine (*Rymer, vii. 324*); but this was probably the same John de Mitford who is mentioned in two other documents in Rymer (viii. 596, 597) as living in August, 1409, after the death of John de Mitford, of Mitford, concerning whom, the Scotch Rolls from 1383 to 1407, contain upwards of 40 different documents in which his name occurs in mandates, writs, or commissions, empowering him to act in matters of a civil or diplomatic nature between England and Scotland. His name also occurs frequently in other records given in Rymer.—(*Fœd. vii. 324; viii. 145, 150, 157, 323, &c.*) From the kind of employment in which he was generally engaged, he seems indeed to have been bred to the law; for, besides his being on numerous treaties and embassies between England and Scotland, we find him mentioned as keeper of the seal to Edward Duke of York, for the liberty of Tindale, in 1386.—(*Hart. MSS. 1448, p. 226.*) His name also occurs as a witness to a deed at Easthertwayton, in 1389 (*II. i. 285*); and to another, at Tinnmouth, in 1391.—(*Wallis, ii. 261.*) John de Mitford was also a trustee in the settlement made by Maud de Lucy, of all her lands, before 1398.—(*Id. 42.*) He was frequently returned to parliament for Northumberland in the reigns of Edw. the Third, Richard the Second, and Henry the Fourth; \* and, in 1401, was high-sheriff of this county. In 1402, he witnessed one deed respecting Netherwitton, which was dated at Wichnor, in Staffordshire; and another respecting the same place, and dated at it in July, 1405.—(*II. i. 324.*) His death was on July 16, 10 Henry IV. 1409, when he was seized of the manor of Molesden, a capital messuage and lands in Mitford, a field called Elluelfield, 8 burgages in Morpeth, the manor of Espley, besides property in Benridge, Corbridge, Coupem, Bebside, & Eachwick.—(*III. ii. 265; Cot. MS. Claud. C. vii.; Wallis, ii. 327.*)

X.—WILLIAM DE MITFORD, son and heir, was, at the time of taking the inquest after his father's death, upwards of 40 years old.—(*Wallis, ii. 327.*) On July 5, 1410, he was made a commissioner of array against Scotland (*Rymer, viii. 639*); & 1415, was high sheriff of Northumberland: for which county he also sat in parliament in the 2nd and 9th years of Henry the Fifth. The inquest after his death was taken at Newcastle, 10 June, 1423, and sets forth that he died possessed in fee tail to him and his heirs male of the manor of "Molleston," by the gift and feoffment of David de Strathbolgie, late earl of Athol, in which manor was a capital messuage called "Molleston Park;" he was also seized in a close called Isehaugh, in Mitford, containing 16 acres, each acre being worth one penny a year, and 30 acres called Castle land, in the same township, also valued at a penny an acre, which manor and lands he held of Henry de Percy, lord of Mitford.—(*Wallis, ii. 327, 328.*) The Calendar of the Escheats, for the year of his death,

MARGARET, daur. of sir Robert Lisle, of Woodburn & Felton. She is mentioned in the inquest after her husband's death; & April 12, 1452, gave a power of attorney to Robert Worthey to give seizin of the whole ville of Bucliffe, and half the hamlet of Portyet, in Hexhamshire, to her beloved friend Gerard Woderington, esq.—(*Evid. 14.*)

ALEXANDER DE MITFORD, living 41 Edw. III. 1367, and from whom the MITFORDS OF PONTELAND DESCENDED. —

MARGARET married sir John Delaval, son of sir Robert Delaval, by Jane his wife, daur. of sir Henry Percy.

ALICE married John, son of Matthew Whitfield, of Whitfield, who, by indenture made in 1386, gave to them and their heirs certain tenements called Elmeley, Milnbank, Taylor's Field, Cokesfield, Vingvell-hill, & Newfield, all in Whitfield.—(*Whitfield Papers.*)

\* In 2 Henry IV. 1400, the king required several prelates, earls, barons, knights, and esquires, from several counties, to attend him and his council on the morrow of the Assumption then next to come, and the persons so summoned for Northumberland were monsr. Henry de Percy, monsr. Gerard Heron, monsr. Robert Ogle, Robert Umfreville, John Mitford, and David Holgravé.—(*Bib. Cot. Cleop. T. iii. 186.*)



Issue of William de Mitford and Margaret Lisle.

has the following enumeration of his property:—Diverse messuages in Newcastle upon Tyne, the manor of Molesden, a clause in Mitford, Newton and the ville of Ellule, both then waste, the manor of Espie, besides possessions in Corbridge, Eachwick, Cowpen, Bokenfield, Newbigging, Trenwell, Ponteland, Little Eland, Merdesfen, and Callerton-Valence.—(III. ii. 270.) Occurs with his father as witness to a deed at Newcastle, 20 Jan. 1409 (II. i. 170.)

XI.—JOHN DE MITFORD, of Mitford, born 8 Ap. 1402; was consequently 21 years old in 1423.—(Wallis, ii. 328.) A probate of his age was taken in 1403.—(III. ii. 270.) He gave tenements in Newc. to the chantry of St Thomas, in the church of St Nicholas, in Newcastle; and, in 1325, lands in Eachwick, to the monks of Newminster (Wallis, ii. 309, 328); and died May 6, 1437, seized of the manor of Molesden and a capital messuage in Mitford, besides 28 other messuages and 108 acres of arable land, and 10 of meadow there, and a messuage and lands in Newton, all holden of Henry de Percy, lord of Mitford.—(Wallis, ii. 328; III. ii. 276, 277.)

CONSTANCE, dau. of sir Robt. Ogle, living on the 6th of October, in the 38th of Hen. VI.—(See Evid. No. 16; & II. i. 384.)

XII.—JOHN MITFORD, of Mitford and Molesden, was 24 years old at the time of taking the inquest after his father's death, in 1437.—(Wallis, ii. 328.)

XIII.—BERTRAM MITFORD, of Mitford, released to the abbot and convent of Newminster, lands in Eachwick (Newm. Chart. fol. 109); and 8 Henry VII. 1493, Bertram Mitford conveyed to John Wilson, of Weldon, and others, all his lands in Newcastle upon Tyne and in Mitford, Molesden, Espley, Morpeth, Cowpen, Mersfen, Bebside, and Newbigging by the sea, in Northumberland; and all his lands in Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire, in trust, to convey to the said Bertram, and Gawen his son; and if Gawen died without heirs of his body, half to remain to Margaret Bertram's dau. and the heirs of her body, and the other half to Joan Ayton, Bertram's other dau. and the heirs of her body, with cross remainders and remainder to Bertram and his heirs.—(Note by Lord Redesdale.)

..... dau. of ... Lisle, of Felton.

XIV.—GAWEN METFORTH, of Metforth, occurs in a list of gentlemen of the Middle Marches in 1550. In 10 Henry VIII. 1518, John Wilson, of Weldon, released to Gawen, son of Bertram, all the lands in the before-mentioned deed; and Gawen granted to Geo. Parkenson and Margaret his wife, Gawen's sister, all his lands in High Callerton, three houses in Newcastle, and a tenement in Mersfen, for life. If this transaction was not effected under some compromise betw. Gawen & his sisters, it was a breach of trust.—(Lord Redesdale.) He died in or abt. 1550.

..... sister of Thomas Forster, of Etherstone. MARGARET, wife of George Parkenson. JOAN, wife of ... Ayton.

XV.—ANNE, dau. of 1. CUTHBERT MITFORTH, of Metforth, and Anthony Midfurth, ISABELL, dau. of 2. ROBERT MITFORD, of Ponteland, occur in 1552 as commissioners for inclosure Mr Martin Fenwick, and sister on the Middle Marches.—(Leg. March. 382.) In 1550 he had wick, and sister

a grant from John Widdrington of a tenement and lands of Mr George Fenwick, of Heddon, all in Mitford, which had belonged to the abbey of Newminster, and were on that account called *Our Lady's Lands*.—(Wallis, ii. 329.) In 1531 one of the same name

was sheriff of Newcastle (Brand's Newc. ii. 441); and, in 1557, sir Wm Burghie, knight, lord Burghie and Catharine his wife, by fine, conveyed to Anthony Mitford, esq. (of Ponteland) and Cuthbert Mitford, gent. 24 messuages, one water mill, 24 gardens, 500 acres of arable land, 200 acres of meadow, 500 acres of pasture, 700 acres of heath, 400 acres of moor, and 10s. rent, in High Callerton, Ponteland, Mersfen, Framlington, and Mitford, for £525.—(Cart. Rid. 43, 44.) In 1568, he is returned in Lawson (the Feodary's) Survey as proprietor of Mitford, Molesden, Espley, and lands in High Callerton and Isehaugh.—(Quat. Part. Northumb. fol. 17.) In 1575, he occurs as sole executor to the will of William Fenwick, of Horsley (Raine's Test. 337); and, 1579, executor to the will of Wm Fenwick, of Mitford.—(Id. 120.) His own will is dated 18 Jan. 1593, and the inventory to his goods 22 April, 1594. The will directs his body to be buried at Mitford, and mentions among several others, Mr Ogle my son in law, Isabell my daughter, Jane Hudspeth my daughter, Margaret Pye my daughter, Thomas Pye her husband, my brother in law George Fenwick of Hedwin, Mr Martin Fenwick my father in law, Margery Mitford my sister, Robert Mitford my brother, and Cuthbert Mitford my son Robert's son.—(Raine's Test. 307.) The Harleian Manuscript, 1448, fol. 48, calls his son Robert "nothus natus," and, at fol. 56, makes "Anne Wallis, of Akeld," mother both of him and his three sisters—Isabell, Jane, and Margaret: but this statement was returned to Herald's College by Anthony Mitford, of Ponteland, and signed only by himself. His object was to represent Robert son of Cuthbert as illegitimate, and to obtain his estate, in both of which objects he failed. Sir Isaac Heard took much pains to investigate this subject, and found that in the next visitation the return was altered, and Robert Mitford's legitimacy not only established by satisfactory proof, but his arms were certified without a difference, which could not have been done without evidence to subvert Anthony's representation being exhibited.

XVI.—ROBERT MITFORD, of Mitford, living, and aged 74 in 1618.—(Raine's Test. 169.) On Dec. 13, 1598, he was presented at the archdeacon's visitation "for sufferinge divers p'sons to eate, drinke, and play att cardes in time of caveninge praler."—(Id. 147.)

JANE, dau. of 1. ISABELL, wife of Cuthbert Ogle, of Choppington. John Mitford, 2. JANE, wife of Thomas Hudspeth, of Corbridge. of Seighill. 3. MARGARET, wife of Thos. Pye, of Newminster Abbey.—(See II. i. 350, Grey ped. gen. 2.)

XVII.—1. CUTHBERT MITFORD, of Mitford, is called "Cuthbert my son Robert's son" in his grandfather's will. He died in the life time of his father. Inventory of his goods dated 20 Nov. 1613. Administration to his effects, 10 Dec. same year, mentions Christopher Wharton, grandfather of Robt. Mitford, his son, and Robert Mitford, father of the deceased.—(Raine's Test. 163.)

MARY, dau. of Christopher Wharton, of Wingates-grange and Offerton, in co. Durham. She was a great niece of Bernard Gilpin, the celebrated northern apostle.—(Surt. i. 194.) She and her husband both died at Mitford on the same day.—(Wallis, ii. 312.)

2. JOHN MITFORD, who lived at Mitford. 3. WILLIAM MITFORD, of Clare Hall, Cambridge, and rector of Kirby Overcar, Yorkshire.—(Wallis, ii. 312.) See Evidences, No. 18, for his children. 4. ROBERT, living in 1615; married a dau. of Daniel Collingwood, of Branton. 1. BARBARA, wife of Geo. Fenwick, of Langshaws. 2. ELEANOR, wife of Dan. Collingwood, of Branton. 3. MARGARET, wife of Nicholas Heron, of Pigdon.—(Raine's Test. 164.) 4. ISABELL, w. of Rich. Osmotherley.—(Wallis, ii. 312.)

XVIII.—ROBERT MITFORD, of Mitford Castle, esq. aged 3 in 1615, and 54 in 1666. PHILADELPHIA, third dau. of Humphrey In 14 Charles I. 1638, Robert, son of Cuthbert Mitford, held of the king as of the Wharton, of Gillingwood, co. of York. manor of Mitford, and by military service, four messuages and lands in Mitford, with lands in Newton-Underwood, and the reversion of the viles of Molesden and Espley.—(Wallis, ii. 329.) In 1663, his estate consisted of Mitford, Molesden, Newton-East-side, and lands at Espley, which altogether were assessed upon a rental of £510 a year for county rate.—(III. i. 324.) He acquired the castle and manor of Mitford by grant from Charles the Second.—(Wallis, ii. 329.) "Mr Robert Mitford, esq. of Morpeth," buried at Mitford, June 28, 1674.—(Mitford Parish Registers.)



Issue of Robert Mitford, esq. and Philadelphia Wharton.

- XIX.—1. HUMPHREY MITFORD, of Mitford Castle, esq. eldest son and heir, aged 34 in 1666, occurs as one of a party to deeds respecting property in Redesdale in 1670 and 1673; on Oct. 29 of which last year "Humphrey Mitford, juris-peritus, of Mitford," was buried there.\*
- FRANCES, daur. of sir George Vane, of Long Newton, in co. pal. Durham.
2. CUTHBERT MITFORD, senior fellow of Calus College, Cambridge, rector of Ingram in 1662; died s. p.
3. JOHN MITFORD, of London, merchant, married Sarah, dau. & co-heir of Henry Powell, of London, merchant: from which John and Sarah, the Mitfords of Exbury, and John Mitford, BARON REDESDALE, of Redesdale, are descended.—(See their Pedigree, II. i. 152, where John Mitford, the father of Lord Redesdale, should have been called eldest son; Robert, second son; and William, third son.)
1. BARBARA, married Geo. Reveley, of Newton Underwood and Throphill: marriage settlement dated 29 July, 1654.—(See under Throphill.)
2. MARY, wife of Geo. Tunstall, M.D., who was appointed town's physician of Newcastle on Tyne, Aug. 27, 1660.—(Brand, ii. 363.)
3. ANNE, wife of Patrick Crow, of Roseden and Eshington, co. of Northumb. He was buried in St Nicholas' church, Newcastle, where there is a Latin inscription to his memory.—(Brand, i. 289.)
4. EDWARD MITFORD, M.D., died s. p., and buried at Mitford, Jan 2, 1672, \* aged 26.
5. WILLIAM MITFORD, rector of Elsdon. See an account of his family under Evid. No. 20.
6. MICHAEL MITFORD died young.
4. ELEANOR, wife of Thomas Bewicke, of Close-house, in this county.
5. ELIZABETH, wife of ..... Coulson, of Jesmond.

- XX.—1. ROBERT MITFORD, of Mitford Castle, esq. son and heir, aged 4 years in 1666. He was high sheriff of Northumberland 9 William III. 1697. This Robert and his brother George, and sisters Elizabeth, Anne, Frances, and Sarah, were left under the tuition of their uncle Lyonell Vane.
- ANNE, daur. of ..... Ashton, of ..... in the county of Lancaster.
2. GEORGE MITFORD, bap. 25 Oct. 1666.\*
3. JOHN M. bap. 16 Jan. 1668; buried Aug. 31, same year.\*
1. ELIZ. MITFORD.
2. PHILADELPHIA, buried at Mitford 2 November, 1673.\*
3. ANNE.
4. BARBARA, bap. Dec. 20, 1668, and buried May 14, 1673.\*
5. FRANCES, bap. 10 Aug. 1671.\*
6. MARY, bap. 17 Oct. 1672.\*
7. SARAH, daughter of Frances, relict of Humphrey Mitford, esq. of Mitford, baptised 11 December, 1673.\*

- XXI.—1. ROBERT MITFORD, of Mitford Castle, esq. High sheriff of Northumberland 9 Geo. I. 1723. He had some interest in Heaton colliery in 1738.—(R. Perks's View Book, penes Straker, fol. 140.) He died July 20, 1756.
- MARY, daur. of sir Rich. Osbaldeston, of Hunmanby, co. of York, knight.
2. EDWARD MITFORD; died in the East Indies.
3. WILLIAM MITFORD, of Petworth, Sussex, married firstly, ..... Herbert, by whom he had no issue; secondly, .... daur. of ... Wichor, by whom he had a son William Mitford, a clerk of the treasury, and son of John, This William had also a son John, who died in 1674.—(See Pedigree, II. i. 152.)
4. JOHN MITFORD married Anne, daur. of sir George Mertius. This John was a banker and goldsmith in London; trades first united by persons of affluence depositing their cash with the London goldsmiths, about the year 1645, when the outrageous proceedings of parliament so entirely confounded all social order, that merchants could no longer, as in former times, trust their clerks and servants with their cash, and the monarchical power was so paralyzed that persons dared not to put their money, as they had before done, into the mint.
5. ELIZABETH MITFORD married to Thomas Pomfret, of Stoney Stratford, in the county of Bucks.

- XXII.—ROBERT MITFORD, of Mitford Castle, esq. aged 38 in 1756; buried at Mitford 15th of January, 1784.\*
- ANNE, daur. of John Lewis, late of the island of Jamaica.
- PHILADELPHIA MITFORD married the Rev. ... Wichens, rector of Petworth, in the county of Sussex. Their son took the name of Osbaldeston.

- XXIII.—1. BERTRAM MITFORD, of Mitford Castle; buried at Mitford 11 May, 1800, aged 51.\*
- TABITHA, daur. of ... Johnson, of Newc.; buried at Mitford 22nd Sept. 1794.\*
2. JOHN MITFORD, aged 6 in 1756.
3. WM HENRY MITFORD, aged 3, 1756; living 1828.
4. ROBT. CLEMENT MITFORD, baptised 23 Nov. 1760.
1. ANNE, aged 12, 1756—Rich. Shuttleworth, esq. co. Lanc.
2. MARY married Thomas Bullock, of Spital-hill, esq.

- XXIV.—1. BERTRAM MITFORD, of Mitford Castle, esq.; bap. Dec. 17, 1777.\*
2. ROBERT MITFORD, a captain in the royal navy; born Jan. 26, 1781.\*
3. JOSEPH GEORGE MITFORD; bap. 15 June, 1791; \* in the military service of the East India Company.
1. MARIANNE; bap. 24 March, 1777; \* married Lieut.-Colonel Atherton, of Walton Hall, in the county of Lancaster.
2. TABITHA; bap. June 28, 1778; \* buried at Mitford 5th August, 1779.
3. LEWIS TABITHA; bap. March 11, 1782; \* married, January, 1811, Pridaux John Selby, of Twizell House, esq. A.
4. FRANCES; bap. 4 July, 1784; \* married George Hutton, esq. Carlton-on-Trent, Notts.
5. JANE HONORA; bap. April 6, 1787; \* married Meadows Taylor, esq. Harold's Cross, Ireland.
1. ROBERT MITFORD; married Letitia, daur. of Edw. Ludwick, M.D., & relict of Wm Laerenson.
2. JOHN MITFORD, esq. London.
3. BERTRAM MITFORD, esq. Horsley, Redesdale.

## EVIDENCES TO THE BERTRAM PEDIGREE.

1. Carta Rogeri Bertram.—Karissimo domino suo H. regi Anglorum Rogerus Bertram salutem: Domine sciatis quod .vi. milites ⁊ dimidium habeo fefatos a tempore H. reg̃ avi vestri per avum meum ⁊ patrem meum ⁊ nullum per me quorum nomina hæc sunt Radulfus de Sancto Petro tēnet de me feod .ii. militum Willelmus de Fraglintoñ unius militis Willel-

mus de Diffleston .i. milī Wihelardus de Trophill .i. milī Johannes filius Simeon .i. mil Paganus de Hallesdure dīm mit Et sciatis domine quod feodum meum non debet vobis servitium nisi tantum de .v. militibus. Valete.—(Hearne's Lib. Niger, p. 330.)

2. Ego Rogerus Bertram concedo et confirmo donationem quam pater meus fecit canonicis Sancti Petri de Brinkbourne &c. Insuper ego Rogerus concedo ex



dono meo proprio p̄dictis canonicis eccliam de ffelton cum p̄tīn Preterea concedo ⁊ dono predictis canonicis et hominibus suis in earundem elemosiā infra ffelton schyram manentibus ex cuiuscunq; dono elemosinam habuerint vel adquirere poterint tum de me et heredibus meis quam de alijs communem pasturam per totam infra Felton schyram &c. et medietatem terre quam Eudo de Scauceby tenuit in ffelton in escambiam illius caruate terre quam dederam Alexandro avunculo meo in Aldwurth &c. Test' Baldwyno sacerdote . Erberto capell' . Ric' Bertram . Robt Bertram . Rado de S̄co Petro.—(*Brinkb. Cart. fol. 3.*)

3. Omnibus sancte ecclie filiis c̄icis et laicis p̄sentibus ⁊ futuribus Witus Bertram saltm . Notum sit omnibus vobis quod ego concedo et hac mea carta confirmo omnes donações quas fecit Willielmus Bertram auus meus et Rogerus Bertram pater meus deo et sancto Petro et canonicis de Brenkborne in perpetuam elemosinam libere ⁊c. Insuper eccliam de Felton ⁊c. et terram de Aldewurth ⁊c. Test. Ric. p̄sona de Mitford . Johē frater eius de Eland . cum ceteris.—(*Id.*)

4. Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel auditur Rogerus Bertram dñs de Mitford tertius saltm . Noverit universitas v̄ra me quietum clamasse Priori et Conventui de Brenkburne sicut eorum ius unam partem silve que vocatur Linchewode quam quidem silvam quondam habuerunt ex dono Witth Bertram proavi p̄ mei has diuissas : sciit &c. Teste dño Witth de Heron tunc viç . dño Johē fit Symonis . dño Johē de Eslyngton . dño Johē de Kirkby . dño Hugoñ Haysand . dño Rogero Mandut . dño Waltero Heron . dño Robto de Gamulthorp . Hug' Vigur.—(*Id.*)

EVIDENCES TO THE PEDIGREE OF VALENCE,  
BALLIOL, &c.

1, a. Adomarus de Atholl miles concessit reversionē manē et foreste de Felton cum p̄tīn Arnaldo de Pinkneo clerico, Ricō Tytynsale clerico et Thome de Ingilby vicar' de Bywell . et Maria de Sancto Paulo comitissa Pemb̄r tenet ad terminum vite sue in dotem ex dotationem Adomari de Athel ratione concessionis eidem Adomaro de Athol per David Strabolgi comit' D'athell inde facto. Dat. 20 Majj 44 Ed. 3 apud Westm̄. &c.—(*Lansd. MS. 326, fol. 100, b. See also III. i. 87.*)

1, b. Maria de St Paul contesse de Pembroke dame de Weyo et de Montignac a tous &c. Come Arnaud de Pynkeny clerc, Richard Titenhall clerc, et Thomas de

Ingilby vicar. del Eglise de Bywell, aient grantez a Aymer de Athell cler et Marie sa feme et a lours heyres males del corps du dit Aymer engendrez la reversion del manour et de la frieste de Felton ou les appartenances a tenir de cheifs seignorage de fei par lez services eut accustomaz et duez . Et sil debie sans heire masle de son corps engendrez la reversion—entierment remaigne a Rauf de Ever et a Isabell sa femme la fille le dit Aymer et a les heires males de lōs deux corps—q̄ si le dit Rauf debie sans heires masle du corps la dit Isabell engendrez q̄ le reversion—entierment remaigne au dite Isabelle et a les heires masles de son corps—q̄ si la dit Isabelle de vie sans heir masle de son corps engendrez quadonque la reversion—entierment rem̄i a Robt del Isle et a Marie sa feme et a les heires masle de lōs deux corps—q̄ si les diz Robt et Marie devient sans heir masle de lōs deux corps engendrez q̄ a donque le reversion del moytie de ditz manoir et foreste ove les appur̄i entierment remaigne a les heires de corps le dit Rauf et Isabell sa femme—et le reversion de l' autre moite—remaigne aux heires de corps le dit Robt et Marie—q̄ si le dit Rauf et Isabelle devient sans heire de lōs corps engendrez q̄ le moytie q̄ le ditz Robt et Isabel tiendront remaigne a les heires de corps les ditz Robt et Marie—et si le dit Robt et Marie devient sans heir de lors deux corps engend q̄ le moite—quel affert a les heires de corps les ditz Robt et Marie engendrez remaigne a lez heires du corps le ditz R. et I. engendrez—q̄ si les ditz Rauf et Isab̄ devient sans heires de lōs deux corps—et si dit Robt et Marie sa feme sans heire de lōs deux corps engendrez devient quadonge le reversion entier de ditz manoir et foreste &c.—remaigne au droitz heires le dit Aymer de Athell &c.—Sachez moi avour attornes et fait enter d'anne as ditz Mons. Aymer et Marie sa feme solonc la forme du grantz de la reversion avant dite. En tesmoigne &c. Done a notre manoir de la Mote le sisme jour de Mai l' an du regne le roi Edward tierz puis le conquete quarante siz.—(*Lansd. MS. 326, fol. 103, b, 105.*)

2. A touz, &c. Adam fiz e heyr Gilbt de Stokesfeld saluz en Deu . Saches moi pur moi e pur mes heys auer quiteclame a sire Alisandre de Baylliol seigneur de Bayh̄ ⁊ a dame Alianor de Genouer e a lur heys e a lur assignes e le don mon pere conferme d' un acre de tere a but de le stang de Biwell . E je Adam, ⁊c. Waranturons ⁊c sicut le chartre Gilbt de Stokesfeld mon pere, ⁊c. par ces tesmoignes. dant Nichole priur a Brink-



burne . Sire Rauf de Cotum . Sire Willame de Middleton' . Sire Johan de Ogitt . Johan de Normauill . Robt de Meyneuitt . Rog' de Areynes . Willame de Codherlin dunks senescal de Biwell e autres assez.—  
(*Ex. Orig. ap. Dunelm.*)

3. A touz 'tc. Johan le fiz Elys de Stokesfeld, 'tc. Sache v're vniſsite moi auer 't gante 't q'te clame, 'tc. a mō Seygnor me sire Robert de Estoutuitt 't a ma dame Alyanor de Genou'e sa espouse—tot le dreyt e le cleym q' ieo auer e auer pooy en un acre de fre 't en le loc 't en la pescherie la quele fre abut del estang' de Biwell en le sv del ewe de Tyne comntaunt a les bundes q' soit entre la fre Johan Normanuitt e ma fre issi en long l'ewe de Tyne enner le West p les deuises q' la sont fetes issi q' le auant dit sire Robert Estouteuitt e Alyanor sa espouse 't lur heys 't lur assignez puent en le auant dite acre de fre estang former . mesons edifier . q'rre briser karier e tout autre proufere a la volente le auant dit Sire Robert 'tc. saun nul contradit 'tc. issi q' ieo Johan 'tc. ne pousons rein demander ne chalenger en le auant dite acre de fre ne en q'rre ne en pescharie ne en loc rendant p an 'tc. vn clou de Gylofre a Noel por touz autres seruises, 'tc. p ceous tesmoignes Sire Robert del yle . Sire Robert de Meyneuitt . Sire Rauf de Cotun chyualers . Johan de Normanuitt . Robert de Corfbrige . Simon de Waslerlye.—(*Ibid.*)

4. "Robertus de Stoteville in com. Northumbr. die quo obiit apud Mitford die Sabbati in vigilia Pentecostes, anno regni Edwardi 34, tenuit castrum de Mitford et 50 acras terræ arabilis in campo ejusdem, et duas partes forestæ de Felton, ratione Eleanoræ de Stanour, quæ fuit uxor ejusdem, quæ quidem Eleanora dictum castrum cum terra in forestæ ejusdem, habet de dono dominæ Eleanoræ quondam regina Angliæ matris regis Angliæ qui nunc est, tenend sibi et heredibus suis in capite, per servicium faciendi sectam ad com. Northumbr. Et idem castrum, cum terris arabilibus, et cum agestimentis pastuarum partium forestæ prædictæ, valent per annum in omnibus extibus 35s. Filius prædicti Roberti et Eleanoræ est propinquior heres prædictæ Eleanoræ de terris et tenementis predictis, et est æta' anno 24. Escaet de anno 34 Ed. I."—(*Wallis*, ii. 314.)

5. John de Stutevyle fuiz 't heir mouns' Robt de Stutevyle a toutz sez fraunk tenauntz 't autres de Mithford 't Mulston 't Felton en le counte de Northumbr' salut en Deu . Come par counge n're seign' le

roy ay done 't par ma ch're conforme a noble homme mouns' Aymar de Valence counte de Pembrok 't a ses heirs mon chastel 't le manoir de Mithford ensemblement ove voz homages feautez rentes 't toutz voz autres s'vises que feir moy deniez ou fier soliez pur vos tenementz avaunt ditz par quey voz mamk 't voz assigne p ceste lettre q' au dit counte 't a ses heires 't a ses assignez seez entendautz 't resonauntz en totes choses desoremes auxi come a vostre seign' . En tesmoign aunce de quen chose ieo voz enney ceste fre patente de moun assignement enseale de moun seal . Escrites a Loundres le vintisme jour de Februar' l' an du regne le Roy Edward oytisme.—(*From the Orig. in the Tower, communicated by Mr Raine.*)

6. Omnibus—Johes de Stuteuill—noueritis me quietū clamasse Ade de Meyneuitt 't hered, 'tc. totum jus—in omnibus frīs 't ten. stagnis ac piscarijs in aqua de Tyne 'tc. in tritorijs villaꝝ de de Bywell 't de Stokesfield—Hijz testibz Johē de Insula de Wodeburn . Johē de Vallibz . Johē de Haulton' . Robto de Insula de Chipches . militibz . Johē Gray de Walyngton . Johē Turpyn . Johē de Matfen . Robto de Boteland . Thoma de Boteland . Ada de Mickeley chico . 't alijz . Dat' apud Eboꝝ die M'cur p' post festū Sc'i Martini in hyeme anno dñi 1318.—(*Ex. Orig. apud Dunelm.*)

7. 3 Hen. 4. Adomarus D'athell mit ten' mā de Ponteland p vita—Reſio inde Jo. le Scrope militi 't Elizabethæ uxꝝ ejus & hēdibz ipius Eliz. Et p'dca Eliz. est heres 't æt. 30 annoꝝ.—(*Raine's MSS.; and MS. 16, Coll. Libr. Dunelm.*)

MEMBERS of the MITFORD FAMILY not connected with it by evidence, and EVIDENCES to the Mitford Pedigree:—

1. RICHARD DE MITFORD and John his brother, witnesses to a deed of Eustace de Balliol, in the time of king John.—(*III. ii. 91.*)

2. NICHOLAS, the son of Matthew, held half a carucate of land in Mitford, by the payment of one pound of pepper. This is from the account of the soccage tenants in the barony of Mitford, made about the year 1240 (*see III. i. 216*); and lord Redesdale has an extract from the Register of Newminster, which shows that "Steven d'Ever, alias Evry, rector of Mitford, by the consent of the bishop of Durham, exchanged certain tithes with the abbot and convent of Newminster for a parcel of land called the Harestanes, which land the



abbot had by the gift of Nicholas, son of Matthew de Mitford."

3. PETER DE MITFORD, son of Nicholas, by deed, without date, gave lands to Christiana his daughter, in frankalmoigne; and if she died without issue, to remain to her sister Isabell.—(*Ex. inf. Joh. Dom. de Redesdale.*) Peter de Mitford also bought the ville of Glantlee of Roger Bertram, in the time of Henry III., and sold it to one William de Astentoft.—(*III. i. 91.*)

4. EUSTACE DE MITFORD, 38 Henry III. 1254, had a grant of lands in Mitford (part of the demesnes) from sir R. Bertram, for which he was to pay a pound of pepper at the feast of St Cuthbert.

5. WILLIAM DE MITFORD occurs as a witness to a deed with Richard de Craucester, who was knighted by Edward the First.—(*North Hebburn Deeds at Durham, fol. 56.*)

6. ROBERT DE MITFORD occurs as a witness to a deed in 1259 (*Brand's Newc. i. 70*); as a bailiff of Newcastle in 1264, in which year we also find him witnessing a deed respecting Newcastle bridge (*Id. i. 40*); mayor of Newcastle in 1282; again as bailiff in 1294; as witness to a deed made between 1293 & 1295 (*P. 69*); and, in 1300, he began to turn his feet heavenward, for in that year he seems to have had a licence for giving a rent of six marks a year in Twysell for founding a chantry.—(*III. i. 53.*)

7. GILES (Egidius) DE MITFORD was a law-man; and in 1293 pleaded the cause of John de Ireby, who had suborned the jury to make a false presentment in their verdict, in a trial relative to the outrage at Mitford, in which Hugh de Eure's servant was murdered, and Agnes de Benrigg's house burnt.—(*See Mitford Castle.*)

8. SIR JOHN DE MITFORD, whose name is also variously written Motteford and Mutford, was advocate for the crown in the pleadings under the statute de quo warranto at the assizes at Canterbury, in 1293.—(*Plac. d. q. war. 353, &c.*) He also occurs as attorney-general of England in 1293 and 1301.—(*Beats. Pol. Ind. i. 432.*) This I take to be the same person as John de Mitford, who was one of the four justices itinerant for the bishopric of Durham during the pontificate of bishop Kelawe, from 1311 to 1316, in which last year he and Gilbert de Roubery were made puisne judges of the common pleas of England.—(*III. ii. 364.*) He also occurs as one of the king's justices at the assizes at York, in 1320 (*II. i. 241*); and, as puisne justice of the king's bench, in 1 Edw. III., Wm de Herle being

at the same time appointed chief justice of that department of law.—(*III. i. 366.*) Edward the First made great improvements in the laws of England; and the choice of so many Northumberland persons to fill the bench in his, and the two succeeding reigns, affords a sort of proof that the courts of law in the bishopric of Durham, and the several other franchises in Northumberland, were skilful nurseries of students and practitioners in the legal science.—(*See II. i. 264.*)

9. ADAM MITFORD gave a letter of attorney; 12 Edw. II. to put Richard Reed, of Mitford, in possession of lands in Mitford: dated at Oxford, and sealed with the mayor of Oxford's seal.—(*Ex. inf. Joh. Dom. de Redesdale.*)

10. GILBERT DE MITFORD, late wool-weigher in Newcastle upon Tyne, was made deputy comptroller of the customs in that port in 1331.—(*III. ii. 400.*) In 1347, one of the same name, and a Burgess of Newcastle, had a grant of a cellar there.—(*Bourne's Newc. 131.*)

11. RICHARD DE MITFORD, keeper of the hospital of St Mary Magdalene, near Berwick, 21 June, 1361 (*Rot. Scot. i. 857*); and, 10 Rich. II., one of the king's chaplains, committed to prison.—(*Hol. Chron. Eng. p. 463.*)

12. HUGH DE MITFORD had an annual pension payable to him out of the hospital of St Mary Magdalene, in Newcastle, prior to the year 1374.—(*Bourne's Newc. 151.*) A deed in Gateshead vestry, dated in 1380, mentions one tenement let to Henry Scot, Burgess of Newcastle, bounding on the north by the Tyne, and on the west by a tenement of Hugh de Mytford; and another tenement demised to the same Scot, and lying between the tenements of Hugh de Mytford on the north, and reaching from the king's highway in Gateshead to the brink of the Tyne. Henry Scot was a representative of Newcastle in parliament in 1373. Dugdale, in his History of Embanking and Draining (p. 156) cites a commission, dated in 10 Rich. II. 1386-7, to J. de Markham, G. de Southeld, Hugh de Mitford, and others; respecting the drainage of land between Gainsborough and Burton Strother. Bertram Mitford, (Mitford Pedigree, gen. XIII.) had lands at Gainsborough.

13. WILLIAM MITFORD, of Scarborough, 7 Hen. VI. 1428-9, granted to John Mitford (son of William, son of John) a rood of land in Mitford, lying next the tenement of John Saltider, on the west side of the way that leads to Newton.—(*Communicated by Lord Redesdale.*)



14. Noverint universi per p̄sent me MARGERIAM DE MITFORD uxōr quondam Witthni Mitford, atornasse R. Wortley ad deliband seiam dīto amico meo Gerardo de Woderington armigero in tota villa mea de Bucliffe et in dimidia pte hamletti de Porty et infra libertatē de Hexham. Dat. 12° Apr. 30 Hen. 6, 1542.—(*Lansd. MS.* 326, fol. 161, b.)

15. Sir William Swinburne, knight, by deed, dated 20 Ap. 24 Hen. 6, 1446, granted to ROBERT MITFORD all his lands, &c. in Altyrcopys, in Redesdale, with its members; and, on the same day, gave a power of attorney, dated at Altyrcopys, to Thomas Corbet and John Grem, to put the said Robert into peaceful possession of that estate: but, on the day following, Mitford, by indenture between the parties, covenanted to allow sir William to re-enter upon the premises as soon as he had paid to him, or his heirs, in the church of St Mary Magdalene, at Whalton, the sum of 10 marks.—(*Swinb. Charters, i. p. 55.*) Sir Robert Mitford, knight of the shire for Northumb. in 1450; in 1452, high-sheriff; and, in 1457, a commissioner for raising archers in the same county.—(*Brand's Newc.* 42, 426.)

16. "This endenture made sext Octobre" 38 Hen. 6, 1459, "bituix CONSTANCE that was the wyfe of JOHN MITFORD late of Mitford vpon that oon pty and John Mitford son & heir to the said John vpon that othier pty witnesses that it is agreed bituix the said ptyes that the said Constance shall haue &c. in the name of hir dower to hir belongyng of & for the third ptes of all the landes & tenementes that were the said Johns the fadre in Mitford Esple Newcastle upon Tyne Coupoñ Bebside Morpath & Iveshalgh & xlvij<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> at the fest &c. by even porcions yerely duryng hir said lyfe. that is to say. Of a burgage in Mitford wherein Thomas Stevenson now dwelles iij<sup>s</sup>. Of a burgage in the same towne wherein Robt Lee nowe dwelles iij<sup>s</sup>. Of a burgage in the same towne wherein William Stuble nowe dwelles iij<sup>s</sup>. Of a burgage in the same towne wherein James Care now dwellis iij<sup>s</sup>. Of a burgage in ye same towne yat Thomas Champray holdes xx<sup>d</sup>. Of a burgage in Morpath wherein John Whelpdale now dwelles vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>. Of a tenement in the said Newcastle wherein John Sauderson now dwelles x<sup>s</sup> t of the landes & tenementes that William Care nowe holdes to ferme in Iveslagh xij<sup>s</sup> iij<sup>d</sup>. & the fore-said John ye son graunts &c."—(*Stanton Papers.*)

17. THOMAS MITFORD, of Mitford, in 1461, enfeoffed Thomas Harbottle, and others, in all his lands in Mitford, to certain uses.—(*Communicated by Ld. Redesdale.*)

18. WILLIAM MITFORD, son of Robert and Philadelphia Wharton, was rector of Kirby-Misperton, in Yorkshire, and married Jane, daughter of Dr Banks, by whom he had

1. HENRY, married a daughter of ..... Staveley, of Rippon Park.
2. MATTHEW, married ..... daur. of ..... Woodward, of Wrelton, near Pickering.
3. EDWARD, married ..... daur. of ..... Craddock.
1. MARY, married ..... Aselby, of South Dawton.
2. MARGARET, married ..... Strangeways, of ..... Sneaton, in Yorkshire.
3. FRANCES, married ..... Nesfield, of Scarborough.
4. HELENA, married the Rev. .... Tate.

(*Lord Redesdale.*)

19. WILLIAM MITFORD, clerk, M. A., rector of Mitford, had, in 1683, a licence to marry Jane Aynsley, spinster, at Whelpington (*Raine's Test.* 103), the register for which place contains no entries of marriages for that, and some succeeding years.

20. WILLIAM MITFORD, clerk, M. A., was presented to the rectory of Elsdon, March 13, 1674, by Frances, widow of Humphrey Mitford, of Mitford. His wife's name was Isabella. He died at Elsdon, April 20, 1715; and she, in 1725; and both of them were buried there. They had four sons and five daughters, viz. :—

1. MICHAEL MITFORD, bap. 13 Oct. 1692. Michael Mitford, clerk, and Eliz. Shaftoe, both of Whickham, in the county of Durham, had 17 Jan. 1718, a licence to marry.—(*Raine's Test.* 75.)
2. WILLIAM M. bap. May 28, 1695.
3. HUMPHREY M. bap. 15 April, 1696.
4. ROBERT M. bap. July 10, 1697.
1. MARY M. bap. 27 July, 1689.
2. PHILADELPHIA M. bap. 30 July, 1691.
3. ISABELL M. bap. 28 Sept. 1693.
4. ELIZABETH M. bap. 26 Jan. 1698; buried 28 July, 1699.
5. ANNE M. bap. ... September, 1701.

(*Elsdon Registers.*)



The present *township* of Mitford comprises, I apprehend, the antient manors of Mitford and Aldworth,<sup>k</sup> the former of which was partly situated on the south side of the Wansbeck, but principally in the tongue of land which lies between the Wansbeck and Font. The whole township consists of about 1733 acres, and belongs to Bertram Mitford, esq. with the exception of the glebe ground in Gúbëon, 273 acres on Morpeth High Common, which belong to the earl of Carlisle, and a tenement in the village of Mitford, which is the property of Mr Bullock, of the Spital Hill. By the survey of the barony in 1240, it does not appear that there were any tenants in the *manor* of Mitford who then held by military service under the chief lord; but it had three soccage tenants in it at that time—Nicholas, the son of Matthew, who held

<sup>k</sup> The name of Aldworth is of frequent occurrence in old papers, but its place seems to be forgotten. William Bertram the Second confirmed to the monks of Brinkburn the church of Felton, and land in Aldworth (*Supra*, p. 48); which land was probably the same as the carucate in Aldworth confirmed to that house by a charter of king John, in 1200 (*III. ii. 328*); and which Roger Bertram had exchanged with them for another carucate in Felton, for the purpose of giving it to his uncle Alexander.—(*Above*, p. 48.) Another statement says that, Peter the Priest, son of John, parson of Mitford, confirmed to the abbot and convent of Newminster the grange of Aldworth. The vicar of Mitford, in 1311, had also an endowment out of the rectorial possessions of his parish, of 12 acres of land in the fields of Aldworth.—(*Above*, p. 29.) But this manor was not wholly in the possession of ecclesiastics. Elizabeth, daughter of Roger Corbet, 28 Henry III. the heir of Roger Bertram being then in the custody of the king, gave 7s. 4d. for her relief for a carucate of land in Aldworth.—(*III. ii. 281*.) In 1240, this place is reckoned as one of the manors of the Mitford barony, of which William Corbet then held in it, by the soccage tenure of paying four barbed arrows, four oxgangs of land; and Peter of Aldworth, one carucate, by 13d.—(*III. i. 216*.) The Ogle family also held lands and tenements here in 1368, 1372, and 1410 (*III. i. 83, 86*; *III. ii. 266*); which lands consisted of 50 acres, as would appear by the inquest after the death of Robert Ogle, in 1436–7.—(*III. ii. 272*.) Henry de Percy, of Athol, is stated to have died seized of East Aldworth in fee tail, in 1433 (*Wallis, ii. 319*); of which place his wife's mother had been in possession in 1373.—(*III. i. 87*.) In the Mitford Call Roll, from 1666 to 1668, "Aldworth or Ealdworth" follows "Gubeon or Gudgeon," with "Charles earle of Carlisle, and Matthew Laidler," as landlord and tenant. The circumstances of Aldworth following Gubeon, and the vicar of Mitford having 12 acres of land allotted to him in Aldworth, in 1311, and enjoying at present about the same number of acres, called Gubeon, seems to show that Gubeon was antiently a parcel of the manor of Aldworth, and consequently that the true situation of that manor was in that part of the present township of Mitford, which is comprised of Gubeon, Morpeth High Common, and the Coldsides. The Grange of Aldworth, which belonged to the monks of Newminster, was probably situated in the present estate of Morpeth High House.



half a carucate of land, by the payment of a pound of pepper ; Wm Mareschal 15 acres, by the service of paying certain horse trappings ; and Wm Pole 12 acres, by 2s. : the borough holders are not enumerated either in that, or any other document, though they were probably, next to the baron himself, the most considerable persons within the manor. Lord Redesdale thinks that “ the original possessions of Matthew, the son of John lord of Mitford, whose daughter Sigil married Richard Bertram, are not mentioned in any statement of the barony, in inquisitiones post mortem, or other documents of the same description, because they were not held of the barony, having been the portion of the younger brother under the Saxon government : for, when William the Conqueror gave the lands of John de Mitford with his daughter in marriage to Richard Bertram, he required Bertram to hold those lands by the service of five knight’s fees, as all the Normans who acquired lands in the same way were required to hold them by such services ; but the portion of Matthew not being derived from the Conquest, was not subjected to military tenure. It, therefore, appears in no inquisition respecting the property of the Bertram family, or the subsequent possessors of that property, which Richard Bertram held by the service of five knight’s fees : but when sir John Mitford died, 10th Henry the Fourth, seized of Molesden, Espley, and other lands, which he held of the crown as chief lord of the fee, an inquisition was taken of *all his lands*, including his lands in Mitford, which had been the property of Matthew, not alienated by Matthew, or his prior descendants.” Sir John de Mitford, who purchased Molesden, and died in 1409, was proprietor of a capital messuage and certain lands in Mitford, probably the same as those which are described in the inquest after his son William’s death, as consisting of an inclosure called Isehaugh,<sup>1</sup> and 30 acres of castle land. William’s son, John de Mitford, in addition to a capital messuage, had 28 other messuages, and 108 acres of arable, and 10 acres of meadow ground, in Mitford,

<sup>1</sup> By the Mitford pedigree, it will be seen, that *Isehaugh* is frequently mentioned as a possession of that family. Was it the field that is now called *Addershaugh*, which consists of about 16 acres, and lies on the south side of the Wansbeck, opposite to the present village of Mitford ? Some of the inquests and authorities respecting the possessions of the Mitfords also mention a place or ville in the manor of Mitford, called *Ellulle*, or *Ellullefield*, which place belonged to them in 1423, and was then lying waste, and of no value. Perhaps all these places derived their name from their situation on *water*, or by a *river* side.

all holden of Henry de Percy, of Athol. In 1550, Cuthbert Mitford purchased of John Widdrington, lands and tenements in Mitford, which were called *Lady's lands*, from their having belonged to the abbey of Our Lady, at Newminster. This transaction was probably effected about the time of his father's death; for, in a court baron, holden at Mitford, in the name of the lord Brough, in 1552, it was presented by homage that Cuthbert Mitford held of the lord of the manor lands and tenements, for which he paid relief.<sup>m</sup> It was to this Cuthbert, and Robert his son, then a minor, and about three years old, that the lord Brough, by fine, conveyed, as noticed in the pedigree of the family, very considerable possessions, probably all the lands of the manor of which the Mitford family had not been previously possessed. It ought, however, to be remarked, that the quantities enumerated in the fine, and quoted in the pedigree, are to be considered, as in all similar documents, as merely formal, and without any pretension to numerical exactness. In 1663, "Mr Mitford, of Mitford," is assessed for the whole township upon a rental of £300 a year, with the exception of the rectory, assessed at £100 a year.<sup>n</sup> It is probable, however, that there were two or more freehold proprietors of tenements here about that time; for, in the Call Roll, already alluded to and quoted,<sup>o</sup> the freeholders in Mitford stand thus:—"W<sup>m</sup> Bullock, sen<sup>r</sup>. gent. d. ~~W<sup>m</sup> Bullock~~

Robt. Dalleston

jun<sup>r</sup>. a. ~~W<sup>m</sup> Ward~~ gent. <sup>^</sup> ~~Jane Crispe~~ ... ds. ap."; and of the "tenants y<sup>r</sup>"—"George Batchellour, gent. ap. W<sup>m</sup> Heaton, a. d. ap. John Charlton a. ap. <sup>Humphreh</sup> ~~Cawen~~ <sup>^</sup> Bates d. d ap. John Aynsly, d. ap."

Wallis was mistaken when he said that the CASTLE OF MITFORD stands "on a mount, the work and labour seemingly of art:" for the eminence which it occupies is composed of a stratum of coarse, yellow, sandstone rock, covered with a natural bed of clay, mixed with sand and gravel, and about 10 feet thick. This rock has been, in antient times, much worked away on the east and south-east sides of the mount, probably for stones for building and repairing the castle, as well as for forming ditches and rocky escarpments to strengthen its out-works. Mr Mitford has also of late years procured large quantities of stones for the foundations and inner walls of his new mansion-house, from a quarry, which has opened a fine section of the south side of the

<sup>m</sup> Notes by Lord Redesdale.

<sup>n</sup> III. i. 284. <sup>o</sup> Page 38.







*Drawn & Lithographed by B. Macbrath.*

REMAINS OF THE ANCIENT CASTLE OF MITFORD.

*Printed by C. Hallman.*



hill, and is now working within the area of the castle walls. The form of the mound is somewhat elliptical, and the great wall of the castle encircles the whole area of its summit in a line conformable with its brow. The *keep*<sup>p</sup> is on its highest point, and at its northern extremity ; is five-sided, each side being of different dimensions, and the internal area about  $22\frac{1}{2}$  feet square, and divided into two vaulted rooms of good masonry, having a stone staircase leading to them. One of these rooms is supplied with two ducts in its wall, apparently for the purpose of conveying water to it. These cells are the only remains of the keep, all the upper parts of which, as well as the outside stone staircase, leading to the entrance door into its second story, are destroyed, and nothing now remains of it but the two cells already noticed. The entrance to the little court which surrounded it was from the second court, by a gate-way, through a thick barmkin of stone, flanked on the south by a strong semicircular breast-work of earth. This was the strongest part of the fortress, and overlooked the *outer gate-way and court*, which stood on the most northerly limb of the hill, and almost close to the Foss bridge : but all traces of this gate-way, and of the walls of the outer court, excepting some lines of their foundations, are now obliterated. The *inner court* occupies the main part of the crown of the hill, is now employed as a garden and orchard, and measures, in the widest parts, about 240 feet, both from north to south, and from east to west. This part, with the keep, to the outside of the walls, contains very little more than an acre. The gate-way leading to it was on the north-east side of the hill, and the channel five yards long, for the bar of its gate still appears in the wall there. Mr Robert Tate, when he made a plan and survey of this castle for sir David Smith, in 1810, found a quarry working at the southern point of the inner court ; and, in the earth upon its top, saw several graves at about three feet from the surface, each grave being covered, close above the remains, with a few flat stones. None of the interments which he saw had apparently been made in coffins, except one, which was in a coffin of stone. In May, 1828, on the place where Mr Tate marked upon his plan an oblong building, “ supposed *the chapel*,” the foundations of a strong wall, buried in rubbish, appeared in the front of the quarry ; and, behind it, in the

<sup>p</sup> The keep of Mitford Castle resembles Exeter, which is supposed to have been Roman work ; and, it is very probable, from the appearance of the stone arch, that the Romans had a fortress there, though of small dimensions.—*Note by Lord Redesdale.*

natural earth, a grave was exposed, in which bones, mixed with kitchen ashes, were encased in rough masonry; and, immediately above them, five human skulls, and other bones, confusedly huddled together, were hanging out of the bank—remains of men who had perished within the castle walls of the baron of Mitford; but whether they fell in some mutiny of the garrison, or in the fury of an assault, or by the midnight hand of murder, who shall conjecture? All, however, who were buried here, had not lived to become warriors; for, in the autumn of the same year, we found among the rubbish which had fallen from the top of the quarry, the jaw-bone of a child, every way perfect excepting in its wanting the full complement of grinders, and some of its second set of fore-teeth being only just above the bone. How much is there for reflection in the fate and situation of these remains of mortality; and, when I suffer imagination, only for a little time, to lift up the curtain of history, and think I see from the opposite bank to the south the armies of Scotland investing the moated plain upon which this fortress stands; when I see showers of arrows and javelins flying round its bulwarks, the neighbouring hamlets and villages wrapped in flames, and hear the clashing of arms and the shouting of the besiegers and the besieged—how grateful it is to gaze again, and see the peaceful scene as it now is—the ruined keep, and its semi-circular wall that flanks it on the south overgrown with trees and weeds; the massive rampart that incased it on the north, “split with the winter’s frost;” the rude walls and towers that environed the hill, rising in shattered masses among elder trees and thorns, or shadowed with groups of gigantic ash trees; the moated and entrenched plain covered with cattle; and, away beyond, the beautiful white walls of the new manor-house, the hoary remains of the old one, and the venerable church, backed with orchards and gardens, and river banks, all how lovely and luxuriant! But the account of Mitford Castle must not be borne away in a flood of imagination: history must relate its annals in her own sober language. No mention of it occurs prior to the time of the Conquest, though I think it probable that it existed very soon after that period; for its form and style are purely Norman, and the barony annexed to it not only paid *cornage* to the castle of Newcastle, which was built by William Rufus; but the manors of Framlington, East Aldworth, North Milburn, Bitchfield, Ponteland, Little Eland, Calverdon-Darains,









Merdesfen, and Molesden, paid castle ward to the castle of Mitford itself;<sup>a</sup> services which, I apprehend, could not have a later origin than the time of Henry, the son of the Conqueror, when the first Norman baron of this place was enfeoffed in his seignior, and the compact for services between him and the military tenants under him was first agreed to. William the Lion, king of Scotland, who began to reign in 1165, and died in 1214, dated a charter at Mitford, conferring freedom from toll, and other privileges, in his own dominions, upon the monks of Durham, according to a grant of his brother Malcolm;<sup>r</sup> and king John, in his desolating march into Northumberland in 1215, on the 28th of December in that year, laid the towns of Mitford and Morpeth in ashes.<sup>s</sup> It is not said that he reduced the castles of these places; but if they suffered under the hands of his fierce auxiliaries, it is certain that Mitford was soon after repaired, and put into a very strong state of defence; for Alexander, king of Scotland, in May, 1217, marched into England with his whole army, and after besieging the castle of Mitford in vain for seven days together, returned into his own dominions.<sup>t</sup> In 1284, it was the residence of Robert de Stutteville; for, by the record of a pleading at Newcastle, in Hilary term, 1293, it appears that a dispute having risen between Hugh de Eure, then proprietor of Throphill, and this Robert de Stutteville, respecting a tenement, which the same Hugh had acquired of de Stutteville there, the latter was charged with having retained four wrangling fellows of the neighbourhood, called Roger of Heley, Reynold the Brewer, Richard le Graper,

<sup>a</sup> Wallis, ii, 315, 319. <sup>r</sup> Raine's North Dur. apx. 10, No. 48.

<sup>s</sup> "Mitford was burnt by king John and his Roitiers, when they grievously harassed these parts. Roitier was a name given in that age to those foreign maurauding troops brought over to the king's assistance by Fulcasias de Porent (or de Breaut) and Walter Buc."—(*Camden*.) "The *Rutarii* are mentioned by our historians in the reigns of Henry II., John, and Henry III. They seem to have been mercenary troops. Newbrigiensis, a contemporary writer, says, the king sent for *stipendarias* Brabantionum copias quas Rutas vocant. Watts, in his Glossary, derives the name from the German *Ruter*, a trooper or horseman. *Rott*, in German, whence our *rout*, is a company of soldiers; *Rotten*, or *Rottiren*, to muster; and *Rotteneister*, a corporal. *Brabantiones* and *Rup-tarii*, or *Rutrarii*, were almost synonymous.\* The French call them *Routiers*; and they were probably made up of peasants, whom they call *Roturiers*."†—(*Additions to Camden*, iii. 516.)

<sup>t</sup> Mail. Chron. Gale's Rev. Ang. Script. i. 194.

\* Jac. de Vitriaco in Hist. Occid. c. 7. Invit. I. 72, 1173. M. Paris, 128.

† Du Conge v. *rumpere*.

and Robert of Tindale, to prevent de Eure from taking possession of the premises ; and that while the dispute was pending, certain persons of de Eure's household, namely, Stephen the Baker, Roger le Ken, and Robert Scot, having come to Mitford on the Lord's day, March 26, 1284, at the hour of evening, between the dog and the wolf, Roger of Heley and his three companions fell upon them with swords, and bows and arrows ; upon which they fled to the house of Agnes of Benerigg, in the street in Mitford which led towards Mitford Park, of which house, in their terror, they barred the door, and there secured themselves, till Heley and his associates set fire to the house, and burnt it ; upon which several of the family of Robert de Stutteville, by the order and sending of Alianora his wife, viz. :—Sir Robert Faggard, knight, John de St Edward, John le Ken, James of the lady's wardrobe, Peter the page of Robert son of Robert de Stutteville, Roger the page of John de Mikley, Wankeline the porter, Colin the watchman,<sup>u</sup> and Belet the baker, came to the assistance of the assaulting party, aided them in slaying Stephen the baker, and consented to the burning of the house, inasmuch as they would not permit the people of the town of Mitford to come near to put out the fire. Besides which, after committing these crimes, they all returned in one company to Mitford Castle, where they were received and kept for four days, the said Robert and Alianora being privy to the felony thus committed. The four hired bullies fled the country, and were outlawed. To avenge this outrage, de Eure commenced an action at the assizes in Newcastle, in 1285, in the name of Richard of Cleveland, against the whole party, for the homicide of Stephen the baker, who was Cleveland's brother ; and, on the record of the pleadings of this trial, it appears that Roger of Heley committed the murder, his three associates aiding and abetting him in the deed ; and that John de St Edward, and Robert de Stutteville and his wife, were no way implicated in the affray ; and that Hugh de Eure was committed to gaol for abetting the suit against them.

At the same assizes, another action was entered—Agnes de Benerigg, widow of Walter Hindmers, against the same defendants, who, in the indictments against them, were charged with insulting the said Agnes in her own house, beating her with swords and clubs, and iniquitously and feloniously

<sup>u</sup> In different parts of the pleadings this person is differently styled—Vigilator, Vidulator, and Vylour.



burning her house over her head ; as well as with taking out of a coffer one deed respecting the house in which she lived, another respecting her tenements in Benerigg, and two more about her brother Robert's tenements in the same place—besides taking away a tally for half a mark when Walter de Cambo was sheriff, and another for the same sum in the sheriffalty of Thomas of Dilston, and four silver necklaces, and two gold rings of the value of half a mark, all of which, wantonly, and as robbers, they carried off. Reynold the Brewer was found guilty of setting fire to the house, and Robert of Tindale and Richard Graper, of being accomplices with him in the crime ; but Stutville and his wife, who were indicted for being aiders, abettors, and receivers in this felony, contrived, as in the other case, to get themselves acquitted of the charge ; and though they had an exigent issued against them for not appearing to answer certain allegations against them respecting this affair, they contrived to get it revoked and annulled by the king and council, as appears by the Rolls of Parliament for 1293, where the whole proceedings in these trials are circumstantially detailed.<sup>v</sup>

I have not been able to find to what family Alianora de Genevre belonged. One Peter de Genevre had a grant of lands from Henry the Third ;<sup>w</sup> and he and his wife Maud, who was one of the heirs of Walter de Lacy, of Ludlow Castle, are mentioned as living in the early part of the same reign.<sup>x</sup> There can be no doubt that she was very nobly descended ; and the place she occupies in the second pedigree of the barons of Mitford, sets her in close alliance with kings and princes. That she resided with her second husband in Mitford Castle, is plain ; and, though they managed matters well enough to get legally acquitted of the charge of being aiders and abettors in the murder of their neighbour's servant, and of setting fire to the house of Agnes of Benerigg, it is very clear that, though allied as they were to royalty, they had still enough of the vulgar and contentious spirit of the times in them, to countenance a riot close under the walls of their castle. After their death the place was destined to be the theatre of the strife of fiercer spirits.

“ Sire Emer de Valence gentil knight and free,”<sup>y</sup> who was lord of Mitford Castle, was much employed by Edward the Second in his wars against Scot-

<sup>v</sup> Rot. Par. i. 120, 124.

<sup>w</sup> Rot. Hun. i. 294.

<sup>x</sup> Test. de Nev. 71. Cal. Rot. Pat. 20.

<sup>y</sup> Harl. MS. 2252, and Anc. Songs. Lond. 1790. p. 9.

land ; in 1314, was made guardian and the king's lieutenant of that kingdom ; and, in the following year, special captain and guardian of all the country between the Trent and Berwick.<sup>z</sup> At that time, the decisive battle of Bannockburn had released Scotland from the thralldom in which the power and oppression of England had holden it : its armies spread the most terrible devastation over Northumberland and Durham—the inhabitants of which counties, between the fire and arms of their northern neighbours, and the negligence and tyranny of their own king, were suffering under all the horrors of pestilence and famine. While affairs were in this desperate condition, sir Gilbert de Middleton, with other gentlemen plunderers, in 1317, hoisted among their suffering neighbours the standard of Rebellion, and made common cause against their king with the Scots. Middleton was an old soldier ; for we find him proffering his service against Lewelin of Wales, in 1277, for half a knight's fee in Cramlington ;<sup>a</sup> in 1282, he was summoned to be at Rhuddlan against the Welch rebels ;<sup>b</sup> and the wardrobe account for 1300, notices him as an esquire in the king's army against Scotland, and receiving wages at Carlisle to the amount of £40 2s.<sup>c</sup> The immediate motive of his revolt is said, by Leland, to have originated in revenge for the injury which the king had done to his relative, Adam de Swinburne, then sheriff of Northumberland, by imprisoning him for speaking too freely about the distressed state of the English borders. Hollinshead<sup>d</sup> says, he was offended at Lewis de Beaumont (an illiterate and heartless relation of the “ She-wolf of France”) being preferred to the see of Durham. Isabella certainly, on her bare and bended knees, entreated the king to obtain the vacant mitre of St Cuthbert for her cousin ; and there is no doubt that the power and prerogative of the crown were exercised to their fullest extent to fix Beaumont on the palatinal throne. Be this as it may, Middleton certainly threw the country and the king into a great panic. He declared himself duke of Northumberland ;<sup>e</sup> captured and garrisoned all the castles in Northumberland, excepting Alnwick, Bamborough, and Norham ; spread his forces far into Yorkshire ; and, while in the height of his assumed power, seized, in the southern part of the county of Durham, two cardinals, going on a peace-making errand into Scotland, and

<sup>z</sup> Rot. Scot. i. 119, 130, 144, &c. &c.      <sup>a</sup> Palg. Par. Writs, p. 205.

<sup>b</sup> Id. p. 332.

<sup>c</sup> Page 204. See more respecting him in II. i. 351, 354.

<sup>d</sup> Eng. Chron. p. 323.      <sup>e</sup> Id. 323.



in their suite the new bishop of Durham, and his brother Henry lord Beaumont, who was well known in the northern counties for his valour.<sup>f</sup> This exploit was performed on the 1st of September, 1317. The king hastened to Durham, where he was on the 7th of that month; and, on the 10th, wrote letters from York to the pope, bewailing the misfortune that had befallen the legates of the Holy See.<sup>g</sup> The conspirators hurried the bishop away from the scene of his capture to the castle of Morpeth. His brother was immured in Mitford. Heavy subsidies were put upon the bishopric for the ransom of its prelate and the price of peace from the rebel army.<sup>h</sup> The prior of Durham, for these purposes, was obliged to sell the habits, plate, and jewels of his church;<sup>i</sup> and sir Gilbert, October 12, 1317, gave a receipt, dated at Mitford, for 200 marks in silver, paid to him by William de Denum, who had been temporal chancellor of the palatinate during the episcopacy of Kellow, Beaumont's predecessor in the see. This sum, however, is stated<sup>j</sup> to have been levied on the people of the bishopric as an aid and indemnity against any injury or damage from himself or his men, according to the covenants of an indenture between him and Denum. The king, in a letter to the pope, dated October 28, says that the bishop was detained in prison till a great and almost intolerable sum of money was paid for his ransom.<sup>k</sup> All accounts agree, that after this event, Middleton fortified himself here. Graystones says, he held Mitford castle as keeper, not as lord of it. Might he not hold it as his adherents held Morpeth and other castles, by force, and by no grant or patent either of its owner the earl of Pembroke, or of the king himself? The record of his sentence indeed expressly states, that he held it "by power, and as a signal of hostility to the king."<sup>l</sup> The forces employed against him are said to have been commanded by sir Ralph de Greystock, lord of Morpeth;<sup>m</sup> but William de Felton, in 1338, was rewarded with an exemption in fee from an annual rent of £20 a year, due out of his lands in West Matfen and Nafferton, expressly on account of his services "in capturing Gilbert de Middleton, the rebel and traitor."<sup>n</sup> Hollinshed divides the honour of this exploit between Thomas de Heton and Felton;<sup>o</sup> and, no doubt on good authority—for the

<sup>f</sup> Part II. vol. i. pp. 352, 361, 362.<sup>g</sup> Rym. Fœd. iii. 659, 663.<sup>h</sup> II. i. 355.<sup>i</sup> Hutch. Dur. i. 325, 2nd ed.<sup>j</sup> See Part II. vol. i. p. 360.<sup>k</sup> Rym. Fœd. iii. 670.<sup>l</sup> II. i. 262.<sup>m</sup> Dug. Bar. i. 741.<sup>n</sup> Abb. Rot. Pat. 133.<sup>o</sup> Eng. Chron. 323.



former of these persons had, 15 Feb. 1319, by consent of parliament, a grant from the crown of 50 marks a year, until he could have lands of the same annual value which had belonged to sir Gilbert.<sup>p</sup> Leland says, that Robert Horncliff assisted Felton and Heton in capturing him, and that he was betrayed into their hands by his own men.<sup>q</sup> One deed, of which he stands accused of having a share in—of poisoning lord Greystoke, at breakfast, in Gateshead, on the 3rd of the ides of July, 1323—he could not be guilty of, as it happened five years after his death. After his capture, he was taken to Newcastle, and there put in fetters, and sent by a ship, in December, to Grimsby; from which place he rode to London with his feet tied together under his horse's belly: and after being some time imprisoned in the Tower, he was sentenced, on the 26th of June, 1318, to be dragged by horses to the gallows, and all his own, and the property of his brother, in Northumberland, to be confiscated.<sup>r</sup>

Leland, in his *Collectanea*, affirms that this fortress was not destroyed, as some would have it, at the time of Middleton's rebellion;<sup>s</sup> but, in his *Itinerary*, he says "it was beten downe by the kinge; for one ser Gilbert Middleton robbyd a cardinall cominge out of Scotland, and fled to his castle of Mitford;"<sup>t</sup> and the inquest after the death of sir Aymer de Valence, in 1323, expressly states that "at Mitford there is the site of a certain castle, which is now worth nothing annually, because it is entirely destroyed and burnt."<sup>u</sup> From this time, I think it probable that it was never repaired; for though, in the list of fortresses in the time of Henry the Sixth, it is returned as belonging to Henry Percy of Athol:<sup>v</sup> yet, an inquest, in 1328, described it as totally destroyed and burnt by the Scots; and another, in Oct. 1432, after the death of the same sir Henry de Percy of Athol, says it was "then ruinous and wasted."<sup>w</sup> Similar evidences describe it in a similar state in 1455 and 1465; and Leland, in the time of Henry the Eighth, found "ruines of a castle longynge to the lord Borow at Mydford."<sup>x</sup> After it fell into the hands of the Valentia family it was probably in a great measure neglected as a residence, and therefore became an easy conquest to Middleton and his party; and after it was battered and burnt in the siege in which it was taken from him, its successive owners had probably no occasion for it as a family

<sup>p</sup> Rot. Pat. 12 Ed. II. m. 27. <sup>q</sup> Col. 548.

<sup>r</sup> Throcklawe's *Annals of Edw. II.* Brand's *Newc.* ii. 90. Vol. i. p. 335.

<sup>s</sup> VII. fol. 76.

<sup>t</sup> Wallis, ii. 315.

<sup>u</sup> III. i. 26.

<sup>v</sup> Itin. vii. fol. 76.



seat, and therefore suffered it to lie in ruins. “ Sir Thomas Brough, in 1475, had licence to alienate half the barony and castle of Mitford; and divers other manors and hereditaments in other counties.\* The rest of the history of this castle is connected with that of the barony, as related above.

Mitford, in former days, was a *borough*; and, though it has fallen from the grade of places of that description, yet, in the remains of its castle and its church, as well as in the condition and extent of the village of which it now consists, it certainly ranks far beyond many places in the kingdom, which not only continue to enjoy the name, but important municipal advantages of boroughs. “ It was antiently written *Midford*; and the word *mid*, in the Saxon language, signifies *at* or *between*; but whether this place had its name from the castle, church, and principal part of the borough, being seated *at the ford* where Mitford bridge was afterwards built; or it was so called because the greatest part of the town was situated *between the fords* over the Wansbeck and the Font, where a considerable part of the present village now stands, or from other reasons, it is perhaps now impossible to determine. The situation of these fords just above the meetings of the Font and the Wansbeck would often cause it to be a more convenient place for crossing these rivers in floods than to cross at a ford in their united stream below. That there was a considerable passage over them, before Morpeth rose into consequence, there can, I think, be no doubt. William the Lion, as I have elsewhere noticed, in one of his progresses into England, dated a charter at Mitford. In the reign of Edw. the Third, an inquest found that one Walter de Swinhowe held 40 acres of land in the manor here by the service of guarding the *south bridge* of Mitford, which was then called the *Fouse bridge*, on the eve and day of Ascension.”† This Fouse bridge I suppose to have had its name from its standing across the Wansbeck, opposite to the outer gates of the castle, a little below the site of the present bridge; and where the river formed part of the *foss* of the castle. It was situated *south* of the bridge now called the Font bridge. The erection of these bridges, and of the castle, were probably contemporaneous; before the services of the barony were settled in the time of Henry the First; but after, the place had its name from the fords upon which it is situated.

Of the nature of the corporation of this place, and its municipal rights, we

\* III. ii. 387.

† Wallis, ii. 326.



have no certain account. Its growth was probably gradual. Reginald, a monk of Durham, who lived in the time of king Stephen, and wrote a work on the miracles done by St Cuthbert after the time of Bede, has a tale about a miracle performed at “*a certain ville called Midford,*” which he afterwards calls *villula*—a term incapable of any higher meaning than *a small village*. The tale briefly told is this. An old man of the name of Udard, who had long been servant to a preaching friar of Durham, called Silvanus, had also taken the office of bearer of the holy relics, with which his master had a commission, according to the fashion of the times, to travel about the country, and ask and take the alms of the faithful. This poor fellow, Udard, for ten whole years, had been dreadfully afflicted with dysentery; but, one day, about the year 1006, in the time of Ethelred the Second, as they were journeying in the ordinary way of picking up pence for indulgences, and for a sight or a touch of the contents of their cabinet, and were passing through Mitford, a young man came calling after them; and they were told that an old matron of the place, who had lost her sight for full six months, believed that she would recover the use of her eyes, if she could get a wash for them, in which a portion of the relics of St Cuthbert had been infused. The dish<sup>z</sup> of a neighbouring well was immediately filled with its crystal waters, the relics of St Cuthbert taken from their cabinet, and a piece of cloth that had enwrapt the holy body for 418 years produced; but when the actor in this scene began to wash the virtues of the cloth into the waters, though it was repeatedly covered with them, no art could make it wet. Udard, on perceiving the miracle, was seized with a transport of admiration and holy feeling of faith, drank of the waters, and found himself instantly healed. The old woman, too, on her eyes being bathed in the healing fluid, recovered her former vision. These three miracles, our author gravely asserts, he could most certainly prove to have happened all on the same day. It will not be wondered that all knowledge of these events has been long since lost at Mitford. No well or fountain here retains the name of saint or holy to mark the *latex limpidissimus* to the waters of which these healing qualities were imparted. After the æra of the

<sup>z</sup> *Concha*, a shell; hence the Northumberland term *skiel*, for a pail or vessel to carry water in. Wells, by way-sides, were formerly provided with dishes for the convenience of travellers; and, one of iron, and chained, still remains in a covered spring, on the road side leading from the Maiden-law, in the parish of Lanchester, towards Durham.



Conquest, it is certain that the place rose beyond the description of a *villula* ; for Roger Bertram the First, in 1157, gave a fine of 50 marks to Henry the Second for the privilege of holding a market on his manor of Mitford ;<sup>a</sup> and, in 1250, his grandson Roger complained against R. de Merlay for holding plea in the county court for a market at Morpeth, in damage to the one at Mitford ; upon which a precept was directed to the sheriff of the county to stop the suit, proceedings of that nature not being cognizable in his court.<sup>b</sup> The same Roger had also a grant from Henry the Third, for 10 marks, to extend his *annual fair* at Mitford from four to eight days.<sup>c</sup> A few original deeds in the treasury of Durham record the conveyance of different burgages and plots of ground here, in 1308, from different persons, to one Walter de Coxhow, brother to Mr Robert de Coxhow, clerk ;<sup>d</sup> and, one of the series, made in 1310, is tested by Adam de Meneville, then *seneschall* or steward of the town of Mitford, which was probably the highest office of the corporation of this little borough. The inquest after the death of the earl of Pembroke, in 1323, describes the place and neighbourhood as lying waste and uncultivated, effects no doubt of the dreadful retributive vengeance with which the armies of Scotland at that time visited the fields and villages of England, as well as of the desolating consequences of the rebellion of Gilbert de Middle-

<sup>a</sup> Dug. Bar. i. 543.<sup>b</sup> Id.<sup>c</sup> Wallis, ii. 313.

<sup>d</sup> From William, called the Wheelwright, of Mitford, he had all his lands situated in the culture called *Steraldworth*, in the territory of Mitford, and bounded on both sides by the lands of William the Tailor, of Wallington :— from Thomas of Redworth, all his lands in the Newgate, between the lands of Thomas Shaclech and the lands of Mitford Castle :— from Alice, the daughter of William Dyer, three roods of land *de burgagio* in the town of Mitford, which laid together in four selions in the Newgate, between the lands of the town and the castle lands :— Thomas, son of Thomas of Stanton, granted to Alan, son of Eustemia, all his burgages within the borough of “ Mithford,” which had once belonged to his father, a former burgess of “ Mithford ;” and the same Alan, son of Eustemia, released to the above-named Walter de Coxhow, all right which he had in all the burgages which had belonged to his said father :— Alice, called de Schotton, widow of Ralph de Schotton, also released to the same Walter two crofts in Mitford, lying in different parts of the street called le Newgate, which crofts she had recovered under the name of Dower out of the lands of her late husband, and in an action against Thomas of the Whitewhom, and John Kemp, of Mitford : and by a deed in May, 1310, Coxhow obtained from Adam Halden, a tailor in Mitford, a burgage, which the same Halden had got by the demise of “ sir William of Moleston, a chaplain.” This last is the deed which is tested by Adam de Meneville, then *seneschall* or steward of the town of Mitford.—(L. 79—83, 278.)

ton.<sup>c</sup> The same record also states that different burghers held divers burgages here, which in times past had paid a rent of £6 10s. but at that time only 31s. In the 20th of Edw. II. John de Eure died seized of 20 burgages here, holden of the castle of Mitford.<sup>f</sup> John de Mitford, who died in 1437, had a capital messuage and 28 other messuages in it;<sup>g</sup> and, in the agreement, in 1427, between John de Mitford and his mother Constance, respecting her dower, mention is made of five burgages in the “town” of Mitford, and of their several occupiers, from which she was to receive rents to the amount of 46s. 8d. a year,<sup>h</sup> which burgages were probably the same as those for which John de Mitford paid 25s. 4d. to the lord of the manor in 1455, and seem to have been the only ones then existing in the whole manor.<sup>i</sup>

These notices sufficiently prove that Mitford, in antient times, was a borough. Of the extent of the town, little is known. The most important part of it, I apprehend, was that which is called the *Newgate* in the conveyances to Walter de Coxhow. This street abutted upon the castle lands, and seems to have been seated on each side of the way which now leads past the old manor-house, the church, and the vicarage. *The street leading to Newton Park*, in which the crime of arson was committed upon the house of Agnes of Benerigg, in the riot in 1284, was probably on the north side of the Wansbeck, and occupied the site of the present village, which is seated on each side of the way from Elsdon to Morpeth, and on the tongue of land which lies between the meetings of the Font and Wansbeck—a warm and woody corner, where the cottages and gardens are trim, and the waters lovely. On the way-side, where the banks have been cut to widen the road west of this part of Mitford, there are layers of stones, which lie deep between the soil and the diluvium, that bear the marks of fire, and seem to show that the place in former times had been more extensively tenanted than it is at present.

The remains of the MANOR-HOUSE at Mitford are faithfully and beautifully represented in the vignette, at page 406 of part iii. vol. ii. The greater part of this seat-house was taken away about 20 years since. Though it had been built at different times, none of it, I apprehend, was very antient. Some old walls in the buildings behind it seem to be remains of a rude bastile house.

<sup>c</sup> Wallis, ii. 315.

<sup>f</sup> III. i. 66.

<sup>g</sup> Wallis, ii. 328.

<sup>h</sup> Evid. to Mitford Pedigree, No. 16.

<sup>i</sup> Wallis, ii. 320.



The inquests after the death of the chiefs of the Mitford family throw little light upon its history. John de Mitford, indeed, who died in 1410, had a capital messuage in Mitford, as well as one in Bebside. But the remains of the old manor-house stand directly west of the church; whereas the mansion-house of sir John de Mitford, in 1396, stood on the east side of the vicarage-house, which, in 1311, is described as standing, as it now does, on the east side of the church. This is plain, from a deed, by which sir John de Scrope, the second husband of Elizabeth de Strathbolgie, in 20 Ric. II. granted to this sir John de Mitford a plot of ground which laid before the front of his own house, and between his mansion and that of the vicarage, which adjoins to the east wall of the church-yard. The mansion-house, of which the turretted porch and part of the kitchen and offices still remain, were probably first occupied by the Mitford family when they acquired an accession of property here in the time of Philip and Mary; and the tower, and other additions might be made to it, in 1637, which is the date of the tablet above the door bearing the arms of Mitford empaling Wharton. I have, however, been told, that this tablet was brought from Bourn, near Selby, in Yorkshire, where this family had a seat, which the present Mr Mitford sold for the purpose of redeeming his land of Mitford from tythe. The arms are those of Robert Mitford and Philadelphia Wharton, and might be put up soon after their marriage; as it is not probable that they would be put up at Mitford during the life time of his grandfather, who was living after the date of the tablet.

The *new manor-house*, the shell of which was in its progress in 1828, while the notes and minutes for this account of Mitford were collecting, is a very handsome square edifice, built from designs by Mr Dobson. The beautiful white sandstone, of which its outside walls are built, is obtained from a stratum of rock which forms the bed of the Font for several hundred yards, between the Newton Park and Nunriding estates—a wild and romantic spot, where the craggy banks of the river are deeply browed over with bilberry plants and heath, and all along on both sides, and especially at a huge projecting rock called Corby Crag, overhung with antient woods of oak. All the quarry gear were swept away by one of the great floods of this year. Great praise is due to Mr Mitford for choosing a stone for his new residence, which is not only beautiful, but has every appearance of being indestructible by atmospheric agents. The site of the house is also well chosen. It is on the brow of the northern bank of the river, and overlooks the plain on which the castle,

church, and gardens of the old manor-house of Mitford, are situated ; and fine reaches of rich river-side scenery in the grounds of Newminster and Morpeth. This is a fertile and most delightful place.

NEWTON UNDERWOOD is a township, containing 832 acres of excellent arable and pasture land, and 20 acres of wood. Newton seems to have been its most antient name.<sup>j</sup> In the printed account of services due in this barony, and made out in the sheriffalty of sir Hugh de Bolbeck, about 1240,

<sup>j</sup> The second name *Underwood*, was probably added after the settlement at Newton Park was formed. It is perhaps impossible to ascertain, with any degree of precision, at what period in the Saxon or Danish age the principal settlements were made in Northumberland ; but the great number of places called *Newton*, *Newbigging*, *Newstead*, and the various assarted places under the generic name of *Riding* all over the county, show that numerous new villages and hamlets were built in it at a very distant period—a great many of them probably before the Conquest. Nunn-riding certainly had its name after that period. The Saxon and Danish settlers founded villages in unfortified places much more extensively than had been done under the auspices of Rome. They had their property marked out by certain metes and bounds, so that each of them distinctly knew the lands of which he was lord ; and where he could allot to a son, or convey to a servant any tract of uncultivated land, without the fear of their being interrupted in the possession of it by an arbitrary power. This property in the soil made men patriots—made them love the place in which they lived. For who would not draw the sword and shed his blood in defending the cottage which had sheltered, and the acres which had fed himself and his forefathers ? Formerly men defended every right and custom of their ancestors and place, with an exactness and a pertinacity which are unknown in these times. They rode the boundaries of their parishes and manors annually ; pulled down the fences of all encroachments on their commons ; and fined the offenders in their courts. This was the cause why the extensive tracts called *commons*, in which not only the tenants had a *common* right of pasturage with their lords, but the different tenants of lordships had a *common* right upon them, were so long in being cultivated. The ridges upon them, which had never been disturbed, and been held in *common* by various proprietors from the Roman æra, where they could not be divided by *common* consent, were left undisturbed by the plough-share till they began to be divided by acts of parliament in the last century. The Saxons and Danes imposed names upon nearly the whole of the villages of this and other counties : when they increased in population the soil became sub-divided, *new* names were imposed, *new* *beggings* were made, and *new* *towns* planted. After the union between England and Scotland, and other causes of quiet and increased industry in the country had increased the population, men withdrew from the protection of castles, fortalices, and villages, and waste lands and commons began to be divided, and a new class of names given to new settlements—such as Blink-bonny, Brandy-well-hall, Breadless-row, Click-him-in, Cold-knuckles, Delicate-hall, Delight, Fell-him-down, Glower o'er-him, Maccaroni, Make-me-rich, Mount Hooley, Philadelphia, Pinch-me-near, Pondichery, Portobello, Quality-corner, Skirl-naked, and numerous others equally quaint and fanciful.



it is simply called Newton ; but in the copies of that document given by Lawson and Wallis, it is written Newton Underwood. At that time all of it excepting half a carucate, which was holden by the heirs of Hugh de Blundell by the payment of two pounds of pepper, belonged to Roger Bertram the Second, whose son Roger, according to the Hundred Rolls, alienated the ville of Newton and a carucate of demesne land in Mitford, to Wychard de Charun, who was sheriff of Northumberland in 1267, and for four years after,<sup>k</sup> seneschall of De Insula, bishop of Durham, and a servant of Peter de Savoy, uncle of queen Alianor.<sup>l</sup> Prior to this transaction, Roger Bertram had granted common of pasture to the nuns of Halystane (for their stock on Nunriding) on the common of Newton and Throphill, which grant Henry the Third confirmed at Newcastle in 1255.<sup>m</sup> In 1294, Hugh de Eure was summoned to the assizes at Newcastle, to show by what right he claimed free warren and assize of ale in Kirkley, Newton, and Throphill ; and brought a charter, dated August 10, 1291, for free warren, and showed that all his predecessors, owners of these manors, had enjoyed the privilege of assize of ale in them.<sup>n</sup> This Hugh de Eure had his name from the manor of Evre or Ivor, near Uxbridge, in Buckinghamshire, which manor was granted by king John,

<sup>k</sup> III. i. 104.<sup>l</sup> Hutch. Hist. Dur. i. 276.<sup>m</sup> Dug. Mon. i. 476.

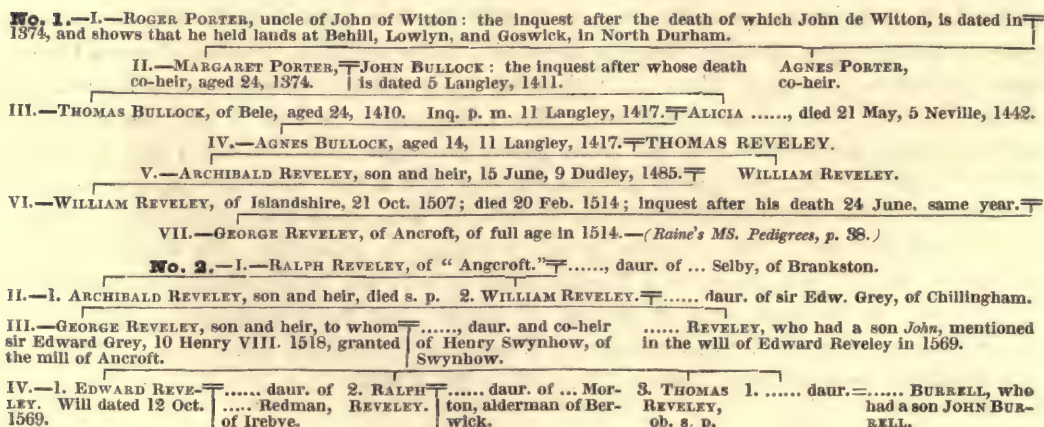
<sup>n</sup> Newton Underwood and Throphill were each assessed at 2s. for the expences of Adomar de Athol, lord of Mitford, and Ralph de Eure, lord of these places, knights of the shire to the parliament holden at Westminster in 1382.—(*Wallis, ii. apx. 5.*) John de Mitford, 35 Hen. VI. died seized of one messuage in Newton. In 10 Eliz. the Eure family held the following possessions in this county : — Kirkley, Berwick-on-the-hill, Little Callerton, Rothley, Newton Underwood, Edington, a moiety of Throphill, with certain lands in Mitford and a water mill there, and the hamlet of Sturton.—(*Laws. MS. f. 15.*) Henry Haggerston, 24 Feb. 16 Eliz. had a grant of lands in Newton Underwood from the crown (*Land. Rev. Office, Rec. III. 226*) ; and Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Manners, earl of Rutland, and wife of Wm Cecil lord Burleigh, died 12 April, 33 Eliz. 1591, possessed of Kirkley, Newton Underwood, Berwick-on-the-hill, Throphill, Rothley, &c.—(*Cole's Escheats.*) She was probably only mortgagee in possession. Mr Wm Fenwick, of Nunriding, in 1663, was proprietor of Newton-west-side and Park, besides Newton-mill and Nunriding ; and, at the same time, R. Mitford, of Mitford, had Newton-east-side.—(*III. i. 324.*) Henry Rawling, Esq. in 1746, advertised several farms, with new-built farm houses, at Newton Underwood, to be let.—(*Newc. Cour.*) III. i. 170. III. ii. 393.

as we have shown in a pedigree of the family under Whalton, to his grandfather Robert Fitz-Roger, baron of Warkworth, Newburn, Corbridge, Rothbury, and Whalton. He purchased Mitford Park of Roger Bertram the Third, and Throphill of that Roger's son Thomas, probably under some family compact; for the pedigree of his family states that he married a daughter of Roger Bertram, baron of Mitford, and that his mother was very nearly related to Alex. de Ballioll, who, with his wife Alianor de Genevre, became purchasers of the castle and barony of Mitford. His posterity continued to enjoy the possessions he acquired in this parish for several generations. John de Eure and Agnes his wife were proprietors in Newton Underwood in 1326; and their descendants are returned in various inquests after death, and other documents, as owners of lands and tenements here till the reign of queen Elizabeth;<sup>o</sup> but, in the tenth of James the First, Ralph lord Eure sold his possessions in this place and Throphill to George Reveley, of Ancroft, from whom they have descended to Henry Reveley Mitford, esq. as detailed in the following

PEDIGREE OF REVELEY, OF ANCROFT AND NEWTON UNDERWOOD.

[This family were probably from Reveley, which is a ville and manor in the parish of Ingram, and barony of Vesey. Lord Redesdale observes:—"It has been said that the family were hereditary bailiffs of Ancroft, under the bishops of Durham; and that Reveley, in the parish of Ingram, was so named from being the property of the *Reve*, or bailiff of the bishops. But quære this." The part No. 1, is taken from Mr Raine's portfolio of MS. Pedigrees, p. 38. The first seven generations of No. 2 are from the Harleian MS. 1448; and the remainder from a skeleton pedigree of the Reveleys, with some authorities communicated by Lord Redesdale, and from the authorities quoted.]

ARMS:—Argent between a chevron engrailed gules, three mullets azure pierced sable.



<sup>o</sup> Wallis, ii. 554, 556.



## Issue of Edward Reveley and ..... Redman.

V.—1. WILLIAM REVELEY, son and heir; died 1 Aug. 15 Eliz. 1573, as appears by an inquest taken after death, in 1574.

2. GEORGE REVELEY.  
1. MARGARET. 2. ISABELL.

VI.—1. GEORGE REVELEY, of "Ancroft," in Northumb.; aged 12 years 26th Eliz. 1584-5. In 1612, he purchased Newton Underwood and Throphill of William lord Eure. He died 24 Aug. 1628, as appears by the inquisition after his death. Administration to his goods granted to Dionysia his daur. 30 August, 1628.—(*Raine's Test.* 226.)

1. MARGARET married Lieut.-Col. Salvayn, fourth son of Gerard Salvayn, of Croxdale.  
2. DIONYSIA, wife of ..... Gibson.  
3. JANE, wife of Edward Orme.

MARGARET, daur. of George Ord, of Newbiggen. She married 2dly, to James Swinhoe, of Berwick-upon-Tweed.—(*Raine's Test.*)

FRANCES, daur. of Anthony Bulmer, of Thursdale, and sister of sir Bertram Bulmer, kt. who is a witness to the conveyance from lord Eure to Geo. Reveley. She was living in 1639.

1. WILLIAM REVELEY died s. p. in his father's life time.

## Issue of Ralph Reveley and ..... Morton.

1. EDWARD REVELEY, of Tweedmouth.  
ELEANOR, daur. of George Orde, of Longridge, in the coun. pal. of Durham.  
2. ROWLAND REVELEY, mentioned in the will of Edward Reveley in 1569.

2. GEORGE REVELEY; marriage settlement 29th July, 1644; of Newton Underwood and Throphill. Administration to his goods, and inventory of them, by Edward Reveley, his kinsman, Jan. 7, 1667.—(*Raine's Test.* 212, 923.)

BARBARA, 1. ... daur. eld. daur. married ... of Robert Clavering. Mitford, of 2. ... daur. Mitford, married ... esq. and Carr. Philadelphia Wharton.

VII.—BERTRAM REVELEY, born & baptized at Elmeden, near Sedgfield: aged 15 in 1615; married in 1620. By his will, which is dated 5 Oct. 1622, and proved Nov. 6 in the same year, he gave to his wife, "Mrs Rose Reveley three kine &c. to my sister Mrs Dianas Reveley all my goods, she paying my debts."—(*Raine's Test.* 449.) By a declaration of the same "Diones Reveley," in 1635, it appears that she was his sole executrix, that suits were at that time pending, whether "half the tithe of Ancroft, and the whole tithe of Allerton, were part of the said Bertram Reveley's estate or not."—(*Id.* p. 523.) He died, according to the monument, usually called *Bertram's monument*, in the chancel of Mitford church, was raised; and whose surname in the inscription is whimsically separated from his christian name: but written REVELEY there, not REUFLEY, as quoted from Wallis, at p. 27 of this volume.

ROSAMOND, daur. of Michael Wentworth, of Woley, co. Ebor; cousin of the earl of Strafford; afterwards wife of ... Widdrington; and she died about 1651.

1. WILLIAM REVELEY, of Newton Underwood and Throphill, in co. Northumb.; & Newby Wiske, coun. of York; born about 1662; died 24 Feb. 1745, o. s.

MARGERY, daugh. and heir of .... Willey, of Newby Wiske, in the county of York.

2. THOMAS REVELEY died s. p.  
1. MARTHA married ... Burrell, of Broome Park, in the county of Northumberland.  
2. FRANCES married Geo. Alder, of Prendwick, Northumb.

VIII.—WILLIAM REVELEY born in 1621; attained 21 in Oct. 1642; died at York of wounds received in the battle of Naseby, 14 June, 1645, without issue, in consequence of which Newton and Throphill passed under entail to the Tweedmouth family, subject to Rosamond his mother's jointure in part of the lands.

1. WILLEY REVELEY born about 1686; marriage settlement dated 21st May, 1717; he died in January, 1756.

.... daur. of Hen. Neale, of London, merchant & bank director.

2. GEORGE REVELEY born 1699; married ... Tucker.

1. PHILADELPHIA MARR. LANGDALE SMITHSON, esq. son of sir Hugh Smithson, of Stanwick, Yorkshire, bart. She died at York, 1764.—(*Col. Peer. ii.* 433.)

IX.—1. HENRY REVELEY born 1718; died April 1800, unmarried.  
2. WILLIAM REVELEY died unmarried, after his brother Henry.  
3. GEORGE REVELEY, suffocated in the black-hole at Calcutta; died without issue.

1. PHILADELPHIA, sole heir of her brothers.  
JOHN MITFORD, esq. of Newton house & Exbury, Hants, son of William, son of John, third son of Robert Mitford, of Mitford, & Philadelphia Wharton.

2. ELIZABETH REVELEY married T. Edwards Freeman, of Battsford, in co. Gloucester, whose son T. E. Freeman, married Mary Curtis, and had issue an only daur. Elizabeth, married to Thomas, son of sir

2. HUGH REVELEY died young.

1. HENRY REVELEY married ..... Crespiigny, & had a son Hugh Reveley, who married Jane Owen, and has issue Hugh and Frances.

SIR HUGH SMITHSON, bart. married at Percy Lodge, in the parish of Ivor, Bucks, July 10, 1740, to lady Elizabeth Seymour, daur. of Algernon Seymour, duke of Somerset, at whose death he became earl of Northumberland; and, by patent, 18 Oct. 1766, DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

she had no issue. At her death the estates at Battsford passed by the will of T. E. Freeman to John lord Redesdale, of Redesdale, and of Battsford Park, in the county of Gloucester, nephew to this Eliz. Reveley, wife of T. E. Freeman.

X.—1. WILLIAM MITFORD, of Exbury, esq. under the will of Hen. Reveley, esq. became proprietor of Newby Wiske, Newton, and Throphill; author of the HISTORY OF GREECE; died Feb. 1827, and bur. at Exbury. See account of his life under Newton Park.

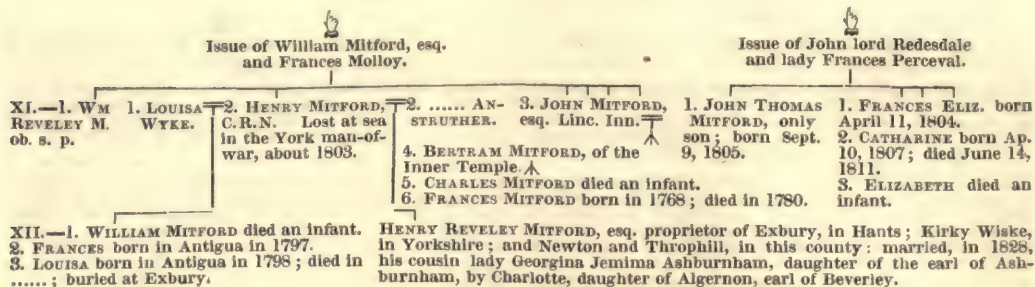
FRANCES MOLLOY, daughter of James Molloy.—(*See II.* i. 152.)

2. JOHN LORD REDESDALE, to whom the author is indebted for several communications respecting Mitford, and the families of Mitford & Reveley. Lord Redesdale was born August 29, 1748.

LADY FRANCES PERCEVAL.

1. MARY died s. p.  
2. FRANCES died s. p.  
3. PHILADELPHIA, living in 1828.

\* Bertram de Bulmer was sheriff of Yorkshire in the time of king Stephen and Hen. II., in which county, as well as in Northumberland, he had considerable possessions.—(*See Ducg. Bar. i.* 592; *Lib. Nig.* 307, 320.) The christian name of *Bertram* certainly came into the family of Reveley, of Throphill, from their connection with the Bulmers, as may be seen by their pedigree. The Mitford family, as may also be seen by their pedigree, had adopted it in the 15th century, possibly from some antient relationship or attachment to the Bertrams, barons of Mitford.



The *village* of Newton Underwood stands about two furlongs north of the road from Elsdon to Morpeth, among rich fields, and having a large, dry, and clean green in its centre. The north side of it belongs to Henry Reveley Mitford, esq.; the south side to Mr Bullock, of Spital-hill. At the north-east corner of it is a garden, containing an antient arch of 12 feet span, and built on walls six feet thick. Thirty years since there were two similar arches adjoining it to the east; which, like the one remaining, opened to the south. The place where it stands was called the *Old Walls*, and in digging every way around it, strong foundations of buildings are still found; but people in the village, whose ancestors have lived in it for several generations, have no story or tradition about it—to what uses it was put, or to whom it belonged—only they say it had in former times been a “bassel-house.” The late Colonel Mitford had a great veneration for it, and planted the ivy which “overhangs its half-demolished walls.” It was no doubt a fortalice or bastile house of the family of Eure. George Reveley, who purchased the place of lord Eure, resided at it in the year in which he died;<sup>p</sup> but whether in this house or not, I have seen no account.

THROPHILL has its name from being a þrop or village on a hill; for it stands on a dry and fertile eminence, and commands a very extensive land and sea prospect. The township contains 875 acres of arable and pasture land, and 25 of woodland. “Wihelerdus de Trophil” held one knight’s fee of the baron of Mitford, in 1165. In 1240, Humphrey de Mendham had one carucate of land here; and William de la Tur another—each holding by the soccage service of 2s. annually. Roger Bertram the Third gave the *manor* of Throphill to his son Thomas, who sold it to Hugh de Eure; and, “in

<sup>p</sup> Swinb. MSS. iii. 87.



33 Edw. I. John Bertram, son and heir of Thos. Bertram, levied a fine to John de Eure, son of Hugh de Eure; and, by deed, released to Eure all claim in Throphill, subject to the dower of Eva, formerly wife of Roger Bertram, which had been purchased of Eva by John de Eure."<sup>a</sup> Edward III. in 1360, restored Henry de Fauden to certain lands in "Throphill and Mitford," which Wm de Fauden had forfeited by being an adherent to Gilbert de Middleton; and, in the same year, John de Ever, proprietor of this place and Newton Underwood, as well as his neighbour Roger Corbet, of Stanton, had to purchase the clemency of the crown for the part they took under the banner of that famous captain.<sup>r</sup> One Thomas Hawley had property here, and half of Riplington, in 9 Henry V.<sup>s</sup> The Eure family, as related under Newton Underwood, sold this place in the time of James the First to George Reveley, of Ancroft; and, "on the death of William, grandson of George, without issue male, these manors passed under entail to George Reveley, son of Edward Reveley, of Tweedmouth; and from him to his great grandson Henry Reveley, who died in 1800, and by his will devised them to his brother William Reveley for life, with remainder to his nephew Wm Mitford, of Exbury, Hants, for life;"<sup>t</sup> after whose death they descended to his son Henry Reveley Mitford, their present owner. One freehold tenement in Throphill belongs to Edward Fairfoot, of Blyth.<sup>u</sup>

NUNRIDING is a township, containing about 599 acres of ground, of a heavy quality, and chiefly arable, besides about 50 acres of woodland. The hall house upon it seems to be about 100 years old, is a single fabric, on a slope fronting the south; has eight windows on the ground floor, and ten on the second. The chimnies are of stone, wind-raked, and in three stacks—one at each end, containing three pipes; and a double one in the middle, of six pipes. The garden is on the same southern slope, a little to the south-east of the house, and is fenced with a stone wall, surmounted with palisades.

<sup>a</sup> Communicated by Lord Redesdale. <sup>r</sup> III. ii. 375, 376. <sup>s</sup> III. ii. 268.

<sup>t</sup> Communicated by Lord Redesdale.

<sup>u</sup> In the Mitford Call Roll, already alluded to, William Reveley, esq. is given as the only freeholder—the tenants being Thomas Potts, Rowland Reveley, Thomas Brewhouse, Wm Brewhouse, Robert Bewick, Lyonel Dixon, Thomas Pye, Bertram Pye, Hab. Inghā, and Thomas Watson, the names of Richard Tweedale, Edward Reveley, and Cornelius Henderson, in the list of tenants, having a line drawn through them.

Lonely places require minute description. A stone bridge, overhung with ivy, and crossing a deep, narrow, and woody dell, just south of the house,<sup>v</sup> has the following inscription cut on the bevel of its battlement:—"ROBERT FENWICK, ESQ. 1745: MR OLIVER CARR, STEWARD: ROBERT ROBINSON, BUILDER." This place has its name from having been assarted or *ridded* of wood by the nuns of Halystane, to whom it was given by Roger Bertram the First, under the name of *Baldwineswood*, and by boundaries which are described in a charter of king Hen. the Third, dated at Newcastle in 1255, and reciting the original grant.<sup>w</sup> After the dissolution of religious houses in the time of Henry the Eighth, it was in the possession of the family of Beadnell. In 1568, Lemmington and Nunriding are returned by the queen's feodary as belonging to Edward Beadnell,<sup>x</sup> whose son Ralph Beadnell died 12 Aug. 19 Eliz. possessed of Lemmington, Leverchild, and Nunriding, and leaving a son Robert, who was ten years of age when the inquest after his father's death was taken

<sup>v</sup> In an advertisement to let it, in the Newcastle Courant, 19th March, 1757, it is described as consisting of 12 good rooms, with sash windows; a large cellar, with three rooms above it, a brew-house, stable for nine horses, barn, and coach-house, and having a garden with good fruit trees in it.

<sup>w</sup> Carta regis Henrici tertii.—Rex archiepiscopis, &c. salutem. Sciatis nos pro saluto animæ nostræ, et animarum antecessorum et heredum nostrorum concessisse et confirmasse priorissæ et monialibus de Halystane donationes subscriptas, videlicet—de dono Alesia de Alneto totam terram quam ipsa Alesia tenuit in villa de Hedrestone, scilicet—tres bovatas terræ cum uno tofto et crofto et cum omnibus libertatibus et aisiamentis ad prefatam villam pertinentibus. Et de dono Rogeri Bertram totum boscum qui vocatur Baldwineswode per has divisas: scilicet—a campo fossati monialium ex australi parte descendentes in Sillesdoneburne, et per Sillesdoneburne ascendendo versus occidentem usque ad divisas de Thornetone & sic per vetus fossatum versus aquilonem usque divisas Rogeri de Merley et sic per illas divisas usque divisas de Stanton versus orientem et sic usque fossatum dictarum monialium versus aquilonem, cum libero introitu et exitu sine aliquo retenemento, ac cum omnimodo aisiamento et omnibus commoditatibus et utilitatibus tam in edificiis quam in aliis quæ prædictæ moniales infra prædictas divisas facere voluerint vel potuerint, et cum libera multura bladi provenientis de eodem bosco ad molendina ipsius Rogeri in parochia de Midford, et cum communia ad omnimoda averia ipsarum monialium in communibus pasturis de Newton & Trophill tunc habitis extra divisas earundem monialium sicut cartæ prædictorum Alesia et Rogeri quas prædictæ moniales inde habent rationabiliter testantur. Quare volumus (&c.) Dat. per manum nostram apud Novum Castrum super Tynam xxv. die Septembris.—(*Dug. Mon.* i. 476.)

<sup>x</sup> Laws. MS. fol. 18.



at Hexham, April 8, 1582.<sup>y</sup> After this time it became a possession of the family of Fenwick, of the adjoining township of Langshaw, in the parish of Longhorsley, whose history I have endeavoured to give in the following

## PEDIGREE OF FENWICK, OF LANGSHAW AND NUNRIDING.

I.—1. MARY DEL' STROTHER, sister and co-heir of Wm del' Strother, heiress of Wallington.—(*See II. i. 255, gen. 4.*) JOHN FENWICK, of Newburne, esq. ELIZABETH, sister of sir Roger Widdrington.

II.—1. JOHN DE FENWICK, of Newburne. 1. ROGER FENWICK, high-constable of the castle of Newcastle, and high-sheriff of the county of Northumberland, to whom and the king, John Lilburn, of Shawden, esq., John Wetwood, of Wetwood, esq., and John Carr, of Hetton, gen. were bound, 10 Nov. 19 Hen. VII. 1503, for the appearance of John Raffle, of Chatton.—(*Orig. Bond among Stanton Papers.*) 2. RALPH FENWICK, of Longwitton, ancestor of the Fenwicks of Nunykirke. 3. GERRARD FENWICK, of Burrowden, ancestor of the Fenwicks of Harbottle, Brinkburne, East Hedwin, &c.

III.—1. RALPH FENWICK, of Stanton, to swear whom into the office of high-sheriff of the county, the abbot of Newminster had a dedimus potestatem from Henry VIII. dated 7 Nov. 1514.—(*Er. Orig. penes I. H.*) Sir Ralph, in an expedition into the Mers, in Scotland, headed by sir John Fenwick, of Wallington, in the beginning of July, 1524, after pursuing the enemy too far, was, with Leonard Musgrave, and other persons of note, taken prisoner.—(*See Ridp. 520. Wallis, ii. 524.*) He was living 15 Aug. 25 Henry VIII., when he had a bond from John Fenwick, of Wallington (*Land. MS. 326; Fenwick deeds, No. 47*); but died before 1535, when his widow entailed Stanton and Langshaws upon their sons Ralph and Anthony, as below. MARJORY MITFORD, dau. and sole heir of ..... Mitford, of Stanton. By her will, dated Aug. 20, 27 Henry VIII. she enfeoffed Thomas Fenwick, of Littlecharle, John Dent, of Byker, and Alexander Heron, of Meldon, in Stanton, and its appurtenances in Abscheeles, Limekilnflat, and East and West Langshaws, besides lands, &c. in Cresswell, Newbigging, and Newcastle, in trust, after her decease, for her sons, as related below. 2. ROGER FENWICK, esq., of Greenleighton.—(*See II. i. 291.*)

IV.—1. JOHN FENWICK, of Stanton, to whom & to his heirs male, his mother, by deed, dated 10 Aug. 28 Hen. VIII. gave all her lands, woods, &c. in East & West Langshaws; rem. to his brothers John and Gulscard, and their heirs male successively; rem. to her own right heirs. He was living 10 Eliz. 1568, & possessed of Langshaws and Crawlerook, besides lands in Temple Thornton. 2. ANTHONY FENWICK, to whom & to his heirs male, his mother, by deed, dated 10 Aug. 28 Hen. VIII. gave all her lands, woods, &c. in East & West Langshaws; rem. to his brothers John and Gulscard, and their heirs male successively; rem. to her own right heirs. He was living 10 Eliz. 1568, & possessed of Langshaws and Crawlerook, besides lands in Temple Thornton. ISABELL, dau. of Perceval Selby, of Biddleston. 3. GUISCARD, living, & named in the entails of Stanton & Langshaws, 10 Aug. 28 Hen. VIII. Administration to his goods 27 June, 1610, describes him of the parish of Hartburn, and mentions his wife Isabella, and his children John, William, and Thomas, as under age.

V.—1. STEPHEN FENWICK, of Langshaws, by indenture, 9 May, 21 Eliz. granted, for £76 13s. 4d. one moiety of Temple Thornton, to Jas. Lisle, of Biddick, in co. Durham, which moiety Robert Lisle, the father of the said James had, in his life time, been seized of, and conveyed to Anthony Fenwick, father of the said Stephen.—(*Netherwitton papers.*) ELIZ. dau. of Thomas Haggerston, of Haggerston. 2. WILLIAM, son of Anthony Fenwick, in 1621, granted a messuage, &c. in Thornton, to Nicholas Thornton, and his heirs.—(*Netherwitton deeds.*)

VI.—1. GEORGE FENWICK, of Langshaws; living at the visitation of Northumb. in 1615: had a tenement in Langshaw, of the yearly value of £5, seized into the king's hand, in 1628; but, in the same year, he was a juror at the assizes at Newcastle, and his lands at Langshaw were exonerated, by the sheriff of the county, from a debt of £10, due to the crown.—(*Swinb. MSS. iii. 87, 245, 246, 301, 309.*) BARBARA, d. of Robt. Mitford, of Mitford. 1. DOROTHY, wife of Samuel Ogle. 2. ISABELL, wife of George Hunter.

VII.—1. WILLIAM FENWICK, son and heir, aged 12 years in 1615; resided at Nunriding in 1628, in which year he was a juror at the assizes at Newcastle.—(*Swinb. MSS. iii. 87.*) Anne Gray, of Morpeth, in her will, dated 15 July, 1637, mentions a rent charge of 26s. 8d. a year out of the lands of William Fenwick, of Nunriding, gent. Wm Fenwick, in 1663, is returned as proprietor of Langshaw, Newton-west-side, Newton Mill, and Nunriding.—(*III. i. 324.*) His will, which is at Durham, and dated 4 Aug. 1675, mentions his grandson Joseph, and his son Robert. He was buried at Mitford, 26 Feb. 1676. 2. ROBERT. 3. ANTHONY. 4. CUTHBERT. 5. STEPHEN FENWICK. In his will, dated 15 Dec. 1647, he describes himself as of Hartburn Grange, gent.; and mentions his wife Mary, then with child; my sisters, Mary Fenwick, of Nunriding, Frances Fenwick, and Anne Metcalf; my brother Anthony's wife, my brother Cuthbert's wife; my brother John Fenwick, and Mr William Fenwick, of Nunriding. Proved in 1649.—(*Raine's Test. 575.*) 6. JOHN.

VIII.—ROBERT FENWICK, of Langshaws, executor of his father's will. In 1672, he had a mortgage of £212 on Fallowlee.—(*Deed penes C. W. Bigge, esq.*) Answered for Langshaws at the court baron of Stanton, 18 Car. II. He died at Langshaws, Feb. 6, and was buried at Mitford, February 19, 1693. Letters of administration were granted to his widow on the 19th of the same month and year. ISABELL, dau. of Robert Widdrington; married at Widdrington. Her will, which is dated 24 Nov. 1704, mentions her son Benj. Fenwick as a sea-faring man; her grandson Robert Fenwick, son of her son Joseph; her father Robert Widdrington, her son Thomas, her eldest son John. Codicil, dated May 8, 1705, mentions the six children of her son John.

<sup>y</sup> Harl. MS. 759, p. 45, where Nunriding is described as consisting of three messuages and 440 acres of land, holden of the king by the annual payment of 26s.



## Issue of Robert Fenwick and Isabell Widdrington.

IX.—1. JOHN FENWICK, esq. of Nunriding and Langshaws, married at Tunstal, in co. Lanc. 5 Feb. 1687. His will, proved at Richmond, mentions his sons Robert and Nicholas, and his daughters Wilson, Tatham, and Lambert; his brothers Thomas and Benjamin. He died Nov. 27, 1732.

JANE TATHAM, heiress of Burrow Hall, or Overborough, near Hornby, in Lancashire.

2. JOSEPH FENWICK had a son Robert, who is mentioned in his grandmother's will; but died unmarried.

3. BENJAMIN FENWICK was a capt. in the royal navy; and, according to a monumental inscription in Kendal church, died 15 Nov. 1752, aged 54.

1. JANE FENWICK died unmarried.  
2. ANNE FENWICK married Henry Richardson, of Little Tossan, father of Robt. Richardson, who married Isabella, dau. of Jared Handyside, brother of Gen. Handyside, which Robert & Isabella had 3 sons and 2 daurs.; of whom, Thos. Richardson, the 2d son, marr. Anne Smith, of Stockton, by whom he had a da. Anne, wife of Edw. Codling, late of Wallington Dovecote.

4. THOMAS FENWICK, executor to his mother's will, in which he is mentioned as having a son John.

3. MRS BARBARA FENWICK, of Nunriding, married at Mitford, 24 Nov. 1674, to "Mr Brough Evers, of Pigdon."

4. PHILADELPHIA FENWICK, of Nunriding, mar. at Bolam to Geo. Harle, of Wallington, Jan. 31, 1671. They resided at Corridge.

5. ISABELLA FENWICK died unmarried, at Nunriding, and buried at Mitford, June 8, 1705.

6. MARY FENWICK, wife of Martin Hall, mentioned in her mother's will.

X.—1. ROBERT FENWICK, esq. of Burrow Hall, born 5 Nov. 1688. He was M. P. for the town of Lancaster; king's sergeant in the duchy court there; also attorney general & sergeant of the county palatine of Lancaster.—(*Beauties of England & Wales*, ix. 102.) By his will, which is dated Nov. 4, 1747, he left his estates to his brother Nicholas, and falling him to his nephew John Wilson, in full male, on condition of his taking the name and arms of Fenwick. He died unmarried, and was buried at Tunstal 16 Feb. 1749.

1. DOROTHY FENWICK, bap. 26 Dec. 1689; married John Wilson, of Kendal.

2. ISABELLA FENWICK, baptized at Tunstal, 28 March, 1694; married also at Tunstal, to John Tatham, of Caustield, esq. 9 February, 1718.

3. MARY FENWICK, bap. at Tunstal, 30 Oct. 1694; married Joshua Lambert, of Watchfield, near Kendal.

4. JANE FENWICK, bap. at Tunstal, August 3, 1697; died at Watchfield, and buried at Kendal July 7, 1753.  
5. ALICIA FENWICK, baptized at Tunstal in Dec. 1699.

2. NICHOLAS FENWICK, esq. of Burrow Hall, bap. 24 Feb. 1690. By his will, which is dated 9 Sep. 1748, he devised his manor of Cloughton, and all his real estate in the township of Caton, with Cloughton and Cressingham, with Eskrig, in Lancashire, to his brother Robert; and, falling him, to his nephew John Wilson, and his sons successively, &c. on condition that they severally use the name of Fenwick.—(*See Jour. H. C. xxi. 76.*) He died unmarried, and was buried at Tunstal 30 April, 1750.

3. WILLIAM FENWICK, bap. 28 March, 1693, and buried at Tunstal 2 April, 1694.

XI.—1. JOHN WILSON took the name of *Fenwick* under authority of an act of parliament passed in the House of Commons 28 March, 1751, entitled "an act to enable John Fenwick, lately called John Wilson, and the heirs male of his body, to take the name and bear the arms of *Fenwick* only, pursuant to the wills of Robert Fenwick & Nicholas Fenwick."—(*Jour. H. C. xxi. 154.*) He married Miss Benson, of Horsley, near Burrow Hall; but died s. p. and was buried at Tunstal, 10 Feb. 1757. In March, after his death, the house at Nunriding was advertised to be let.—(*Newcastle Courant.*)

1. FRANCIS TATHAM.  
2. JOHN TATHAM.

3. NICHOLAS TATHAM took the name of *Fenwick*, by sign manual, on the death of his cousin Thos. Fenwick; but died s. p. and was buried at Kirby Lonsdale, July 26, 1801.

ROBERT LAMBERT was a surgeon's mate on board H. M. S. Russell, Captain Drake, & died at sea, in that vessel, July 27, 1779.

MARY, dau. of John Govien, married 8 Feb. 1760, at Saint Giles's, in Cripplegate, Lond.

2. THOMAS WILSON, after his brother's death, took the name of *Fenwick*, and enjoyed Nunriding, and the other estates of the Fenwick family. He inherited the manor of Kentmere from his father.—(*Burn's Westm. 135.*) He was M. P. for Westmorland from 1768 to 1774; but died without issue, and was buried at Tunstal, 7 April, 1794.

XII.—1. JOSIAH LAMBERT.

2. JOHN LAMBERT.

3. STEPHEN LAMBERT.

4. THOMAS LAMBERT, both in 1774; bap. at Mary-le-

1. DOROTHY LAMBERT.  
2. MARY ANNE LAMBERT.

bone church: took the name of *Fenwick*, by patent, signed PELHAM, 30 July, 1801, on the death of his cousin Nicholas Fenwick, son of John Tatham and Isabell Fenwick; resides in Keppel-street, Brunswick-square, London. Besides being possessed of Nunriding, Langshaws, and a moiety of Brotherwick, in this county, he enjoys the family estates of the Fenwicks, in Lancashire and Westmorland.

3. ELIZ. LAMBERT.

SPITAL HILL has its name from a hospital, founded upon it in the time of Henry the First by William Bertram, the founder of Brinkburn priory. It was dedicated to St Leonard, the patron and friend of prisoners, "that who that was in prison, and called his name in ayde, anone his bondes & fetters were broken, and went away without any gaynsayenge frely, & came presentynge to hym theyr chayns or yrens." This place was endowed with lands for one chaplain or keeper. The advowson of it was vested in the barons of

\* Golden Legend.



Mitford, and at the time of the death of the earl of Pembroke in 1323-4, it is stated to have been worth 65s. 8d. a year in peaceable times, but then waste and worth nothing. By an inquest, in 1377, its lands were found to consist of 40 acres, holden of the manor of Mitford by the service of guarding, on the eve and day of Ascension, the south bridge of Mitford, called the Fouse-brigg; but the abbot of Newminster, long before that time, had converted them to his own purposes, and then still occupied them. Richard the Second, however, on account of the minority of David de Strathbolgie, earl of Atholl, granted the custody of this hospital to his beloved clerk, John de Wendhugs, jun.;<sup>a</sup> and Matthew Bolton, vicar of Newcastle, and others, were put into some kind of trust respecting "the manor and spittall" of Mitford in 1378-9.<sup>b</sup> In the reigns of Henry the Sixth and Edward the Fourth, it was in the advowson of the Percies of Athol, and their descendants;<sup>c</sup> and, Sept. 8, 1459, at the death of Elizabeth, and Sept. 24, 1464, at the death of Margaret, daughters of Henry de Percy, it was valued at 40s. a year.<sup>d</sup> In 1536, a tenement, called "the Spitelhill, or the Hospitall of St Leonard," is reckoned among the possessions of the abbey of Newminster, and paid a fee-farm rent of 33s. 4d. to the crown.<sup>e</sup> George Wharton, of Spital-hill, gent. was a Northumberland freeholder in 1628;<sup>f</sup> and, in 1663, William Bullock is assessed on £10 a year for it in the county rate.<sup>g</sup> His descendant, the late Mr Bullock, of this place, married Mary, the daughter of Robert Mitford, of Mitford, esq. With the estate he inherited the spirit of a keen hunter,<sup>h</sup> for which his family was distinguished; but dying without issue, the property devolved upon his nephew Thos. Thompson, who took the name of Bullock; and, he also dying childless, his brother, Robert Thompson, of Morpeth, under the name of Robert Bullock, esq. became proprietor of this estate.

NEWTON PARK is a township and constabulary, containing 275 acres of meadow, pasture, and tillage ground, and six acres of woodland, lying between

<sup>a</sup> Wallis, ii. 326.<sup>b</sup> III. ii. 251.<sup>c</sup> Id. 271, 276, 277.<sup>d</sup> Randal MSS.<sup>e</sup> Mon. Angl. 2nd ed. v. 401.<sup>f</sup> Swinb. MSS. iii. 87, 105.<sup>g</sup> III. i. 285.

<sup>h</sup> He was not a pot-hunter, or breeder of foxes for the sake of enjoying the expensive and citizen-like amusement of galloping after them, and killing them; but he hunted foxes, and other vermin, for the purpose of exterminating them. A tale is told of the bottom and excellence of two of his dogs, which started a fox near Spital-hill, and ran him in a zig-zag course over Simonside, into the Cheviot-hills, a distance it is supposed of nearly 70 miles.—(*Mack. ii. 145.*) This family of Bullock were probably descended from one of the same name in Islandshire, in North Durham.

the township of Benridge and the picturesque banks of the Font. Henry Reveley Mitford, esq. is sole proprietor of it. This place is not mentioned as a distinct ville in the account of the services in the barony of Mitford in 1240, in the assessment for defraying the expences of the knights of the shire at the parliament in 1382, or in any other antient document I have seen. There certainly were different parks in this parish. John Estlington died seized of "Mitford Park" in 1264. But, I think the place now called Newton Park was the "Mitford Park" which Roger Bertram the Third had alienated to Hugh de Eure before 1274;<sup>i</sup> and which he, in his deed of conveyance, calls "*magnum meum parcum de Mitford*," my great park of Mitford.<sup>j</sup> In the inquisition after the death of John, son of Hugh de Eure, it is called "Mitford Park;" and it passed, with other possessions of the Eures in this parish, by sale, to the Reveleys, and from them, by entail, to the Mitfords of Exbury.<sup>k</sup>

<sup>i</sup> III. i. 104.

<sup>j</sup> This place is, however, I apprehend, to be distinguished from the "Great Park of Mitford," of which Robert de Stutteville and his wife Alianor were possessed in 1294; and which, I think it probable, laid near the castle of Mitford, and on the south side of the Wansbeck.—(See III. i. 129.) There was also a park in this parish called Wychenley, which Roger Bertram the Third sold to Ralph de Cotum, together with "Benerig," which, as I have before observed, adjoins on Newton Park.—(III. i. 104.) Another account says that Bertram sold "Benrigg," with the *wood* of Wichenley, to Adam de Gesemouth.—(Id. 116; but see also III. ii. 360.) It is, perhaps, difficult to determine where the park of Mitford was situated, to which the street led in which the affray happened in 1284 between the servants of the families of Stutteville and Eure.

<sup>k</sup> This was a favourite retreat of the author of the History of Greece during his visits to the north. He made some additions to the farm-house, for his own convenience, which were occupied for a short time by his son and successor in the autumn of 1828. He delighted in the stillness of the place, and in the finely wooded banks of the Font.

Duc me ubi Foxs oriens tortis se erroribus ornat,

Qua nectit querulam lugubris unda moram.

(*Prolus. Trevelyianæ*, p. 76.)

His brother, Lord Redesdale, has prefixed to the last edition of his History of Greece, "A short account of the author, and of his pursuits in life, with an apology for some parts of his work," from which the following account is abstracted:—"He was born Feb. 10, 1743. When he was a school-boy, he took a fancy to the Greek in preference to the Latin language, and to the Grecian character in preference to the Roman; but rather as that character was offered to his youthful imagination in other works than those of the most authoritative Greek historians—in Plutarch rather than in Thucydides and Xenophon." While at school, he was attacked, at the age of 15,



BENRIDGE is a township, and in olden times was called *Ben-rigge*, which means the *high-ridge*, a name probably derived from its situation on the slope of the high ridge of land which runs through this township from east to west. It contains 1085 acres of open ground, and about 20 of woodland, and consists of seven farms, three of which, called *East*, *West*, and *Middle Benridge*, form a straggling hamlet, on the south side of the highway from Stanton to Morpeth, and probably occupy the site of the antient ville of Benrigge. The other farms are *Benridge-hag*, still a woody place; *Benridge-moor*, so named from being seated on the boundary between the antient inclosed lands of this

with a severe illness, which checked his progress in his favourite study; and after his recovery, as he was intended for the bar, he was recommended to give his attention to Latin; but, on his removal to Oxford, finding himself, by the death of his father, in competent circumstances, he was there very much his own master, and therefore easily led to prefer amusement to study. Under the "lax discipline allowed to a gentleman commoner," he however found time to attend Professor Blackstone's celebrated lectures on the laws of England, of which he took copious notes. But giving up all thoughts of qualifying himself for practising in courts of justice as "distasteful" to his feelings, he resolved to abandon the study of legal science, and at the age of 22 entered into the married state, and finding "his family increasing, he retired to his paternal property at Exbury, in Hampshire, adjoining the New Forest, and then one of the most sequestered spots to be found within a hundred miles of London." In this solitude, for the space of several years, his time was almost wholly given up to the society of his own family, and the perusal of the works of the antient Greeks. At the age of 32, the loss of his wife was succeeded by a second severe illness; but, on his partial recovery, in October, 1776, he set out for Nice, with the intention of wintering there. Previous to this time he had become acquainted with M. de Meusnier and M. de Villosion, two young Frenchmen who had acquired distinguished reputation as Greek scholars. These gentlemen, on his way to Greece, introduced him to the Baron de St Croix, author of a work on the Historians of Alexander the Great; at whose house at Mourmourin, in the county of Avignon, he spent some time, both in his journey to Nice and on his return to England. During his residence at Exbury he had also been a captain in the South Hampshire militia, of which the author of the *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* was major. These connections roused him to the pursuit of his favourite study, and Gibbon in particular urged him to undertake the History of Greece; "much of the early part of which was compiled to relieve the irksome idleness of a peaceful camp, or of country quarters. The rest followed as leisure and occasion permitted." He also published, in an octavo volume, *A Treatise on the Public, Mystical, and Philosophical Religions of Antient Greece*, which in some degree may be considered as a supplement to his history of that country. Mr Mitford, however, did not confine his labours and his talents entirely to the cultivation of letters. He sat in several parliaments, was an active magistrate, verdurer of the New Forest, and finally lieutenant-colonel of the South Hampshire militia. He died at his seat at Exbury, Feb. 8, 1827, at the advanced age of 84.

township and a wild moor belonging to it, but now inclosed; *Lough-house*, which has its name from a splashy fen just south of it; and *Hole-on-the-hill*, the lands of which are bounded on the north by an unfrequented and whinny lane, in which parts of an old causeway leading north over Stanton-law towards Rothbury are still in good repair. The only tenants in this manor noticed in records during the time of the Bertrams are two soccagers, namely, Gilbert Hiring, who held 34 acres by the annual payment of 2s.; and Alan the chaplain, who had two oxgangs for one pound of cumin.<sup>1</sup> Soon after which time Roger Bertram the Third was accused of having alienated 40 acres of land in the field of “Benrig,” and an annual rent of 20 marks to the abbot of Newminster.<sup>m</sup> In 52 Hen. III. 1267–8, sir Hugh de Ever had a grant from the crown of lands here, and in other parts of the Mitford barony;<sup>n</sup> and sir John de Eure, in the time of Edward the Second, is returned as possessed of lands and tenements in Benrigge, which he forfeited by adherence to Gilbert de Middleton, but were restored by Edward the Third; for, in 1422, his descendant, sir Ralph de Eure, who was a great man in Northumberland, died seized of one-fifth part of the ville of Benrigge,<sup>o</sup> very possibly the part now called Newton Park. I think it probable, however, that a considerable interest in the manor and lands of this township passed from the Bertrams to the barons of Bolbeck after the year 1242; for the Bolbeck family do not appear to have had any possessions here prior to that time; but, in 23 Edw. III. 1349, Wm de Herle, lord of half the barony of Bolbeck, held the ville of Benerigge and lands in Overgares of the barony of Mitford;<sup>p</sup> and William, baron of Greystock, whose great grandfather married one of the co-heiresses of Hugh de Bolbeck in 1282, was proprietor of the other half of the Bolbeck barony, and in 1359 is returned as dying possessed of “Benrige in the manor of Mitford.”<sup>q</sup> The escheats also return the Greystock family as holding “Benriche” manor in 1404 and 1418, and as having ten messuages in it in 1436.<sup>r</sup> In 1568, Thomas lord Dacre is returned as proprietor of the ville of

<sup>1</sup> III. i. 215.<sup>m</sup> Id. 104.<sup>n</sup> III. ii. 392.<sup>o</sup> Wallis, ii. 554, 555.<sup>p</sup> III. i. 75.

<sup>q</sup> See part ii. vol. i. p. 240, where it appears that the Greystocks at that time had exchanged their interest with the Herles in the Lancaster moiety of the Bywell part of the Bolbeck barony, for lands in Angerton and that neighbourhood.

<sup>r</sup> III. ii. 264, 268, 272.



Benrige.<sup>6</sup> In 1666, Charles earl of Carlisle was sole proprietor in it;<sup>7</sup> and, at present, the whole of the township belongs to George Howard, earl of Carlisle, the lineal descendant of the Greystock and Dacre families, some of whom probably purchased the messuage of which sir John de Mitford died seized in this place in 1409.<sup>8</sup>

PIGDON was antiently written Pykeden, a name probably derived from *peake* or *pike*, the summit or top of a conical eminence, and *dun*, a hill; and thus meaning the *peaked hill*.<sup>9</sup> It is a manor and township consisting of 1093 acres, 2 roods, and 23 perches, in a ring fence, of which 208 acres are covered with wood, principally oak.<sup>10</sup> Ralph de St Peter,<sup>11</sup> in 1165, held two knight's fees of land in the barony of Mitford;<sup>12</sup> and, about the year 1240, the heirs of Walter de St Peter held "Pykeden," and Edington, in this parish, and Berwick, in Ponteland, by two knight's fees of the old feoffment,<sup>13</sup> at which time "Pykeden" does not appear to have had any soccage tenants in it. In 52 Henry III. 1267-8, sir Hugh de Ever had a grant of lands in "Benriche, Pykeden, Edington, and Calverdon;"<sup>14</sup> and Andrew de Kerkeby had a grant "of free warren in Little Berewyke and Pykeden," in Northumberland, by Edward the Second, in 1311-12.<sup>15</sup> In 1568, Pigdon was one of the manors

<sup>6</sup> Laws. MS. fol. 15.      <sup>7</sup> Mitford Call Roll for that year.      <sup>8</sup> III. 265.

<sup>9</sup> Piga, in barbarous Latin, means *the top of the nose* (*Ainsw.*); and Pic, in French, a peak, an eminence, a conical hill. Hence the name of the *Peake of Teneriffe*; *Pica*, the conical island in the Azores; and, in our own country, *the Peak*, in Derbyshire, and *Knock* and *Dufton Pikes*, both conical detached hills in Westmorland.

<sup>10</sup> The village stands in an elevated situation, and overlooks the valleys of the Font and Wansbeck, and a great extent of country to the east, south, and west. Not many years since it had two farm-houses in it, and a row of cottages, on the south side of the road leading through it; but one of the farm-houses was burnt down, and never re-built, and all the cottages are ruined now, or pulled down, except one. The whole township is in two farms, one of which lies to the west of the village, and is called *Maiden Hall*. "Both coal and lime are found upon the estate."—(*Newc. Courant*, 19 September, 1819.)

<sup>11</sup> Ralph de St Peter is witness to a grant of Roger Bertram the First, in the Brinkburn chartulary.—(*Harl. MS.* 294, No. 3193.) Richard de St Peter also tested a deed respecting Stannington, about the year 1244 (*III. ii.* 66); and another respecting Plessy, between 1246 and 1256.—(*Id.* 70.) Roger de Bertram the Third alienated the manor of Erchelaw (Kirkley) and the services of Constance de St Peter, which consisted of one and a half knight's fee, to Hugh de Eure, whose ancestors held that place till the time of queen Elizabeth.—(*See III. i.* 103.)

<sup>12</sup> Lib. Nig. and Evid. p. 47, No. 1.      <sup>13</sup> III. i. 207.      <sup>14</sup> III. ii. 392.      <sup>15</sup> III. ii. 394.

of George Heron, of Chipchase,<sup>c</sup> and was holden by him as of the queen's manor of Mitford at the time of his death, 10 Sept. 33 Eliz. 1591;<sup>d</sup> and his son John Heron demised this place to Thos. and Giles Heron, against which Thomas a writ of *levari facias* was issued out of the court of wards for half the manor of Pigdon in 1628; but, on his showing a discharge, the sheriff levied nothing.<sup>e</sup> In 1663, it belonged to Mark Milbank, of Newcastle, esq.; and, in 1819, was sold, together with a moiety of the tithes of this parish, by his descendant Mark Milbank, esq. of Thorp Perreau, near Bedale, in Yorkshire, to William Surtees, esq. formerly of Newcastle and Seaton-burn, its present proprietor,<sup>f</sup> father of Aubone Surtees, esq. alderman of Newcastle.

<sup>c</sup> Laws. MS. fol. 19.<sup>d</sup> Inq. p. m. 35 Eliz. K. 625.<sup>e</sup> Swinb. MSS. iii. 215.

<sup>f</sup> In former times we find cadets of the family of Dolphanby residing here. George Dofonby, of Pigdon, was a commissioner for enclosing the Middle Marches in 1552.—(*Border Laws*.) John Doffenby held certain lands here in 1568.—(*Laws. MS. fol. 18*) The Dolphanby family were rich proprietors in Gateshead in the time of Henry the Fifth, and for some time after. One of them founded a chantry in the church there. Mr Surtees has given a pedigree of them of three generations.—(*Hist. Dur. ii. 117. Brand's Newc. i. 491.*) “Mr John Doffenby” was one of the freeholders of Dalton, near Stamfordham, in 1663.—(*III. i. 290.*) But Pigdon had the honor, in former times, of being the domicile of a family of still higher name than Dolphanby. Nov. 24, 1674, Mr Brough Evers, of Pigdon, was married to Mrs Barbara Fenwick, of Nunriding; and, May 15, 1684, John Henks, of Mitford, to Catharine Evers, of Pigdon; and Nov. 24, 1684, Ann, daughter of Mr George Evers, of Pigdon, was buried at Mitford.\*—(*Mitford Registers*.)

\* MISCELLANEA RESPECTING MITFORD PARISH.

1.—RECTORY OF MITFORD.—Queen Elizabeth, in the second year of her reign, granted to Matthew Ogle the rectory of Mitford, to be holden of her as of the manor of East Greenwich (*Mick. MS. 33*); and, in the tenth year of the same reign, Robert Middleton, of Belsay, esq. had a moiety of the parsonage of Mitford.—(*Laws. MS. fol. 19.*) Catharine, the widow of Wm Whittingham, dean of Durham, by will, dated 9 Dec. 1590, left her second son Daniel Whittingham her moiety of it.—(*Randal.*) In 1663, the whole tythes, as well as the rectorial glebe land of this parish, belonged in moieties to Francis Radcliff, esq. and Mr Henry Rawling, of Newcastle, and were assessed to county rate upon a rental of £100.—(*III. i. 284.*) Afterwards they belonged to Greenwich Hospital and sir Benjamin Rawling, knight, son of Mr Henry Rawling, by Alice, daughter of Robert Ellison, of Hebburn Hall, in the

county of Durham, esq. Sir Benjamin, in 1774, resided at Putridge, in Bedfordshire. At his death, his personal effects, amounting to about £140,000, went to his relative Elizabeth Ellison. The Rawling moiety of these tythes was sold to the Milbanks of Thorpe Perreau, who sold it and Pigdon to William Surtees, esq. their present owner, and father of Aubone Surtees, esq. The other moiety was sold by Greenwich Hospital to Lord Redesdale; and in these transactions arrangements were made for releasing all the lands of Bertram Mitford, esq. and the late Col. Mitford from the payment of every kind of tythe due upon them to the lay impropiators of this parish. Col. Mitford also, at the same time, purchased the whole of the *glebe lands* of this rectory, which consist of nearly 60 acres, and form a distinct township, for the payment of poor and highway rates, though no constable is appointed upon them. Greenwich Hospital sold their share of this rectory,



HIGH AND LOW HIGHLAWS, the LOANING-END, WARRENER'S HOUSES, and the two ESPLEYS, contain about 1185 acres, of which 40 are woodland: they are one constabulary, but contain three separate divisions for the maintenance of the poor, viz.:—1. *Low Highlaws, Warrener's Houses, and Loaning-end,*

and the whole of the rectory of Whelpington, to redeem their other estates from the payment of land tax.

2.—Cuthbert Pye had a grant of lands and tenements in Mitford from queen Eliz. July 17, 1565; and, in Feb. 1574, the same queen granted other lands and tenements in the same place to Henry Haggerston.—(*Land Rev. Rec. iii. 226; xii. 181; xx. 39, &c.*)

3.—Lord Redesdale informs the author that he has the following notes:—1. "Sir Roger Bertram lies buried in Brinkburn Priory, with this inscription:—*HIC JACET ROGERUS BERTRAM, FUNDATOR*, which was taken from a note made by Humphrey Mitford, son of Robert, to whom Charles the Second granted the castle of Mitford." 2. "Robert Mitford, who married Philadelphia Wharton, had carried a very antient deed, *dated before the Conquest*, to Durham, upon a law suit; and that that deed had in consequence been lost: For what could this suit have been?" Was it about Gretham?

4.—"MYTFORD.—The manor and barony of Mytford of the antient rent of £6 and upwards: the scyte and demaynes of the priory of Breneburne of £7 also and upwards: and the tenement called Bassenden, of about £2, were parcels of the possessions of Thomas Percy, earl of Northumberland, and were reckoned together, according to some, at £14 17s. 11d. and after the death of the said earl, were in the hand of queen Elizabeth, viz. in 1586.—Mitford, £6; Brinkburn, £7 4s. 4d.; Bassington, £1 13s. 4d.; total, £14 17s. 11d."—(*Sir D. Smith's MSS.*)

5.—In 1382, the borough of Mitford is assessed at 2s., the borough of Warkworth being assessed at the same time at 3s., and that of Morpeth at 5s., towards the expences of the knights of the shire while attending parliament.—(*Wallis, ii. apx. p. 5.*)


6.—The master of the hospital of St Lazarus, at Burton, had lands at Mitford (*III. i. 122, 198*); also the prior of the hospital of St John of Jerusalem.—(*Id. 130.*)

7.—DOKSTON, which belonged to sir Francis Radcliff in 1663, is the name of two fields in this parish, which now belong to Greenwich Hospital; which cor-

poration also have about four acres of land in Meldon Park, which belong to the township of Throphill.

8.—HARESTANES is the name of two fields in the farm of East Coldside, and the vicar of Mitford's ground bearing that name is in the one called West Harestane. The three farms called East, West, and Middle Coldside, are situated in the district of Mitford township which is called Mitford Southside, which also includes a part of Morpeth High Common and the vicar's land called Gubeon. Has this name Harestane been given from some boundary stone which antiently stood upon it?

9.—Besides the principal freeholders in this parish who voted at the election in 1774, Jacob Lee, of Blyth, occurs in a list as having a freehold at Throphill, and George Crow, of Coldside, as having one at Bog-hall. In 1826, Edward Fairfoot, of Blyth, voted for a house and land in Throphill.

10.—On an eminence called *Whittle-hill*, in the west part of the township of Throphill, and adjoining to Meldon Park Corner, were three *entrenchments* formed of earth and stone, each about 200 yards long, lying in lines parallel to each other from east to west, and flanked with a fourth rampart running north and south, thus  The stones were removed about 30 years since. Many of them bore marks of fire, and several querns or hand millstones were found among them. About a mile south-east of Whittle-hill there is a field called *Moneybanks*, from small silver coins having been frequently found in it. One of these coins, communicated with this account to the author, by Mr William Brewis, of Throphill, is a silver penny of Edward the First. This field adjoins the Wansbeck, and had formerly the public road leading through it, and a public-house and water corn mill upon it.

11.—PLANTS growing near Mitford: *Ornithogalum luteum*, or *Yellow-star of Bethlehem*; *Myosotis sylvatica*, floribus albis, *Wood-scorpion grass* with white flowers; *Veronica montana*, floribus albis, *mountain speedwell* with white flowers; *Aquilegia vulgaris*, common

which belong to William Ord, of Whitfield, esq.;<sup>g</sup>—2. *High Highlaws*, which belongs to William Orde, esq. of Nunnykirk;—and, 3. *High and Low Espley*, which are the property of Messrs Benjamin and William Thompson, of Morpeth.

EDINGTON<sup>h</sup> is a township in the west division of Castle ward, and contains 631 acres, 2 roods, 31 perches. The village stands in a very commanding

<sup>g</sup> Roger Bertram the First let the grange of Heylaw to the monks of Newminster, which place, as well as one called Highley, his grandson Roger Bertram the Second held in capite of the crown. But their unfortunate successor released all his claim in Highlaws Grange to the grantees of it under his great grandfather's lease.—(*Dug. Mon. ii. 916. Wallis, ii. 313.*) In 28 Henry VIII. "Highley Grange" paid a fee-farm rent of £4 a year to the crown, and a clause in Highley £1 6s. 8d.—(*Dug. Mon. 2nd ed. vol. v. p. 402.*) The grange was situated at the hamlet called the Loaning-end. In the tenth year of the reign of queen Elizabeth "Highley and Loaning-head" were possessions of the crown as parcel of the lands of the dissolved monastery of Newminster.—(*Wallis, ii. 312. Laws. MS. 13.*) In 1663, High Highlees belonged to Mr Edward Pye, of the Abbey, and Low Highlees and Loaning-end to Charles Brandling, esq.—(*III. i. 284.*)

ESPLEY had no military tenants in it in 1240; but was then all holden by Wm de Espely, by the soccage service of one pound of pepper, excepting 20 acres which were holden by Cecilia de Espeley by the payment of one pound of cumin.—(*Id. 215.*) Two years after, it seems to have belonged to the Herons of Hadston (*Id. 43*); though, in 1374, Thomas de Espley died seized of lands in it holden as of the castle of Mitford.—(*Id. 87.*) In 1409, the inquisition after the death of sir John de Mitford returns him as dying in possession of the manor of Espley, which continued to be a possession of his descendant Robert Mitford in 1663; but, in 1774, it belonged to Henry Whitehead, esq. a captain in the first regiment of dragoon guards, who, at that time, resided at the mansion-house at Low Espley, and of whom the whole estate was purchased by the late Alex. Adams, esq. at the death of whose natural son, both it and Eshet became escheats, and were sold by the crown, Espley to Messrs Thompson, its present proprietors, and Eshet to Mr Adams, and their produce given to the relations of Alex. Adams, in Longhoughton.

<sup>h</sup> EDINGTON, like Pigdon and Berwick-on-the-hill, in the time of Henry the Second, belonged to the family of St Peter, whose heirs, in 1240, ought to have holden them of the barons of Mitford by two knight's fees of the old feoffment.—(*III. i. 207.*) In Part iii. vol. ii. p. 324, we have given a notice of a writing made by Hugh de Pleseys, lord of the manor of Edyngton, in favour of the men of that manor, but this transaction plainly relates to Edington, in Wiltshire.—

*columbine.*—(*Communicated by W. C. Trevelyan, of Wallington, esq.*) The last of these plants is not uncommon on river sides, especially below monasteries or villages.

12.—Extracts from the Mitford PARISH REGISTERS:—Married 25 May, 1679, Mr Henry Lee and Magdalene Delaval, by licence. Bap. 28 Nov. 1729, Charles

the posthumous son of John Murray, of Auchtertyre, in the parish of Minifraid, Scotland.—(*See Doug. Bar. of Scot. p. 147.*) Buried March 4, 1743, John Fenwick, of Mitford, aged 114. Bap. 12 Nov. 1749, Gawen, son of Robert Vaughan, esq. of Mitford. Rev. Edward Nicholson, vicar, buried 13th December, 1828.



situation, having the whole of the parish of Mitford, its fields, woods, hamlets, and the dark and winding banks of the Font and Wansbeck beautifully mapped below it. Simonside, the Cheviot-hills, broad expanses of the German ocean, Gateshead Fell, and the mountains which lie beyond Blanchland and Hexham, are also seen from it. To the west of it there is excellent grass and turnip soil on a decaying sandstone, which is much esteemed for mixing with lime for mortar and plaster, and of which considerable quantities have been used in the new mansion-house at Cresswell, and in other buildings, of late years. The whole township is now in one farm, and has of late had a very excellent and commodious farm-house, a wind thrashing mill, and convenient cottages built upon it within the precinct of the old village, by sir Chas. M. L. Monck, baronet, its present proprietor.

MOLESDEN<sup>1</sup> township contains 683 acres, of which 72 are in wood; the rest

(*See Abb. Rot. Orig. p. 272, &c.*) The abbot and convent of Newminster claimed free warren here in 1294, but do not seem to have defended their claim (*III. i. 137*); though, in 1364, they appear to have had some negotiations with the crown respecting this place (*Id. 82*): in 1372, Robert de Fenwick conveyed to them two parts of the ville (*Dug. Mon. ii. 917*), which parts were probably the tenement which had belonged to that body, and which, in 1536, accounted to the crown for a fee-farm rent of £4 a year. In 1568, it belonged to William lord Eure.—(*Wallis, ii. 556. Laws. MS. 15.*) Ralph Middleton, gent. a direct lineal ancestor of sir Charles Monck, is described in the list of jurors for Morpeth ward in 1628, as of Edington.—(*Swinb. MSS. ii. 85.*) In 1663, Mr John Brownell is returned as proprietor of this place; and in the Mitford Call Roll for 1666–8, the name of “sir Wm Middleton, bart. and Edward Shotton” are put under “Eddington,” with those of John Colthard and Thomas Brown having a line drawn through them.

<sup>1</sup> This place is very variously written Mollisden, Mollysden, Mollesdon, Mollisdown, Molleston, Molliston, Molestone, Molston, &c. &c. In antient times the name was probably pronounced as three syllables—Mol-lys-den. I also suppose that the *moles* in the Mitford arms were intended as a pun upon the name of this place, from the family residing upon it when the arms were first granted. If this conjecture be right, the Mitfords of Seighill branched off from the Mitfords of Mitford and Molesden, after they purchased the latter place. Lord Redesdale, however, thinks that the three moles on the Mitford arms “were probably taken from the river on which Mitford stands—the *Wantsbeck*, or *Mole’s river*; for the low grounds on the banks of the river are to this day remarkably full of moles, and the *want* is a common name for the mole in many parts of the north.”

Molesden had no military tenants in it in 1240; but Brun le Vilur, at that time, held 48 acres in it by the payment of 6d.—(*III. i. 215.*) Prior to the year 1274, Alexander de Balliol and Alianor de Genevre were in possession of the ville of “Mollesdon,” which they had purchased of Agnes Bertram, the grand-daughter of Roger Bertram the Third (*Id. 116*); and which continued

adapted to the growth of oats and wheat. The land south of the village formerly was an open uncultivated moor; but for several years past has been inclosed, and put under cultivation. The old enclosed grounds laid between the village and the Wansbeck, where this township terminates to the north in fine haugh land, and river banks covered with woods or broom. The village of Molesden stands by the wayside from Meldon to Mitford, and on the east side of a crooked burn, which enters the Wansbeck about half a mile below the village, by some called the *Mole's-burn*, and supposed to give name to the place. The whole township belongs to the descendant of its antient possessors, Bertram Mitford, of Mitford, esq.

The parish of LONG HORSLEY is bounded on the north by the river Coquet, on the east by the parish of Felton and the chapelry of Hebburn, on the south by the parish of Mitford and the chapelry of Netherwitton, which

with their successors in the barony of Mitford till David de Strathbolgie, the 13th earl of Atholl, sold it to sir John de Mitford, the deed of feoffment for the conveyance of which is dated at *Newton Hall*, in 1369; and limited the inheritance of the place to the grantee and his heirs male, with remainder to the earl himself, under whom it and his successors in the barony of Mitford it required the premises to be holden.—(*See Wallis, ii. 318.*) From this time to the present, the Mitfords of Mitford have been proprietors here. William de Mitford, the second of that family who had lands in it, died about the year 1423, possessed of a capital messuage called Molleston Park.—(*Wallis, ii. 327, 328.*)

I omit several notices connected with the Valentia and Strathbolgie families and this manor, or detached pieces of property in it. (*See III. i. 64, 67, 87; III. ii. 277.*) But it may be curious to some to know that Roger Bertram the Third gave to Robert Stithell, bishop of Durham, the advowson of the church of Meldon, with a toft and a croft, with their appurtenances, which Simon Coy held in “Molestone,” and which was near to the ground of sir William Daubeni, and one acre of his demesne land which laid in the culture called Banrige, and on the east side of the said ville.—(*III, ii. 50.*) These were probably the toft and the two acres of ground, with the alienation of which Bertram is charged in the Hundred Rolls.—(*III. i. 116.*) Besides which, the said Roger Bertram alienated 34 acres of land in this township, together with one and a half knight's fee in Meldon and Prestwick, to Walter de Camboe (*Id. 104*); which lands in Molesden probably descended to the Fenwick family (*See II. i. 285*); for Elizabeth de Heton, widow of sir John Fenwick, in 1412, was in possession of lands in “Mollisden” (*III. ii. 267*); and again, in 1424, lands in “Mollysden” are returned as having been holden in that year by Elizabeth, widow of John Fenwick, chivalier.—(*Id. 270.*) In 34 Edw. III. 1360, Isabella, widow of William de Denum gave a fine of 100s. for licence to acquire lands in “Meldon and Molesden” (*Id. 327*); and, according to an inquest after her death, she was seized in fee of the lands in Molesden, which were parcel of her lands in Meldon, and holden by her in capite, the tenants under her being at will, and paying a rent of 20s. a year.—(*See above, pp. 5 & 15.*)



chapelry and a part of the parish of Rothbury complete its western boundary. Its breadth from north to south, from the grounds of Gorfen Letch to Weldon bridge, is about five miles ; and its extreme length, from the west side of Wingates township to the boundary of the parish, near Bokenfield, about 7 miles. The diagonal line through it, from the southern boundary of Langshaws to the eastern limit of the Linden quarter, on the Coquet, is nearly 8 miles on the maps. Exclusive of Wingates and Witton-shield, it contains about 8,726 acres. In 1821, it had 1,006 persons, inhabiting 204 houses, and chiefly employed in agriculture. It is divided into nine distinct townships, called Linden quarter, Riddell's quarter, the Freeholder's quarter, Langshaws, Stanton, Witton-shield, Todburn, Wingates, and the extra-parochial township called Brinkburn South-side. The great sandstone stratum called the Millstone Grit, passing through it, in the direction from Netherwitton towards Bokenfield, a large portion of its soil is of a sandy nature, and in the neighbourhood of the village of Long Horsley and of Linden very fertile, and adapted to every species of husbandry. This fine tract of land which lies between Whomley-burn and Linden, and in which the sandstone stratum is spread out to great breadth, was probably, in the Saxon æra, *the Horse-ley* from which the parish derived its name. The addition of *long* to it is of rare occurrence in antient writings. It was probably added to distinguish it from *Horsley*, in the parish of Ovingham. In the oldest records, it is simply called *Horsley*, or *North-horsley*. The tract lying to the south-east of Whomley-burn, and comprising Horsley Moor, and the townships of Stanton, Witton-shield, and Langshaws, varies very much in quality, from great barrenness to very profitable ground, but chiefly consists of a stiff clayey soil, employed in the growth of wheat and oats ; of which description of soil the townships of Brinkburn South-side, Todburn, and Wingates also principally consist. Fine thriving woods decorate considerable portions of the banks of the Font and Coquet, and of the dells through which the Todburn and Linden wind their way into the latter river. The new plantations and shrubberies about Linden also thrive very luxuriantly ; and oaks, found by Mr Bigge in his draining operations on that estate, about two feet below the surface, some of them containing above 400 feet of timber, are probably remains of the woods of Horsley, out of which Roger de Merlay the Third, about the year 1256, granted leave to John de Plessy to procure timber to make and repair his mill at Stannington.<sup>1</sup> These

<sup>1</sup> Cart. Rid. 58, 63.

magnificent remains of fallen woods prove how friendly the soil and climate of the place were in former days to the growth of the king of the forests. Coals, and a bed of limestone, probably one of those which traverse the parishes of Bolam and Meldon, and the eastern part of the parish of Hartburn, are found in the township of Stanton, apparently above the stratum of millstone grit;<sup>k</sup> and other and more antient beds, both of coal and lime, are found in the townships of Todburn and Wingates.

I am indebted to C. W. Bigge, esq. for showing me the route of the Roman road, called Cob's Causeway, through this parish, which it enters on Horsley Moor from the south, a little to the south-east of the cottage at Southward-edge, and passes close by the end of Mr Lisle's farm-house on Todburn Moor, from which place it goes nearly in a straight line, and continues distinctly visible to the brow of the slope towards the Todburn, where the way leads northward from Horsley Bricks to the Coquet, which river it crossed a little below Brinkheugh. Over parts of Horsley Moor it has never been disturbed, and a hedge, with old trees on each side of it, runs a considerable way along it in the farm of Todburn Moor. In viewing its line from the south to the north, from Southward-edge, it is impossible not to be struck with admiration at the directness of its course, and the excellence of its levels. Though it generally runs along firm ground, yet ordinary objects, such as a bog or brook, never seem to have had any influence in diverting its line; but when a chain of elevated lands is to be passed, it takes the lowest level in its direction. South of Long Framlington, it passes to the west of the Bremish turnpike road; but, when that road begins to ascend Rimside Moor, the Roman way sweeps off to the north-east, and takes the gorge between Rimside Moor and Glantlees, a line greatly superior to that of the modern road.

The CHURCH of this parish stands in a field called *Elledge*, about half a mile south of the village of Long Horsley, on the east side of the Bremish turnpike road, and on the north side of the brook which comes from the farm called Smallburns, and just opposite to the church, on the west, turns the water corn mill of Horsley. Both the nave and chancel were lately

<sup>k</sup> At the quarry in the Limekiln-flat, near Stanton, the limestone is above the coal, which is worked near that place; but, at the Stanton pits, to the S.S.E. of the lime quarry, the coal is nine fathoms above the limestone. At the cottage called Southward-edge, on Horsley Moor, Mr Bigge, in making a well, sunk several feet, and then bored 66 feet from the surface, 60 feet of which was millstone grit, the remaining six feet a loose friable sort of stratum which would not hold water.



re-built in a plain modern style, and on the site and size of the old church, which was covered with lead, and had a low Norman arch with marble pillars, which, on account of their being broken, were ordered to be replaced by four freestone pillars, by archdeacon Sharpe, in 1763. Why it was built so far from any village or house, excepting the mill, it is difficult to conjecture. Had some event or circumstance previous to its erection given some peculiar sanctity to the spot on which it stands? No traces of buildings show that a village ever stood near it.



LONG HORSLEY CHURCH

Is dedicated to St Helen. Some notices respecting its revenues and advowson have escaped the ravages of time. In 1291, its rectory was assessed for the payment of first fruits and tenths to the crown upon the annual value of £33 6s. 8d.<sup>1</sup> Its advowson, at first, was appendant to the manor; and sir Roger de Merlay, knight, as patron, in 1299, presented one Walter Gray to the *vicarage* of the church of Horsley-longa.<sup>m</sup> Though the government survey of it, in 1317, returns this, and nearly all the rest of the benefices in this

<sup>1</sup> III. i. 350.

<sup>m</sup> Randal, 46.

county, as waste and entirely destroyed ; yet the inquest holden in the same year, after the death of Robert lord Greystock, says, that he held the advowson of it in his demesne as of fee, and the profits of the vicarage of it in time of peace was worth £20 a year, a sum equal at that time to more than £600 of the money of the present day. Richard the Second, in the tenth year of his reign, granted to the prior and convent of Brinkburn, a licence to obtain the advowson of this church, which Ralph lord Greystock granted to them in the same year ; but the appropriation of the benefice was not effected till 1391, when Walter Skirlaw, bishop of Durham, according to the tenor of the king's licence, granted them the advowson and rectory of the church, which he ordered to be served by a vicar, who should be presented by themselves, and be a canon of their own house, reserving to himself the power of ordering a suitable and sufficient portion of the proceeds of the living for the maintenance of such vicar. This transaction was effected on the common plea of poverty, and the depredations of the Scots, added to the heavy charges the canons of this house were liable to from the contiguity of their place to a *public highway* frequented by the military in their marches into Scotland, and the great resort of travellers to it.<sup>n</sup> After the Dissolution, the advowson of it belonged to the Percies, earls of Northumberland, probably as impropiators of Brinkburn ; but, in 1692, it was settled in the crown by way of exchange for the advowson of Petworth, under authority of an act of parliament.<sup>o</sup> The

<sup>n</sup> See III. ii. 46, 48.

<sup>o</sup> The act is intituled " An act for dividing the chapelries of North Chapel and Dugton from the parish of Petworth, and erecting them into new parishes, and selling the advowsons and rights of patronage of the rectories of Petworth, North Chapel, Dugton, Cleever, Farnham Royal, Worplesdon, Kirkby Overblows, and Catton, and the vicarage of Long Horsley."\*—(*See Journal of the House of Lords*, xv. 204 ; *Com. x.* 806, &c.)

\* MISCELLANEA RESPECTING LONG HORSLEY CHURCH.

RECTORS AND VICARS.—*Robert Dathenorth*, the see of Durham being vacant, on the petition of sir Roger de Merlay, knight, and patron, was admitted to the vicarage of the church of Horsley-longa, by Walter Grey, archbishop of York, April 3, 1299.—(*Randal*, 46.) *John Horbiry* occurs as rector of Horsley in 1313.—(*Kellawe's Reg.* 110.) *Thomas Wakefield*, 1366. *John Broghton*, 1367, on the resignation of Wakefield.

VICARS.—*William Warkworth*, 1406.

*John Crossanside*, 1419, after the death of Warkworth. *Alan Prestwyk*, 1425, after the resignation of Crossanside. *John Burn*, 1433, after the resignation of Prestwyk. One of the same name vicar of Norham from 1453 to 1464.

*Robert Loudon*, alias *Leighton*, clerk, on the presentation of Philip and Mary, 6 May, 1557, after the death of Burn. Will of Rob. Lyghtton, vicar of Longhorsley, dated in 1584, mentions, my brother sir John Leghton,



rectory, or impropriators' great tythes, and other appendant rights, were demised by the crown, May 11, 1594, to Matthew, Charles, and John Ogle ;<sup>9</sup>

<sup>P</sup> Land Rev. Rec. vol. xi. p. 183.

clerk, my ex'or: To John Horsle the younger, one ould writtine Bible, and one brazen mortore and pestell: to John Leghton, of Newcastle, one written cronicle: to Mr Richard Fenwick, of Stanton, to our sistar dau. Janate Horsle, and to their children. Witnesses Ra. Ogle, clerk, John Spearman.—(*Raine's Test.* 890.) John Leghton, clerk, was curate of Horton, and one of the same name master of the school of All-hallows, Newcastle, in 1577. In the following year, and in 1580 and 1581, John Lighton occurs as curate of Chevington; and, in 1580, Alex. Lighton is curate of Horton.

*Humphrey Grene*, clerk, presented 29 Oct. 1584, by the crown. At this time "there was a jus patronatus sat on this benefice. The right honourable Henry earl of Northumberland and sir John Forster were the parties that severally made title, and upon the inquisition it was found then to belong to neither party: immediately Grene procured the presentation from her majesty, and afterwards resigned the vicarage, doubting his right, the earl still prosecuting the cause."—(*Randal, from Barn's Reg.* p. 15.) This Grene was vicar of Bolam and rector of Meldon in 1587, and vicar of Hartburn in 1599.—(*See II. i.* 297, 340.)

*John Barker*, 2 Aug. 1586, after the resignation of Grene, according to Randal; but, according to the bishop's register, after the death of the last incumbent: Henry earl of Northumberland patron.

*Henry Wilson*, 1587, after the death of Barker; in 1578, vicar of Heddon-on-the-Wall.

*William Johnson*, 1610, after the death of Wilson.

*Thomas Bell*, *M. A.*, 21 June, 1665, presented by Charles duke of Somerset. Ordained deacon and curate of Alwenton, 20 Sep. 1663. His degree was Scotch.—(*Cosin's Reg.* p. 31.) Mr Bell was a Scotchman, and is accused by his zealous countryman, Mr Veitch, of being "a violent persecutor" of the non-conforming party. Veitch now resided at Stanton-hall, where he had a meeting-house, and was sometimes visited rather roughly by the police of the time, and at length apprehended and taken to Edinburgh for his trial; all which, he says, was done by the informations and abetting of Mr Bell, who certainly did not live to see the effects of

his cruel and unholy zeal, but was arrested by the hand of death in a way as shocking to humanity as it was disgraceful to his memory. Both Mr and Mrs Veitch have left us in their diaries several minute particulars respecting this tragical event; the sum of which, in an abridged form, is as follows:—Mr Bell had been to Newcastle, and in his way home drank with the curate of Ponteland till ten o'clock at night, when, contrary to the urgent entreaties of those about him, he set out for Long Horsley. There had been a hard frost and a heavy fall of snow, which, on the preceding day, had begun to melt, and caused a great flood. The night, too, was dark and stormy; and soon after leaving Ponteland he had missed his way, dismounted, and, as it should seem, in trying to find "with his foot in the snow what stopped his passage, slipped over the brink of the river" Pont, which, in that neighbourhood, runs within deep narrow banks, covered with willows, and is full of bull-rushes, and other tall water plants. Two days after he set out he was found dead, standing on his feet upon the old ice, up to the arm-pits in water, and strongly frozen in; for, in the night in which he was lost, the frost returned with great violence. All his clothes above the arm-pits were dry, and his hat on. He had struggled much to disengage himself, as appeared by his gloves and boots, which were much worn. The ice around him was so strong as to require "fore-hammers" to be used in breaking it, before they could extricate his body, which was tied across a horse, by the neck and feet, and so taken to his wife; and, as Mr Veitch says, "albeit several came to help him out, few conducted his corpse home," which was considered a mark of disrespect, when great attendance upon a funeral was looked upon as a sure mark of regard for the memory of the deceased. "This shocking dispensation," continues our narrator, "made great and various impressions on the people, especially those who knew how instrumental he had been in Mr Veitch's trouble."

*William Simcoe*, clerk, 1692; patron, Charles duke of Somerset; collated vicar of Woodhorn 11 April, 1724. He married, firstly, Anne, the daughter of Nathaniel Ellison, vicar of Newcastle, and prebendary of Durham;



and at the visitations at Morpeth, in 1601 and 1606, John Ogle, of Cawsey Park, as farmer of the rectory, was presented, because the quire of the church

secondly, ....., widow of ..... Watson, of Linemouth, father of Stephen Watson, of North Seaton, esq., and grandfather, by the female side, of the late Ralph Atkinson, esq. of Angerton. By his first wife Mr Simcoe had a son, a captain in the navy, who recommended to lord Barrington, in 1755, the measure of besieging Quebec, and capturing Canada, which son was father of lieut.-general John Graves Simcoe, who married Miss Guellim, by whom he had several children, the eldest of whom was in the navy, and slain in the late Peninsular war. Lyonel Simcoe was chaplain of St James's chapel, in Newcastle, some time in the 17th century; and Wm Simcoe was appointed chaplain to the prisoners in the Newgate, in Newcastle, June 20, 1724; and died March 8, 1766, aged 90.

*Charles Ward* presented in 1714: patron, George the First; vicar of Tinmouth before 1749. A Chas. Ward, M. A. was vicar of Chatton in 1711, and of Whittingham in 1763.

*Thomas Cooper*, on the resignation of Ward, presented by lord chancellor Cooper in 1715. Thomas Cooper, M. A. became vicar of Berwick in 1726; and of Wooler in 1727.

*Craddock Wells* presented by the crown in 1727, on the resignation of Cooper.

*Patrick Cockburn, M. A.* presented Feb. 1728, by George the Second. He was a son of John Cockburn, D. D., vicar of Northolt, Middlesex. In 1708 he married Catharine, daughter of captain David Trotter, of the navy. Was successively incumbent of Nayland, in Suffolk, and curate of St Dunstan's, in Fleet-street; but, on the accession of George the First, scrupling to take the oath of abjuration, he resigned his curacy, and for about twelve years taught Latin, in Chancery-lane. But, in 1726, his scruples were removed by reading, and arguments of lord chancellor King, and his own father, and in 1727 he accepted the office of minister of the episcopal congregation at Aberdeen, where, on the accession of George the Second, he preached "On the Duty and Benefit of Praying for Government." Soon after, the chancellor gave him this living; but he did not reside upon it till 1737, when, on account of the misconduct of his curate, bishop Chandler obliged

him to leave Aberdeen. Besides his sermon from 1 Tim. ii. 1—4, on the accession of Geo. II., and his defence of it, he published in the Weekly Miscellany, A Defence of Prime Ministers in the Character of Joseph, and a Vindication of the Mosaic Deluge; for an edition of which, subscriptions were collecting at the time of his death. MRS COCKBURN, his wife, shone brightly amongst the learned luminaries of her age. She was born in London in 1679; was self-instructed in writing, French, and Latin. She also studied logic; and, in reading the polemics of the day, became so enamoured with the doctrines of the Latin church, as to enter into communion with it. At 14, she wrote verses; at 17, published her tragedy of Agnes de Castro; in 1698, another tragedy, called Fatal Friendship, which was received with great applause. After this, the metaphysical writings of Locke became so much her favourite study, that at the age of 22 she defended the Essay on the Human Understanding, against Dr Burnet, of the Charter-house, the eloquent author of the Theory of the Earth, and the Doctrine of the Antients concerning the Origin of Things. This brought her into the acquaintance of Locke, who furnished her with books, and was probably one of the causes of her return to communion with the church of England, which happened in 1707, the year before she married. In 1726, she defended Locke against Holdsworth, but this article was not published till after her death. Warburton wrote the elaborate preface to her Remarks upon the Principles and Reasonings in Dr Rutherford's Essay on the Nature and Obligations of Virtue, which Remarks were published in 1747. Her Works, theological, moral, dramatical, and poetical, were published, with an account of her life, by Dr Birch, in two vols. 8vo. London, 1751. Her husband, herself, and a daughter, were buried in the church-yard here, as appears by the following inscription on a common head-stone against the east wall of the chancel:—HERE LIE THE BODIES OF P. COCKBURN, A. M. VICAR OF THIS PARISH, WHO DIED 4 JAN. 1748, 9, IN THE 71 YEAR OF HIS AGE. CATHARINE HIS WIFE DIED 11 MAY, 1749, IN THE 70 YEAR OF HER AGE. LET THEIR WORKS PRAISE THEM IN THE GATES. GRISEL, THEIR DAUGHTER,



was in great decay; but James the First, in 1607, sold it in fee to a family of the name of Tyte, who conveyed it, 6 June, 1610, to Francis Philips and

WHO DIED 1 NOV. 1742, IN THE 22 YEAR OF HER AGE.

*Joseph Middleton, A. B.*, 1 Feb. 1748, after the death of Cockburn, George the Second patron.

The Honourable *James Athol Cochrane*, 5th son of Thomas Cochrane, earl of Dundonald, by Jean, daughter of Archibald Stewart, of Torrence; presented by the crown in 1792. He was also, prior to that time, vicar of Manfield, near Richmond, in Yorkshire. He married Miss Mary Smithson, but died without issue. He published "Thoughts concerning the Uses of Clay-marl as a Manure, and concerning the Uses of Agricultural Salts in the Manufacture of Manures. York, 1804." He died in 1823.

*Robert Green, M. A.*, presented by the lord chancellor Eldon in 1824; son of the late Robert Green, esq., a merchant, and highly respectable and active magistrate in South Shields.

VALUE, &c.—This living is valued at £7 13s. 4d. in the king's books; pays 15s. 4d. yearly tenths; 4s. 4d. episcopal, and 12s. archidiaconal procurations; besides an annual pension to the bishop of Durham of 6s. 8d.

Extracts from the PAROCHIAL VISITATION BOOKS of the archdeacons of Northumberland:—1723. The vicarage is endowed with the hay tithes of Long Horsley, corn tithe of Wingates, Garret-lee, and Todburn: the rest of the great tithe belongs to the impropiator. The presentation was, as I understand, in the duke of Somerset, but was exchanged with the crown for Petworth. Mr Cooper, the present vicar, was presented by the lord chancellor Cooper; Mr Wells and Mr Cockburn by lord chancellor King. Mr Cooper now lets the vicarial rights at £110 a year. The impropiator is Mr Ogle, of Causey Park.—Visited October 5th, 1723. The trees growing out of the foundation of the church to be destroyed: this certified at Easter, 1724, to be done. The bell to be new cast, or exchanged, and fitted for public use: a larger bell was provided and hung up, and became very useful before Easter, 1725.—Visited again, Aug. 21, 1731. There is a handsome gallery erected since my last visitation. What is chiefly wanting now is a new stone fence around the church-yard, which I have deferred to give orders for till such time

as the vicar comes home.—(*Dr Thomas Sharpe.*) 1758.

The house is mean.—(*Dr Robinson.*)

"Visited July 23, 1763, and ordered," amongst other things, "all stones, except regular head-stones, to be thrown out of the church-yard. The roof of the church soldered where necessary. Two strong and sufficient buttresses to be built on the north side. Four stone pillars to be fixed at the sides of the arch, between the church and the chancel, in the places of the marble pillars that have been broke."—(*Dr John Sharpe.*)

At the Easter visitation, 27 April, 1826, a reference was made to the archdeacon respecting the church-yard fence, which, it was thought, the vicar was bound to keep up, on account of a small immemorial payment called "*church-yard*," as well as from a terrier signed by vicar Middleton in 1788, and a memorandum of Dr Thomas Sharpe respecting it. As such customs, however, are difficult to prove, and the "*church-yard*" payment is now mixed up in the Easter dues with the payment for "*reek*," the archdeacon recommended, "that the vicar maintain the hedge, where circumstances require that a hedge be maintained; and that the parishioners build and maintain a wall in that part of the precincts where such an improvement is practicable." Vicar Middleton's terrier enumerates 52 acres of glebe land; the value of the living, in his time, was £155 a year. Some of Mr Riddell's lands, called the *Aeres*, are admitted by this instrument to pay a modus for hay. The *Easter dues* are, "*reek and church-yard*, 1½d.; bread & wine, from every house, 2d.; every person aged sixteen, 1½d.; foals each, 6d.; ewes, per score, 4d.; bees, per cast, 4d.; a farrow cow, 1d.; cows with calf, under five, 2d. each: five ..... The *parish clerk's* fees for each house, where no plough is kept, 3d.; for every plough, 6d."

Visited May 29, 1826.—C. W. Bigge, esq. of Linden, is the impropiator, having become so by purchase of the Ogle family. It is right to say that he is very liberal, and sets a good example to the parishioners, who have lately made an excellent path to the church, lessening thereby, as far as they can, the inconvenient distance at which it is placed from the village. Mr Bigge has placed in the chancel a communion table of black oak,

Richard More, which party, together with sir Walter Cope, of Kensington, and William Fenwick, of Stanton, sold it to George Rosse, who, 9 Feb. 11, James I. sold it to Thomas Waterton, of Walton, in the county of York, subject to an annual payment of £15 to the crown, which Thomas Waterton, in the 17th year of the same reign, for £430, sold it to John Ogle, of Cawsey Park, whose representative Wm Ogle Wallis Ogle, sold the whole of the impropriated tithes in the Linden and Freeholders' quarter to Mr Bigge, and those of the rest of the parish (with the exception of Wingates and Todburn, which belong to the vicar), to the owners of the several lands upon which they are due.

The MANOR of HORSLEY was comprised within the Cospatrick or Beanley barony, and given in the time of Henry the First to Ranulph de Merlay, in free marriage with Julian, daughter of Gospatrick, first earl of Dunbar,<sup>a</sup> and great grand daughter of Gospatrick, who was earl of Northumberland in the time of William the Conqueror. The grant conveyed to de Merlay "Horsley, Stanton, Witton, and Wyndgates, and a ville beyond the moors," which ville, in the confirmation of this grant by Edgar, Julian's brother, is explained to be Leverchild. All these places as well as Horsley, were granted in free marriage; but liable to the militia service of the county, in cornage, and the common work of the county castle. No further light is thrown upon the general history of these manors till about the year 1240, when they are mentioned as parcels of the barony of earl Patrick, and holden by Roger de Merlay, according to the first grant of them to his family, in free marriage; but this Roger dying without male heirs, his estates were divided between his two daughters, Mary, married to William lord Greystock, to whom the lordships

<sup>a</sup> See under Morpeth. The statement in II. i. 315, is from Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 54.

dug from a bog on his estate. The vicarage is worth £340 a year; of which £180 arise from corn tithe. The glebe consists of 70 acres, in four patches. The church-yard is large, and contains a remarkably fine ash tree. The vicar has built a very comfortable parsonage, at the expence of nearly £800, having received some assistance from Gilbert's act. The registers are in good order; the originals begin in 1723: to that period, from 1668, there exists only a copy. About 1630, tradition says, the vicarage was burnt down, and the Scots are accused of the deed. Mrs Anne Ogle left

£100 towards the education of poor children here: it was lost, replaced by vicar Middleton, and invested in the 4 per cents., as the voucher in the parish book testifies; but now unfortunately unattainable till the will of the late Mr Trevelyan shall be proved, he being the last trustee named in the deed. The school house belongs to the parish. The parishioners are liberal to the church, and a rate of one penny per pound rent produces £30. The Herman Street runs through the parish, passing by View-law.—(*Archd. Singleton's book.*)



of Horsley and Stanton were allotted; and Isabell, married to Roger de Somerville, who obtained Netherwitton and Windgates, as already related in a preceding part of this work.<sup>r</sup> This division does not seem to have taken the seigniorship of the general estate from the manor of Horsley, for Witton, Wingates, and Stanton, continued to pay certain quit rents to the Greystock family, unquestionably as superior lords of this part of the old Cospatrik estate, and not as barons of Morpeth, as is erroneously stated in the inquisitions after the death of certain individuals of that family.<sup>s</sup>

I will now endeavour to give the origin and history of the three divisions of this manor, called *Linden quarter*, *Riddell's quarter*, and the *Freeholders' quarter*. 1. The LINDEN QUARTER is the largest township in the manor of

<sup>r</sup> Part II. vol. i. p. 315, &c.

<sup>s</sup> Extract from an inquisition on the death of sir John Graystock, taken at Newcastle upon Tyne, the 7th October, in 15th Henry the Sixth:—"Item they say that there are in the town of Horslee which is parcel of the said manor of Morpeth twenty pence rent for the services to be paid p' annum. And there are there eight husband lands which are worth p' annum beyond charges forty shillings. And there are there ten cottages which are worth per annum beyond charges fifteen shillings. And there is there one pasture called Horslee Hirst containing 300 acres and is worth per annum beyond charges 20 shillings. Also they say that in the town of Todburne which is parcel of the same manor there are six messuages which are worth per annum beyond charges three shillings and four pence. Also there are there in the same thirty acres of arable land which are worth p' annum beyond charges twenty shillings. And there is there the moiety of a water corn mill and it is worth p' annum beyond charges ten shillings."

Extract from an inquisition on the death of Elizabeth Dacre, taken at Haltwisell, in Northumberland, in the 9th Henry the Eighth:—"Item the jurors say that the afs<sup>d</sup> Elizabeth died seized jointly with the afs<sup>d</sup> lord Dacre of the manor of *Horslee* parcel of the barony of Merley afs<sup>d</sup> and that there are there seven husband lands with certain acres of land and meadow in the tenure of divers tenants every husband land whereof is worth p' ann. 6s. 8d. . And that there is there one sev<sup>l</sup> close containing sixteen acres of pasture every acre whereof is worth 4d. . And there is one small close there called *Gibbes Close* containing two acres of pasture and meadow and each acre is worth p' ann. 8d. . And there is one water and grain mill there called *Horsley Mill* a moiety of which is worth p' ann. beyond charges 8s. . And that there are at Todburne parcel of the town of Horsley two tenements with lands and meadow to the same appertaining each of which is worth p' ann. 13s. 4d. . And that there is there one free forest parcel of the barony of Merley afs<sup>d</sup> called *Horsley Forest* in which are held two courts of forest at the feast of Ester and St Michael yearly, and all in the said forest pasturing are amerced, which court is worth p' ann. twenty shillings. And there is in the forest afs<sup>d</sup> by custom a certain annual rent of thirteen shillings and four pence by tenants of the town of Fenruther paid conditionally by estoppel of there beasts within the forest afs<sup>d</sup> so that they do not keep the said beasts in the forest aforesaid."

Horsley, and is that portion of it, the lands of which had continued in fee in the family of Merlay and their descendants, from the time of Henry the First, till the late earl of Carlisle sold it, under authority of an act of parliament,<sup>†</sup> to Charles William Bigge and Ralph Carr, esquires; the latter of whom sold his share to Mr Bigge, who thus became the proprietor of the whole township, which consists of about 3,000 acres; a considerable portion of which, lying on each side of the public road between the village of Long Horsley and Linden, is of excellent quality, being well adapted for grazing, and almost every species of agriculture. Mr Bigge found the whole estate in a wretched and worn-out condition; but by zealous and judicious management, directed by his own superintendence, it has begun to assume a new and favorable aspect. He has already made above eight miles of drains and eleven miles of hedges, planted considerably, fenced in the natural woods on the sides of Linden burn and Tod burn, re-built or repaired all his farm houses, and built from the ground the elegant and commodious mansion which he has now been tenanting since the year 1814. This house is a quadrangle of about 94 feet from east to west, and 75 from north to south. The staircase is in the centre, built over a cellar having groined arches of stone, and measures 32 feet by 22, and 16 feet high. The rest of the rooms, on the ground floor, are also 16 feet high, and built on cellars arched with brick; the drawing-room and library being each 32 feet by  $21\frac{1}{2}$ , and the dining-room 32 feet 10 inches by 22 feet 6 inches. The suite of chamber apartments on the second floor are also exceedingly commodious and convenient. The kitchens occupy a wing on the north-east, and these, as well as the stables and other offices, are all finished

<sup>†</sup> Passed 5 Geo. III. 1765, and entitled “An act for vesting divers manors, &c. late the estate of Henry earl of Carlisle, deceased, in trustees, to be sold and disposed of, in and for the payment of his debts, legacies, and incumbrances, and the other purposes mentioned in his will;” which act provides for the sale of “all that manor or lordship, or reputed manor or lordship of Long Horsley, with the rights, members, and appurtenances thereto belonging; and also all those several yearly quit-rents, or sums of money payable to, or in respect of the said manor of Long Horsley, amounting to the sum of 17s. 7½d. or thereabouts,” together with lands, &c. of the yearly value of £525 16s. 6d.—(*Jour. H. C.* xxx. 385, and *Deeds at Linden*.) The particulars of the quit-rents are, for Stanton, 7s. 9½d.; Mr Lisle, for Todburn, 4d.; and Messrs Trevelyan and Witham, for Netherwitton and Wingates, 1s. 1½d. each. Besides which sums, Mr Lisle pays for the dam-head at Weldon Mill, a rent of 6s. 8d. a year; and the duke of Portland used to pay 13s. 4d. a year for agistment of cattle by the tenants of Fenrother on Horsley Moor.



with the greatest attention to convenience and durability. The stone of which it is built was got on Horsley Common, on the west side of the Wooler road, about a mile south of Horsley church.

## PEDIGREE OF BIGGE, OF LINDEN.

[“*From the habitudes of body, and the perfections or imperfections thereof, many names have been imposed, as Strong, Armstrong, Long, Low, Short, Broad, Bigge,*” &c.—(*Camden's Remains*, 110.) The surname of BIGGE is very antient; for, in the time of Edward the Confessor, Egelric Bigge, with the consent of that monarch, gave to the convent of St Augustine, in Canterbury, Bodesham and Willington, on condition that Wade, his knight, and Loswine, should occupy them for their lives, and after that to remain to the said monastery for ever.—(*Thorn's Chron. Twysden's X Scrip. col. 1784.*) He also confirmed the manor of Cart (*now Little Chert*), in Kent, to the monks of Christ Church, Canterbury; and gave them the manor of Stowling and Milton.—(*Dug. Mon. Ang. i. 22.*) Several of this name are mentioned in Halsted's History of Kent—as Walter and Stephen Bigge, both of Fordwick; and each of whom, by their wills, in the time of Charles the First, gave legacies to the poor. Thomas Bigge was sheriff of Kent in 1664; and, 7 and 8 Wm and Mary, there was an act of parliament for vesting certain lands of Thomas Bigge and his wife, in Chisleit, in the county of Kent, for payment of debts, and making provision for their children.—(*Jour. H. C. xi. 386, 530, &c.*) Several also of the name occur as free tenants in Cambridgeshire, in 7 Edw. I.; as Thomas, Elias, and Alan, in Hilston; and Thomas, Elias, and John, in Impington.—(*Rot. Hund. ii. 411, 464, &c.*) But the immediate progenitors of the Bigges of Northumberland are supposed to have lived in Essex, in the parish of Gosfield, in which county there is a manor of the name of Biggs, which was holden by Wm Biggs in 1534.—(*See Morant's Essex, ii. 380.*) The first of the following pedigrees is a copy from a visitation of Essex, with some additions from Morant's hist. of that county: it is also in accordance with a monumental inscription to Wm Bigge and Susan Jernegan his wife, in the church of Shalford, in that county, which mentions this William as son and heir of William Bigge and Dorcas his wife, of Toppesfield, son of Henry Bigge, son and heir of Edward Bigge, of Redeswell, gent. who died in 1537; which Susan it also mentions as eldest daughter of Thomas Jernigan, of Stebbyne, in Essex, gentleman, and having by her husband, William Bigge, eight sons and four daughters—of whom Henry their son erected the monument as a token of his affection. The second pedigree is a compilation from authorities, chiefly at Linden.]

ARMS.—Argent, on a fess sable, and engrailed between three martlets sable, three annulets or. CREST.—An eagle's head ermine, turretted or, winged erect azure. The family of Bigg, of Lenchwiike, in Worcestershire, of whom Thos. Bigg, esq. was knighted by king James 26 May, 1620, bore the same arms, but a different crest. They were descended from a Gloucestershire family, who had their arms and crest granted 19 March, 15 Edward IV. 1475.

**No. 1.**—I.—JOHN BIGGE, whose family, according to Morant, in his History of Essex, was settled at Redgewell in 1574, and had lands at Stamborne, in that county. This surname also occurs in the Hundred Rolls for Essex in the 3rd and 4th years of the reign of Edward the First.—(*P. 148, 149, 179.*)

II.—EDWARD BIGGE, of Redgewell, Essex, died in the year 1587. MARGARET, daughter of Henry Williams, of Stambourne.

III.—HENRY BIGGE, son and heir. ELIZABETH, daur. of Robert Pollard, of Topesfield, in Essex, gent.

IV.—1. HENRY BIGGE, of Redgewell, the eldest son. 2. WILLIAM BIGGE, of Topesfield, died 5 Jan. 1585, possessed of the manor of Berwicks and Scoteneys, with other estates adjoining Topesfield. DORCAS, daur. of John Mooteham, of Topesfield, gent.; re-married William Smith, of Cressing Temple, Essex, esq.; died 15 Dec. 1633; bur. at Topesfield. 3. THOMAS BIGGE, of Dallam, in the county of Suffolk, third son.

V.—1. WILLIAM BIGGE, of Red-sons, in Shalford, in Essex, eldest son. SUSAN, daur. of Thos. Jernegan, of Pentloe, in Essex; died in 1615. 2. EDWARD BIGGE, married, and had a son Edw. in living in 1635. 1. THOMAS BIGGE, of Dallam, living in 1634. 3. JOHN BIGGE, of Wickham-Bishop, Essex.

3. SAMUEL BIGGE, supposed to have died s. p. 4. DORCAS BIGGE.

2. SAMUEL BIGGE, of Alphonstone, in Essex, (where he was buried 9 Dec. 1639,) married TABITHA, eldest daughter, and at length sole heir of Henry Payne, of Alphonstone, great grand-daughter of sir Thomas Payne, of Market Bosworth; which Tabitha was 15 years old in May, 1615, & re-married to Edward Peyton, by whom she had issue.

VI.—1. WILLIAM BIGGE, eldest son and heir. MELIOR ROPER. 2. JERNEGAN BIGGE, married ELLEN, daur. & heir of John Wignall, of Henningham Sible, in Essex, by whom he had one daur. Eleanor. 3. EDWARD BIGGE, third son. SAMUEL BIGGE, of Alphonstone, esq. only son, married BARBARA, dau. of Geo. Watts, of Norwich, by whom he had issue 5 sons and 3 daurs.

4. MATTHEW BIGGE, fourth son; vicar of St Martin's, in Coney-street, York; living in Sept. 1665, and then aged 55. He married FRANCES, daughter of John Shewood, of Cambridge, by whom he had issue:—1. Matthew, living, aged 30, and married to Mary, daughter of William Blytheman, of New-lathes, in Yorkshire; 2. Roger Bigge; and three daughters, Sarah, Elizabeth, and Dorcas. 5. HENRY BIGGE. 1. ELIZABETH, wife of Thimble Potter, of Laver-de-la-Hay, in Essex; and afterwards to James Chaplain, of Finchfield, in the same county.



Issue of William Bigge  
and Mellor Roper.

VII.—1. WILLIAM BIGGE, eldest son, was 13 years old in 1633, & is supposed to be the same person as Wm Bigge, who married Isabella Dent, as stated below.  
2. EDW. BIGGE, 2nd son.

Issue of Samuel Bigge  
and Barbara Watts.

1. SAMUEL BIGGE, eld. son & heir, living 1685, in which year he sold Cleeves Hall, and the manor.
2. JEMIMA BIGGE, married to John Bruce, of Little Wenham, in Suffolk, esq., and had issue.
3. ANNE BIGGE, died before 1698.
4. THOMAS BIGGE, died before 1698.
5. WILLIAM BIGGE, in the law, and settled at Lammarsh, in Essex, where he was buried on the 12th January, 1717.
6. JOHN BIGGE, died before 1698.
7. ELIZABETH BIGGE, buried at Alphonstone on the 22nd February, 1674.
8. HENRY BIGGE, died before 1698.

No. 2.—I.—WILLIAM BIGGE, attorney at law, Newcastle upon Tyne, is described in certain family documents as of Hawkhurst, in Kent, and of Furnival's Inn, London. Marriage settlement dated 28 Aug. 1666. Thomas Dent, his wife's father, divided his estates equally between his two daughters, by which Mr Bigge acquired one quarter of Heddon-on-the-Wall (a moiety of which belonged to the earl of Carlisle), half of Darras Hall, half of Caistron and of the tithes of Wreighill, and part of East, West, and North Coldcoats. His wife's mother also purchased Willington of Sir Francis Anderson, of Bradley, after her husband's death, and left it equally between her two daughters. By his will, which is dated 28 Feb. 1686, he gave £1500 to his eldest son, and £1000 to each of his other children. He died in March, 1690, and was buried in All Saints', Newcastle, on the 18th of that month, in a tomb which he and Mr John Hindmarsh had provided as a burial place for themselves and families, and inscribed with the following memorial.—“Willelmus Bigg, generosus, et Johannes Hindmarsh, armiger, humanæ sortis et fragilitatis memores, hoc sibi suisque, Deo volente, supremum in terris posuerunt domicilium usque festum resurrectionis nortuorum alta pæce gaudendum.”

“Maxima noscere mori vitæ est sapientia, vivit  
“Qui moritur, si vis vivere, discit mori.—23rd April, 1684.”  
Brand's Newc. i. 385.

ISABELL DENT, dau. and co-heir of Thomas Dent, of Newcastle, gent., by his wife Julian, widow of “Mr James Metham, of Newcastle,” who, in 1663, was possessed of property in Heddon-on-the-Wall, Willington, and part of North and South Gosford, and Coldcoats, assessed together for county rate, in that year, upon a rental of £319.—(III. i. 322.) Thomas Dent, Isabella's father, by his will, dated in 1657, left his estates to his two daughters, Isabella, wife of Wm Bigge, and Julian, wife of John Hindmarsh, of Little Benton, and appointed his wife's son, James Metham, his executor and trustee. He was buried at All Saints', Newcastle. Jas. Metham, gent. died 23 April, 1684, and was buried near the tomb of the families of Bigge and Hindmarsh, in All Saints' church.—(M. I. Brand's Newc. i. 385.) This Isabella had the disposal of the estates which came by her, and settled them upon her eldest, and other sons, in succession; and, failing them, upon her daughters. She saved much money in her widowhood.

II.—1. JOHN BIGGE, eldest son and heir, is described as of the Temple, London, and of East Knoyle, in Wiltshire. By his father's will he was left in the custody and tuition of his father's “loving cousin John Bowles, of Shaftesbury, in the coun. of Dorset, esq.” By the same title he had also a farm at Hawkhurst, in Kent, and a copyhold farm at Rotherwick, Hants, which last named property was holden of Magdalene College, Oxford, and sold, not many years since, by C. W. Bigge, esq., for £500. This John Bigge, in 1696, purchased one-sixth part of the square of Spittal-fields, London, with the houses upon it, for £1696. He married ANNE JACKSON, at Chester, in 1701, and died in 1727, at Bedlington, in the county palatine of Durham, n. c. s. and s. p.  
2. JAMES BIGGE had houses in the Groat Market, Newcastle, and £1000 by his father's will. He died a minor, and unmarried.  
3. THOMAS BIGGE went to India as a sailor, and not being heard of for a long time, and his brother John being in a state of lunacy, his sisters received the rents of their father and mother's estates; but, after his return, the differences which arose between him and them respecting the family property were settled by arbitration in 1709, but not finally confirmed without the intervention of an act of parliament, which was introduced into the house of lords Feb. 13, and passed the house of commons 30 Mar. 1710, and is entitled “An act to enable trustees to recover the personal estates of Wm Bigg and Isabella Bigg, now vested in John Bigg, a lunatic, their son and heir, and executor of his father, for the payment of debts and legacies.”—(Jour. H. L. xix. 63. Jour. H. C. vol. 390.) He married about the year 1706; resided at Byker, near his sister Mary Collingwood; and both he and his wife died there, and were buried in All Saints' church.

1. MARY BIGGE married Edward Collingwood, of Byker, grandfather of the late Edward Collingwood, of Chirton. Marriage settlement, dated 26 Sept. 1701, conveys the manor of North Dissington, a farm at Shipley, and lands at Byker, for securing jointure.  
2. ANNE BIGGE married Edward Ward, maternal ancestor of Mr Orde, of Nuny Kirk. Marriage settlement 3 Dec. 1701, secures jointure on houses in Morpeth.

ELIZABETH, daughter of Edward Hindmarsh, of the six clerk's office, London, brother of John Hindmarsh, whose son John married Julian Dent. His father, in 1693, purchased a moiety of the west moiety of Little Benton of John and Elizabeth Hindmarsh, for £1260, and an annuity of £40 to the longest liver of the two, and settled this half moiety and one-sixth part of Coldcoats upon her.

III.—1. WM BIGGE, of Benton, esq. bap. 25 Mar. 1707; married 29 Jan. 1736; occurs as a proprietor of collieries at Little Benton, East and West Heddon, & Heddon-on-the-Wall in 1738.—(Peck's Minutes.) He was bred to the law, and one of the six clerks in chancery; high sheriff of Northumb. in 1750. He obtained by his wife the estates of Stannington

MARY, dau. and at length sole heir of Chas. Clarke, of Ovingham, esq. who was an attorney at law in Newcastle, & purchased the glebe lands & tithes of Ovingham of the Addison family, which glebe and tithes, at his death, became the inheritance of his dau. Mary, and at present are the property of her grandson, C. W. Bigge, esq. of Linden. She resided many years at Ovingham, where she died May 5, 1780.—(Newcastle Courant, 1780.)

ELIZ. RUNDELL, sister of the late Philip Rundell.

2. EDW. BIGGE, bap. 2 June, 1708; was an attorney at law in Grey's Inn, London; resided at Jesmond; purchased BRENKLEY, and died unmarried.  
1. GRACE BIGGE, bap. 30 March, 1710; became the first wife of Sir Robert Carr, bart. brother of Sir Wm Carr, of Etal. Sir Robert was a mercer on Ludgate-hill, succeeded to his brother's title, and afterwards resided at Hampton, in Middlesex. By his first marriage he had a dau. Elizabeth, marr. to Sir Richard Glyn, father of the present Sir Richard Carr Glyn, bart. Sir Robert married, 2dly, Miss Little, by whom he had one dau. married to—Hammond, esq. of Heyling, Surrey.  
2. MARY BIGGE, bap. Ap. 10, 1712, died at Rippon, unmar. in 1791.  
3. ELIZABETH BIGGE, bap. May 24, 1714, also died unmarried, some years before her sister Mary.

\* The following entries occur in a schedule of the writings of Mr William Bigge, given into the custody of Mark Browell, after his death:—A bond from Peter Richardson, of Newcastle, gent. to William Bigge, of Furnival's Inn, London, gent. in £120, dated 6 Feb. 1671, with conditions, &c. A copy of Mr Wm Bigge's will and probate, dated 20 Feb. 3 Jac. 11. The entry of his burial in All Saints' register is “1660, March 19. William Bigge, attorney at London.”

† Julian Dent, by will, 21 Nov. 1675, gave to her son James Metham, all her lands, &c. at Darris-hall; to her daughters Isabella Bigge and



Issue of William Bigge, esq. and Mary Clarke.

Issue of Thomas Bigge and Elizabeth Rundell.

and Ovingham, and purchased the parts of Little Benton which he did not inherit: also two-sixths of Coldcoats and Witton, in the parish of Rothbury. He also added considerably to Benton House, and dying there, June 30, 1758, aged 51, was buried at All Saints', Newcastle. Numerous letters between him and Mr Ridley, of Heaton, showed that they were in constant and confidential correspondence, and strongly attached to each other. He left behind him the character of having great quickness and sagacity as a man of business, and joyous spirits and high convivial powers as a companion.

IV.—1. THOMAS CHARLES BIGGE, born in Lincoln's Inn Fields, 24th Jan. 1759; educated at Westminster, and Christ Church, Oxford. He went abroad for his health in 1759; again in 1763, and returned home in 1766. In 1771, he was high-sheriff of Northumberland; and Nov. 6, 1772, married, at St Andrew's church, Newc. Jemima, dau. of Wm Ord, of Fenham, esq. by his wife Anne, daugh. of Wm Dillingham, of Red Lion Square, London. He died at Bath, Oct. 10, 1794, and was buried in the church yard of Weston, near that place, where a stone is put over his grave, and a tablet is erected to his memory in the church. Mr Bigge was an active and judicious magistrate, and a warm advocate of civil and religious liberty. His mind was highly cultivated, and richly stored with every species of polite and useful learning; and he believed the doctrines, and practised the duties of christianity from a belief of its authenticity, founded upon an earnest and sedulous examination into its history.

JEMIMA, dau. of Wm Ord, of Fenham, esq. born in Red Lion Sq., Holb. Lond. She died at Brompton, Middlesex, in 1806, and was bur. at Fulham. There is a picture of her in the dining room at Linden, by Angelica Kaufman.

2. WM EDWARD BIGGE was in the law, succeeded to his uncle Edward's estate at Brinkley, and died at Bedlington, unmarried. 3. CHS. CLARKE BIGGE, born at Little Benton, July 8, 1741; died of the measles, 3rd Feb. 1742, and buried at All Saints. 4. JOHN BIGGE, born at his father's house in Newcastle, 14th Jan.

THOMAS BIGGE,—MARIA, dau. of ELIZ. died esq. born at Little Benton, 8th of Bath. of Jan. 1766.—

(Newc. Cour.) Educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and has issue five sons and eight daughters, viz. :—

1. Thomas Edward. 2. Philip Edmund. 3. James Rundell. 4. Charles Richard. 5. John. 1. Elizabeth, married in April, 1817, to Colonel Anderson. 2. Jane died unmarried in 1812. 3. Augusta. 4. Emily. 5. Maria. 6. Georgiana. 7. Emily Jane. 8. Fanny.

1742; bap. at All Saints, 22 Feb. same year; was a mercer in the same house on Ludgate Hill, in which his uncle Thomas and sir Robert Carr had been partners. He succeeded to his brother William's estate at Brinkley, and purchased Carville, where he resided for some years; but retired to chambers in King's Bench Walks, in the Temple, where he died March 11, 1797. He was buried, according to his own directions, at St Bride's church, Fleet Street. His estates of Brinkley and Carville he left to his nephew John Thomas Bigge, and distributed his personal property among the other children of his brother Thomas Charles. He was one of the few political Tories which this amiable and excellent family has produced; but he never suffered his political opinions to damp the ardour of his fraternal affections, or of his private friendship.

history. founded upon an earnest and sedulous examination into its

V.—1. CHARLES WILLIAM BIGGE, of Linden, esq. born at Benton-House, Oct. 18, and bap. 18 Nov. 1773; married in Jan. 1802, and high sheriff of Northumberland in the same year; was unanimously elected chairman of the quarter sessions of the county, Jan. 15, 1829. Mr Bigge, in lieu of Benton West-house & West-side, and some other estates in this county, and Rotherwick, in Hants, purchased the Carlisle quarter of the parish of Long Horsley, the Blackpool, and several other parcels of property there; also the tythes of his own, and the Freeholders' quarter of this parish, and a considerable estate at Ovington; besides building Linden House, and making very great and meritorious improvements around it. I have, indeed, through the kindness of Mr Bigge, been a witness to the improvements here, from the foundations of his hospitable mansion first appearing above the ground in 1811, till it has become invested with groves of evergreens & woods of thriving forest trees: and feelings of high regard for the author of this new creation compel me to say:—

ALICE, dau. of Christopher Wilkinson, of Thorpe, in Yorkshire, by his wife Mary, dau. of Ralph Soulsby, of Hallington, esq. and his wife Mary, dau. of John Fenwick, esq. of Stanton and Bywell, and his second wife Alice, dau. of Thomas Errington, of Beaufront, esq. Mrs Bigge's mother, who is still living, and aged 73 in July, 1828, and her grandmother Mary Fenwick, were both born at Stanton.

2. WM EDW. BIGGE, born Oct. 28, 1778; died 24 Oct. 1791. 3. JOHN THOMAS BIGGE, born March 8, 1780; educated to the bar; commissioner of enquiry in Australasia in 1819; afterwards at the Cape of Good Hope. 4. THOMAS HANWAY BIGGE, bap. Oct. 2, 1784; married CHARLOTTE SCOTT, dau. of the Rev. Jas. Scott, and sister of Mrs Ord, of Whitfield, and the late Countess of Oxford. He died in December, 1824, leaving issue by his said wife—Thomas Charles, Harry John, Frederick William, Francis, and two daughters, Jane and Fanny. His remains were buried at Ovingham. At his death, his family lost a most amiable and affectionate guardian; his friends a joyous, intelligent, and virtuous companion; society an active and useful member; and the author of this work a kind and much-lamented friend.

1. JEMIMA, born Feb. 17, 1776; died young.

2. MARY ANNE, bap. Aug. 26, 1777; died 9 June, 1805, at Clifton; bur. at Weston, near Bath. 3. CHARLOTTE ELEANOR, born Feb. 13, 1781; died 29 June, 1800, at Clifton; bur. at Weston. 4. ELIZA, bap. April 23, 1782; died in London, June 19, 1819; buried at Fulham. 5. JEMIMA SUSANNAH, bap. Sept. 4, 1788; died 9 Mar. 1809, at Benton; bur. at Ovingham. 6. GRACE JULIA, bap. April 15, 1791; married, in March, 1817, Thos. Christopher Glyn, esq. barrister-at-law, third son of sir Richard Carr Glyn, bart. of Gaunts, in Dorsetshire. They have issue—Richard Henry, Charles, and Douglas.

"Serus in celum redeas, diuque  
"Latus .....  
"Hic ames dici pater atque princeps."

VI.—1. CHARLES JOHN. 2. WILLIAM died young, in London; & buried at Fulham.

3. HENRY LANCELOT. 4. EDWARD THOMAS. 5. WILLIAM MATTHEW. 6. JOHN FREDERIC.

7. ARTHUR. 8. MATTHEW. 9. GEORGE RICHARD.

1. MARY died young; buried at Long Horsley. 2. CHARLOTTE ELIZA. 3. JULIA CATHARINE. 4. JEMIMA.

Julian Dent, and her grand-children James and Mary Bigge, each £100; to her brother John Lambe, £5 yearly for life; William Tod's two children, the four children of Wm and Esther Errington, and John Lamb's two children, each 20s.; and mentions my nephew John Lamb, my son-in-law Wm Bigge, my grand-child John Bigge, my son James Metham, ex'or. This Julian Dent had another brother called George Lamb, who died unmarried.



2. RIDDELL'S QUARTER<sup>u</sup> contains about 2300 acres, and has an old *tower* upon it, situated at the west end of the village of Long Horsley. This fortalice has undergone little change in its outward features; but, instead of being the residence of a border chieftain, has been converted into a manse and a chapel, in which divine service is performed every Sunday according to the Roman ritual, and under the patronage of its proprietor. It is not mentioned in the list of border towers existing in the county in the beginning of the reign of Henry the Sixth, when Robert Horsley, who died in 1445, resided in the tower of Thernham, now called Farnham, in Coquetdale,<sup>v</sup> which tower continued to belong that line of the Horsley family till their heiress carried it to the Carnabys of Halton, in the reign of Henry the Eighth.<sup>w</sup> When, or by whom, the tower of Horsley was built, I have seen no record, hint, or tradition; though there can be no doubt but it belonged to sir John Horsley, the direct lineal ancestor of Mr Riddell in the maternal line, in the time of Henry the Eighth. Adjoining it to the north is a small park for fallow deer. Of the origin of this *township*, and the history of its early owners, little also seems to be known. Neither the baron of Beanley nor of Morpeth, when the inquest respecting the knight's fees in this county was taken in the latter end of the reign of king John, had made any alienations of property to the prejudice of the interests of the crown. But, in Henry the Third's reign, both the royal prerogative and the estates of the barons, who fought against him, were considerably diminished. The Hundred Rolls accuse Roger de Merlay the Third of giving without licence from the crown, ten librates of land in Horsley, to William Gobyun, which, in whatever sense the term librate is to be taken, must be supposed to have consisted of a considerable number of acres. The old and knightly family of Horsley, from whom this township descended to the Riddells, its present owners, had certainly obtained their name from residing in it, and had possessions here at a very early period—probably before the time of Henry the Third: for Roger de Horsley occurs as a witness to a deed, without date, by which the same Roger de Merlay<sup>x</sup> conveyed five

<sup>u</sup> The names of the farm-houses situated out of the village, and comprized within the precincts of this quarter, are—Hare-dean, Horsley-burns, Horsley-bricks, Paxton-dean, Small-burn, and Whemley-burn.

<sup>v</sup> III. i. 29.

<sup>w</sup> III. ii. 212.

<sup>x</sup> This was the Roger de Merlay who made a law for all his vassals in Horsley, well to keep and diligently to maintain the ways and dikes about the fields of Horsley, and that which of them



bovates of land, situated in Horsley, Sheles, and Todburn, in this manor, to Adam de Plesseto and his heirs lawfully begotten; and failing such heirs, to de Merlay himself, and his heirs. This Adam's name frequently occurs as a witness to deeds respecting Newminster, and other neighbouring places; but I can find no mention of his kindred, nor of any posterity which he left. Roger de Horsley was also one of the Northumberland gentlemen, who, when John de Eslington and John de Letewell were knights for this shire, on account of his having 15 librates of land, ought to have been admitted to the order of knighthood, but was not so.<sup>y</sup> Persons of the same name and family also frequently occur as witnesses to deeds, filling situations of honour and of trust, or as proprietors of land in this county, from the time of Henry the Third to a comparatively modern period:<sup>z</sup> particularly in 33 Edw. III. 1359,

soever should be convicted of any breach in the said dikes or ways, should there be bound on the morrow after the invention of the Holy Cross, and on the morrow of the feast of St Martin, in winter, and should pay to his lord for each offence of which he should be convicted, two *virga ferrea*, which Wallis translates "being whipped:" he perhaps thought they were, to use a north country phrase, "hot skelpings." But Hutchinson thinks he has written *ferrea* for *ferrea*; for the *virga ferrea*, according to Cowell, "was so many yards according to the king's standard in the exchequer, which antiently was of iron, but now of brass;" therefore, to use Hutchinson's words, "it is most probable the penalty inflicted upon the tenants of Horsley was a forfeiture, meted by the *virga ferrea*." The Latin of this law, as copied by Wallis, is—"Et iste est Rogerus, qui subditos suos de Horsley, ad vias et fossatas circa campos de Horsley bene conservandas et diligenter sustentandas, tractare statuit. Et quod quicumque convictus fuerit de aliquo fragmento in fossatis vel viis predictis in campo suo, tenetur ibidem in crastino inventionis Sancte Crucis, et crastino Sancti Martini in hieme, et reddet domino suo pro quolibet delicto duas virgas ferreas quoties inde convictus fuerit."—(*From a very antient original.*)

<sup>y</sup> Cot. MS. Claud. C. II. 2 fol. 31.

<sup>z</sup> Roger de Horsley, Thomas of Clennel, Thomas of Scharperton, and others, were jurors on the inquest after the death of Gilb. de Umfreville in 1244. Roger de Horsley also frequently occurs as a witness to deeds of Roger de Merlay the Third respecting Plessy and Shotton.—(*Harl. MS.* 294, fol. 214; *Wallis*, ii. 309, 350; *Cart. Rid.* 17, 61, 65.) One of the same name was made warden of the castle of Berwick, 19 Aug. 1317 (*Rot. Scot.* i. 175), in which year he held a place called *Whitwhom*, or *Whitehome*, of the Greystocks, barons of Morpeth, by the service of one-sixteenth of a knight's fee.—(*Wallis*, ii. 294; *III.* i. 62, 88.) Elizabeth, daughter of sir Roger de Horsley married Alexander Swinburne in 1319.—(*II.* i. 321, *gen.* 5.) After the forfeiture of Thomas earl of Lancaster, Roger Horsley was appointed seneschal of the crown for the barony of Dunstanburgh.—(*III.* ii. 298.) Roger de Horsley also occurs in an inquest at Barnburgh, 31 March, 13 Hen. IV. 1403 (*Wallis*, ii. 472); and, in 1413, one of the same name stands

Roger de Horsley died seized of the manor of Scranwood, in the barony of Alnwick, and of certain lands and tenements in Horsley ; and, in the same year, Thomas, his son and heir, paid a fine of £20 for transgression done, by having in occupancy the manor of Scranwood and certain lands in Horsley : half of which manor of Scranwood was in the king's hands by the forfeiture of John de Middleton ; but the other half, and the lands in Horsley, were not holden immediately of the crown.<sup>a</sup> This account is from the Originalia ; but the Patent Rolls for the same year say, that Thomas of Scranwood (so called from the place of his residence, but unquestionably the same person as Thomas de Horsley) held half the manor of Horsley of the king, in capite, by the annual service of one knight's fee, or the payment of one pair of gilt spurs. That these persons were ancestors of the Horsleys, whose pedigree is given below in number two, does not, I think, admit of a doubt ; but their possessions, which were considerable, being principally holden by mesne tenure, their names in connection with their property and issue rarely occur in the inquisitiones post mortem, and other records of the crown, which circumstance, combined with the loss of many of the papers of this estate, and the want of all collateral evidence, has hitherto baffled my endeavours to give their pedigree in the long and unbroken line of descent into which I once expected it would have easily resolved. The following collections will show, that at a very early period, two distinct houses of this name settled in Coquetdale, one of which, probably the parent stem, was seated at Scranwood, in the parish of Alnham, and continued to be proprietors of its patronymic lands at Horsley : the other, an early and luxuriant scion, rooted at Thernham, in the adjoining parish of Alwinton, where it had large possessions, and continued to thrive till its name, as I have before noticed, sunk in the annals of the county by the heiress of the family marrying to Carnaby, of Halton.

in the Calendar of Inquisitiones post mortem as dying possessed of the manor of Borowden, in Cokedale (*III. ii.* 267) ; Richard Gurley, aged 44, and John Galon, aged 40, being then his next of kin.—(*Cott. MSS. Faust. C. x.*)

<sup>a</sup> *III. i.* 80. *III. ii.* 326. *III. ii.* p. 375, where for *Scranwood* read *Stravewood*, the copyist having made the common mistakes of writing *t* for *c*, and *v* or *u* for *n*. This mention of an individual of the Horsley family, under the name of *Scranwood* plainly shows that the family at that time, 1359, resided there. One half of the *mill* of Horsley still belongs to the Riddells, the representatives of the Horsleys ; and the other half to Mr Bigge, the assignee of the Howard family. The names of the farm-houses situated out of the village, and comprized within the precincts of Riddell's Quarter, are Haredean, Horsley-barns, Horsley-bricks, Paxton-dean, Small-burn, and Whemley-burn. Mr de Lisle holds part of Todburn-moor under a 99 years lease from the Riddells.



PEDIGREE OF HORSLEY, OF TERNHAM.

ARMS.—Sable 3 cinquefoils within a border, engrailed.—(Vincent.) William Horsley, of Skipton, in Craven, and his descendants, bore the same arms, as appears by their pedigree, taken by Glover in 1584, and sent to me by Mr Young. The cinquefoils were probably derived from the family holding their lands under the Umfrevilles.

[The order of descent in the first of the following pedigrees is from Vincent's Northumberland, where it is continued to the marriage of the heiress of Roger Horsley with Cuthbert Carnaby, of Ayden. I apprehend there is something wrong in the four first generations; those that follow, from Richard, who died in 1372, agree with the account in Surtees, ii. 266.] The first six generations of the second pedigree are from Dugdale's Visitation of Northumberland, from which they were extracted, and communicated to the author by C. G. Young, esq. York, and registrar in Herald's College.]

**No. 1.**—*Gen. I.*—SIR RICHARD DE HORSLEY, knight, was a person of considerable distinction in Northumberland in the time of Edward the First. Of his ancestors I have seen no account; but suppose he was a descendant of the Horsleys of Scranwood and Horsley; and, being a free tenant of the Umfreville family, bore three cinquefoils on his shield, to show that he owed homage to, and served in the wars under the lords of Redesdale. In 1278, Richard de Horsley occurs in a list of persons having 20 librates of land not holden of the king, and who were summoned in that year to take the degree of knighthood, Simon de Plescelis, Thomas de Clenhill, Ralph de Essengden, and Walter de Hereford, being his manucaptors or sureties.—(Palg. Par. Writs, i. 215; Cot. MSS. C. ii. 2, fol. 87, a.) In 1294 he was summoned, under a writ of grand assize, to appear at York upon a suit arising out of the writ of quo varanto between the crown and the master of the hospital of St Lazarus at Burton, the manucaptors for his appearance, which he did not answer, being Thomas the Prestur of Thernham, and "Roger Crape in slave," of the same place.—(III. i. 198.) He represented this county at the parliaments, holden at Berwick upon Tweed, in 1299; at Rose Castle, in Cumberland, in 1300; at Brustwick, in 1304; at the Abbey of Lanercost, in 1305 (in which year John de Vaux and John de Dudden were his sureties); and, at Carlisle, in 1307.—(See Palg. Writs, i. 148, &c.) He had also a licence, 31 Edw. I. 1303, to inclose and make parks of his two woods in Alwinton, and one in Thernham, and to have free warren in Alwinton (III. i. 57; III. ii. 363, 394), which places were holden of the Umfrevilles, lords of Redesdale, and by them of the barons of Alnwick.—(III. i. 209, 210.)

*Gen. II.*—JOHN DE HORSLEY was a witness with sir Richard de Horsley, and others, to deeds respecting Plessy, in 1301 and 1303.—(Cart. Rid. 79, 96.)

*Gen. III.*—SIR RICHARD HORSLEY, knight, occurs as a witness to deeds respecting Plessy in 1309 and 1317; in 1310 was a justice for the franchise of Redesdale (II. i. 31, 33; about 15 Edw. II. was sheriff of Northumberland.—(Id. 279.) In 1317, an inquest, under a writ of ad quod damnum, returns his name in conjunction with lands in Lyncheles and Alwinton, the manors of Aldenscheles and Thernham, and the ville of Toggesdon.—(III. ii. 398.) And it is worthy of remark here, that John de Plessy, in a grant to the abbot and convent of Newminster, required them to expend half a mark on the anniversary of sir Roger de Toggesdon and dame Agnes his wife.—(Id. 74.) John de Plessis having enfeoffed Richard de Horsley, his heirs and assigns, for ever, in various lands in Shotton, the latter person, by his deed, dated at Shotton, in 1322, ordained, that after the expiration of 12 years from that time, such feoffment should be for ever annulled.—(Evid. 1.) In the same year, he and Adam de Denton were appointed justices to enquire before a jury into the true value of the property forfeited by John de Middleton.—(Inq. ad quod Dam. 16 Edw. II. No. 67, in Tur. Lond.) Vincent adds to his name "18 Edw. II." 1324-5.

*Gen. IV.*—"JOHN HORSLEY, esq. 2 Edw. III."

*Gen. V.*—RICHARD HORSLEY, esq. according to Vincent, occurs in 2 Edw. III. In 1357 and 1359 he was M. P. for this county; and, in 1360, the king issued a writ to Henry Strother, sheriff of the county, to elect two persons of the county, who had received the order of knighthood, by girding them with swords, of the most discreet, trusty, and able knights, for business; but he returned, on the back of the writ, that there were no knights of that description in the county, except Walter de Tindale, who was then weak in health and unfit for business; upon which the county proceeded to elect Richard Horsley and Robert Wendult to serve in parliament, though they had not been invested with the order of knighthood.—(Hutch. ii. 445, from Prynne's Br. Parl. Red. p. 167.) He was a witness to a deed "done a Grand-heton 1359" (Lansd. MS. 326, fol. 141, a.); and, as sheriff of Northumberland, to another, dated at Plessis, 11 April, 1367.—(Cart. Rid. 50.) On Oct. 16 of which year he also occurs again as sheriff, with the additional offices of a warden of the marches and arrayer of the forces within his sheriffalty.—(Rot. Scot. i. 935.) The inquest after his death is dated on Monday before the Feast of finding the Holy Cross, 1372.—(Surtees's Durham, ii. 266.)

*Gen. VI.*—SIR ROBERT HORSLEY, knight, is mentioned 12 Ric. II. He died in 1393, holding half of Crawcrook in soccage by charter and 10s., and Bradley and le Beye by 1d. These possessions were in the county of Durham; besides which, he died seized of the manors of Caldon and Aldenscheles, in Redesdale, half the ville of Thernham, and one quarter of Toggesdon.—(III. ii. 257.)

JOAN, wife of Robert Horsley, and sister of Alan Strother, occurs in a record respecting the Strother family in 4 Ric. II.—(Harl. MS. 294, No. 1940.)

*Gen. VII.*—ROBERT HORSLEY, aged 12 in 1393. On Aug. 11, 1404, he gave a receipt, dated at Swinburne, for £37 6s. 8d. to Mary, widow of sir William Swinburne, in part payment of a larger sum due from her to him.—(Evid. 2.) This Mary re-married to John del' Strother, who was probably a relation of this Robert Horsley's mother. His connection with the Capheaton family is further shown by his witnessing a deed there in 1415.—(See II. i. 216, 7, c.)

ELIZABETH, daur. of sir William Swinburne, knight, and of Mary daur. and co-heir of sir Alan de Heton, which Mary re-married to John del' Strother.

*Gen. VIII.*—RICHARD HORSLEY had livery of a moiety of Crawcrook, 27 April, 1445.

*Gen. IX.*—RICHARD HORSLEY died 12 Henry VII. 1496-7.

*Gen. X.*—GILES HORSLEY fatuus et idiota, living 11 July, 33 Henry VIII. 1541.

ROGER HORSLEY, of Thernham.

*Gen. XI.*—ROGER HORSLEY the younger, gent. died 8 Aug. 36 Hen. VIII. 1544, holding 13 messuages, 200 acres of arable, 200 of pasture, and 20 of meadow, in Crawcrook. The Border Survey of 1542 says, he had by inheritance the stone-house at Linbridge, and the tower of Thirnham, which was then in good reparations; but the house at Linbridge had been burnt and casten down by the Scots, though the owner of it had gathered its stones into an adjoining place of more strength, with the intention of building a bastille house when his circumstances would allow.—(III. ii. 212.) He died, I suppose, s. p.

MARGERY HORSLEY, called by Vincent daughter and co-heir of Roger Horsley, of Thernham, aged 19 in 1544; married Cuthbert Carnaby, of Ayden, 3rd son, and by adoption heir of his father William Carnaby, of Halton, esq.; both of whom were living in 1550.—(III. ii. 247.) By this marriage the Carnabys of Halton and Ayden became proprietors of the tower and lands in Thernham, of which Cuth. Carnaby is returned as proprietor in 1568.—(Laws. 17.) For their descendants, see Surtees's Durham, ii. 286.



## PEDIGREE OF HORSLEY, OF SCRANWOOD AND LONG HORSLEY.

ARMS: gules three horses heads, erased, sable.—(*Dug.*) The Cresswell tables make the arms of Horsley of Horsley "vert, a horse passant, argent."

**No. 2.**—*Gen. I.*—SIR JOHN DE HORSLEY, of Horsley, was a knight banneret, and occurs in a document written about 1522 as John Horsley, and as dwelling in a place belonging to his father, over whose lands, to the value of 50 marks yearly, he had the whole rule; besides which, he himself had lands, out of which he could dispense £40 a year, and serve the king with 80 horsemen. He also bore the excellent character, for the times he lived in, of being "a true man to the king, a wise borderer, and well minded to justice."—(*II. i. 68.*) As John Horsley, gent. was found him a pensioner in the Middle Marches, at £13 8s. 4d. a year, in the time of Henry the Eighth.—(*Cot. MS. B. iii. fol. 203.*) In 1442, John Horsley, esq. is returned as proprietor, by inheritance, of the baronkin and tower of Scranwood.—(*III. ii. 211.*) He was at the battle of Musselburg in 1547, when he was made a knight banneret.—(*Hot. Chron. ii. 991.*) In 1552 he was a commissioner of inclosures in the East Marches (*Border Laws, 338*); at which time he was captain of Bamborough Castle,\* and he and sir John Forster had the appointment of the watch, in that year, from Warmouth to Doxford burn, and were setters and searchers of the watch from Warmouth to Woodside end.—(*Id. 213, 305, 307.*)

*Gen. II.*—THOMAS HORSLEY, of Brinkheugh. His arms were three horses heads. ISAB. HORSLEY. CUTHBERT HORSLEY, of Horsley, esq. was one of a party in trust for Lor-bottle, and other Ogle property, in 1542.—(*Lansd. MS. 326; Fenwick deeds, 37, 81.*) He was M. P. for Northumberland 7 Edward VI., and 1 Mary. and 1 and 2 Philip and Mary. Occurs in a list of gentlemen of the Middle Marches in 1550 (*III. ii. 247*); and as a commissioner of inclosures in the same district in 1552.—(*Border Laws.*) In 1568, he was possessed of Scranwood, half the ville and manor of Horsley, Brinkheugh, Thrisley-haugh, Fieldhead, Linthirst, Cawseyfield, Weldon, and lands in Thirnam.—(*Laws. MS. fol. 16.*)

*Gen. III.*—LANCELOT HORSLEY, of Brinkheugh, esquire, died in 1609, or thereabouts; administration to the goods of Lancelot Horsley, of Brinkheugh, 10 Nov. 1609, mentions Elizabeth, his widow, and his children, Thos. Catharine, Florentina, and Margaret, as under age.—(*Raine's Test. p. 167.*) ELIZABETH, dau. of John Widdrington, of Hauxley. The will of Thomas Widdrington, of Newcastle, dated 2 April, 1607, mentions my cousin Elizabeth Horsley, late wife of Lancelot Horsley, late of Brinkheugh.—(*Raine's Test. p. 446.*) "JOHN HORSLEY, of HORSLEY, died about 1605."—(*Dugdale.*) In Raine, we find inventory of the goods of John Horsley, of Scranwood, 15 Sept.; administration to his goods, 4 Oct. 1609: both documents mention George Horsley his son & heir.—(*Test. pp. 165, 440.*) Mark Horsley, of Scranwood, in his will 19 Jan. 1590, mentions, "my master John Horsley, esq." (*Raine's Test. 408*); and I suppose this to have been the John Horsley who was present at the border meeting, Oct. 1595, at which lord Francis Russell was slain.—(*Cot. MS. Calig. C. viii. fol. 236.*) ELEANOR, dau. of William Hilton, of Hilton Castle, co. Durham, esq.

*Gen. IV.*—1. SIR THOMAS HORSLEY, of Horsley, knt. aged 54, 25 Aug. 1666. General Monk was at Wooler, Jan. 1, 1660; at Whittingham the next day; and, in his way to Morpeth, on the 3d, "he was entertained with his whole train by an honest old knight, at his house, very kindly and nobly."—(*Kennel's Reg. p. 4.*) The same authority states, that "the night before we came to Morpeth we had good quarters, and were contented with what the house afforded. The gentleman was of the Romish religion, and informed us that Lambert's forces had quartered there, and told us plainly—he had rather they should have prevailed. We had learned so much of good manners as not to be angry with him in his own house, or for his private opinion."—(*Page 7.*) In 1662 he was assessed to county rate for "Longhorsley, Todburne, Thristlehaugh, and Scranewood," on a rental of £215 a year.—(*III. i. 333.*) He was high-sheriff of Northumberland about the year 1664, and had Robert Widdrington, of Hauxley, for his deputy, as appears by the will of Wm Widdrington, of Barnhill, gent. son of Robert Widdrington, of Hauxley. (*Raine's Test. 917.*) Will dated 1685. ELEANOR, dau. of Wm Calverley, of Calverley, in 1622. 2. ROBERT HORSLEY, = ANNE H. GEORGE HORSLEY, = CATHARINE, dau. of Wm lord Widdrington, who was bro. lord Morn- of Wm lord Widdrington, and slain ington? about 1615, and without issue. Chillingham. 1. CATHARINE, wife of ... Fulwood. 2. MARGARET died unmarried. 3. FLORENTINA.

*Gen. V.*—WILLIAM HORSLEY married Rebecca, dau. of Robt. Salvin, of Durham, and died in his father's life time, without issue. ROBERT LISLE, of FELTON, = DOROTHY HORSLEY. EDWARD WIDDRINGTON, son of MARY mar. who died without issue; Edward Widdrington, who was bro. lord Morn- of Wm lord Widdrington, and slain ington? dated 1657. in the battle of Boyne, July 1, 1690.

*Gen. VI.*—EDWARD WIDDRINGTON, aged 8, 1666; died 1705. ELIZABETH, dau. of Caryl, third lord viscount Molyneux, and sister of Anne, wife of William Widdrington, esq. of Cheeseburn Grange, in this county. 1. MARY. 2. DOROTHY. 3. ELEANOR.

*Gen. VII.*—EDWARD HORSLEY WIDDRINGTON, of Felton, esq. Will proved 1763. ELIZABETH, dau. of ... Weld, of Lulworth Castle, in Dorsetshire, esq. 1. TERESA, wife of sir Wm Wheeler, of Leamington Hashtag, in Warwickshire. 2. BRIDGET.

*Gen. VIII.*—THOMAS RIDDELL, of Swinburne Castle, brother of Ralph Riddell, of Cheeseburn, = ELIZABETH WIDDRINGTON, Grange, 2nd son, and heir by will of his uncle Ralph Widdrington, his mother's brother. This only dau. died in 1798. Thomas Riddell and his father engaged in the chivalrous rebellion of 1715. The father escaped from Lancaster Castle, and died at Swinburne Castle in 174-. Thomas, the son, was taken to London; and, June 14, 1716, with others, was arraigned for treason, and pleaded guilty; but was reprieved. His good behaviour in prison is spoken of with approbation in the "Secret History of the Rebellion," a work not guilty of over-kindness to the friends of the house of Stuart. This Thomas sold Fenham colliery to the Ord family, who had purchased the fee simple of the ground of that estate of his great-grandfather in 1695. He died in 1777.

\* EDWARD HORSLEY died 10 Sept. 8 Henry VIII. possessed of Newton (*Nova villa*), near Bamborough, and leaving an only daughter, Elizabeth, who, in an inquest taken at Morpeth, Jan. 8, 3 Edward VI. is returned as heir to her brother Odonel, 21 years old, and wife of Wm Manners.—(*Cole's Escheats; Harl. MS. 760, p. 17; Cot. MS. Claud. C. viii.*)



Issue of Thomas Riddell and Elizabeth Widdrington.

Gen. IX.—1. THOMAS RIDDELL, married 19 April, 1790, MARGARET, daur. of Wm Salvin, of Croxdale, in coun. Durham, by whom he had issue one son <i>Thomas</i> , who died young. He died at Felton Park, Nov. 25, 1798.	2. EDW. HORSLEY WIDDRINGTON RIDDELL, married July 5, 1792, ISABELLA, daur. of Wm Salvin, of Croxdale; he died s. p. at Stella Hall, in co. Durham, Jan. 26, 1793, aged 27; after which, his widow married 2dly, May 9, 1813, Ralph Riddell, of Cheeseburn Grange, esq.	1. MARY, living, and unmarried in 1828. 2. DOROTHY died unmarried. 3. ELIZABETH, wife of John Clifton, esq. of Lytham, in coun. Lancaster. 4. ANNE married Nov. 25, 1792, sir Walter Blount, bart. of Sodington, Worcestershire, and Mawley Hall, Shropshire.
3. RALPH RIDDELL, of Felton, esq.; married 23 July, 1801; succeeded to Felton and Horsley on the death of his brother Edward, and to Swinburne Castle on the death of his brother Thomas.	ELIZABETH, daur. of Joseph Blount, 2nd son of Michael Blount, of Maple Durham, coun. Oxford.	
Gen. X.—1. THOMAS RIDDELL, esq. of Swinburne Castle, married Oct. 15, 1827.	MARY, daur. of Wm Throckmorton, of Coughton, 4th son of Geo. son of sir Robert Throckmorton, baronet, of Coughton Court, Warwickshire.	2. EDW. WIDDRINGTON RIDDELL. 3. WILLIAM RIDDELL. 4. HENRY RIDDELL. 5. CHARLES RIDDELL.
		1. ELIZA. 2. JULIANA FRANCES died at Felton, Dec. 4, 1811, aged 4 y. 3. LOUISA; & 4. CHRISTINA, both of whom died young.

Gen. XI.—THOMAS WILLIAM CHARLES RIDDELL, born 14 Oct. 1828.

3. THE FREEHOLDERS' QUARTER contains about 854 acres, which, in 1809, were rated for the county courts and gaol in Newcastle, on a rental of £701 10s. a year. In 1821, it contained 109 people. Besides several freeholds in the village of Long Horsley, it comprizes within its circuit the hamlets or farm-steads of Black-pool, Muckley, and West-moor.<sup>b</sup> The origin of this district, as a distinct township, may possibly at some time be traced to the conveyances made by Roger de Merlay the Third to the Gubeon and Plessy families, already noticed in the account of Riddell's quarter. The property in it has passed through different hands. The king's escheator, 28 Edw. III.

<sup>b</sup> BLACK-POOL was purchased by Mr Bigge of the family of Bolton, who had resided upon it for a considerable time. It has excellent ground upon it, and stands on the southern verge of the millstone grit, which here throws out copious springs of fine water, perhaps by the effect of a dyke. "Laird Bolton" and his brother cut a figure at a goose feast in Whittle's Poems. MUCKLEY consists of about 226 acres, and belongs to Messrs Thompson, of Morpeth. HORSLEY WEST-MOOR is the property of the family of Bell, one of whom voted for a freehold in this parish, at the contested election in 1748. There is still on the south side of this parish a large tract of uninclosed ground, called *Horsley Moor*, the highest part of which that is passed over by the Wooler road is, according to a survey by Mr Telford, level with Linden-hill, and 461 feet above the level of the quay of Berwick upon Tweed; the highest part of the road-way on Rimside Moor being 816, on Glanton Hill 518, on Weldon Bridge 149, on Morpeth Bridge 85, on Carter Fell 1416, on Helm-on-the-Hill 350, on Felton Bridge 93, on Shilbottle Moor (at the fourth mile stone) 473, and at Heiferlaw Tower 451 feet above Berwick quay. For this information I am indebted to C. W. Bigge, esq. who has also ascertained by barometrical observations, that his house at Linden is 330 feet, Roadley Castle 756, Coldrife 784, Sting Cross 950, and Elsdon 546 feet above the level of the sea. The ordnance survey by Colonel Mudge makes Cheviot 2658; Hedgehope 2347; Simonside 1407; Alnwick Moor 808; Black Heddon, near Belford, 646; Roughlaw, in this parish, 595; and Lumsdonlaw, in Redesdale, 725 feet above the level of the sea.

was commanded to take security from John Hatfield and Ellen his wife, a daughter and heir of sir Robert Bertram, chevalier, for the payment of reasonable relief for a moiety of a toft in North Horsley, holden under the baron of Greystock by homage and fealty.<sup>c</sup> Thomas Ogle had possessions here in 9 Edw. IV. ; and Thomas Ilderton and Thomas Grey in the 20th year of the same reign.<sup>d</sup> Sir John Widdrington also, 26 Henry VI. died seized of two husband lands in Horsley ; which property, in the inquest after the death of Roger Widdrington, 29 Henry VI. is called two messuages, one cottage, and two husband lands, in North Horsley.<sup>e</sup>

The *village* of Long Horsley is the capital, and partly situated in each of the three quarters of this place already described. It contains about 400 persons, and stands in its greatest length on the road from Netherwitton to Felton, but is crossed from north to south by the Wooler road. The tower, vicarage-house, and certain farm premises and cottages, partly belonging to Mr Bigge, form its west end and its best part. Its east end is very meanly built, many of its cottages having chimney tops of wicker-work. At the entrance from the south are two good springs within a few yards of each other ; the one of hard, the other of fresh water. The *school-house* stands in the midst of the village, and pays an antient yearly rent to Mr Bigge. It is supported by voluntary subscriptions and quarter pence, and conducted upon Dr Bell's plan. Mrs Ogle's donation of £100 "for teaching of poor children and the poor of the parish," already noticed at p. 94, was vested in the hands of Job Bulman in 1786, but the interest of it had not been paid for four years prior to that time.

The *township* of TODDBURN<sup>f</sup> has its name from the rivulet which divides its grounds from those of the township of Wingates. It was a parcel of the

<sup>c</sup> III. ii. 330.

<sup>d</sup> Id. 278, 279.

<sup>e</sup> Id. 275.

<sup>f</sup> The Todburn is formed of the Wray and Wingates burns, and after taking in the Linden, falls into the Coquet a little above Weldon Bridge. Its banks are generally steep and narrow, but beautifully wooded, especially on the left. About Thistley-haugh, where this stream has thrown its banks into delightful forms, grievous havoc has of late years been done to its fine natural woods by the axe and cattle. It derives its name from the dingle through which it runs ; having in antient times, as at present, been the resort of foxes, which in this county were formerly called *Todds*. A stratum of limestone, which has been extensively worked, crops out among the sloping lands of this township in the direction from Todburn to the east of Horsley-bricks, and to the west through the north side of Wingates.



manor of Horsley, and as such is constantly enumerated among the possessions of the Merlays and the descendants of their co-heir, Mary de Merlay, till their part of its lands was sold with the Linden quarter of this parish to Mr Bigge. Part of its lands were included in the grant from Roger de Merlay the Third to Adam of Plessy. In the time of Henry the Sixth, the Thorntons of Netherwitton, probably as assigns of the heirs of Isabella de Merlay, had a grant of free warren on their lands here, of which lands they are noticed as proprietors in 1483 and 1568.<sup>g</sup> John lord Lumley, from his connection with the Thornton family, also occurs as owner of lands in Todburn in 1609.<sup>h</sup> In 1663, sir Thos. Horsley, Geo. Collingwood, and John Thornton, esq. held this place in shares nearly equal.<sup>i</sup> The farm called Todburn Moor belongs to Mr de Lisle and Mr Riddell : the rest of the township to Mr Bigge.

The *township* of WINGATES,<sup>j</sup> besides the land of its own ville, which are

<sup>g</sup> III. ii. 247, 396 ; Laws. MS. fol. 16. <sup>h</sup> Mick. MS. No. 33 ; K. 627.

<sup>i</sup> III. i. 284.

<sup>j</sup> In church matters the whole townships of Wingates and Todburn are called *the Wingate quarter*. In antient documents the name of this place is written *Wyndegates*, *Windegatis*, and *Windegaton*, probably from the *windy* situation in which its *gate* or street is placed ; for the village consists of two farm-houses and two rows of low thatched cottages running east and west in a very exposed situation, and having between them a *town gate*, which is the common street, and a place of very primitive appearance ; for, besides its being narrow, its road-way is a hollow pavement of rock, with large patches of wormwood, and a disorderly line of logs of wood, pig-sties, and ash-middens on each side between it and the cottages. The farm-houses, called *Chirm-hall* and *Wingates Moor*, were built by the late Mr Trevelyan, for the purpose of putting the moor lands attached to them as farms, into a state of improvement. The *Chirm colliery* is in a seam of about 23 inches, and has its name from a brook called the Chirm Linn, which falls into Maggleburn, from which there is a drift to take the water from the colliery. Formerly the workings were on the ground near Chirm-hall, and these still afford the chalybeate waters of *Wingates Spa*, “ The History and Obvious Properties ” of which were detailed in a duodecimo pamphlet of 84 pages, published in 1792, by Samuel Davidson, a surgeon at Rothbury, who found it to contain in every pint of water, 30 grains of solid matter, namely, “ 6 grains of a true *sal martis* ” (oxide of iron), “ 15 grains of alum, and 9 grains of an ochery matter, &c.” The spring pours from the pipe a stream sufficient to fill the bath in two hours, which, in length, is ten feet, in breadth six feet, and near five feet in depth. The cures performed by these inky-tasting waters are much talked of ; and Mr Davidson gives several cases in which they were successfully applied to scrofula, scurvy, herpes, and other complaints. Thirty or forty years since they were in considerable repute, being resorted to by persons from Scotland, and other distant places ; but their day of celebrity is gone by, and the feeble and the afflicted are now seldom seen in the lonely dingle in which the bath is situated.

divided into two farms, includes in it the antient hamlet of Garretlee, and the three farms called the Chirm, Wingates-moor, and the Holme. The history of this place is the same as that of Netherwitton; for after passing through the families of Gospatrick, Merlay, Sommerville, and Ap Griffith, it was purchased by the Thorntons, whose co-heirs carried it in the last generation to the families of Trevelyan and Witham, who continue joint proprietors of it. “Wyndgates and Gererdley,” in 1381, contributed two shillings towards the expences of the knights of the shire attending parliament in that year<sup>k</sup>

WITTON SHIELD is a township which, in 1821, contained only 21 inhabitants. Its lands are divided from those of Stanton by a brook, which has woody banks, and runs into the Wansbeck. This is the place called “Sceles,” in the clause of Roger de Merlay the Third’s deed of the latter end of the reign of Henry the Third, which secured to it and Witton common of pasture in the grounds of Stanton, north of the Font, and as far as the village of Stanton, in lieu of a similar privilege which the same grant conferred on Walter de Corbet and his men of Stanton, of common of pasture within the fence of the field of Witton, as far as the stone bridge, on the north side of the Font. This, I apprehend, is also “the place,” called “Stantonsheles,” of which sir Robert de Ogle, lord of Ogle, died siezed in 1410;<sup>l</sup> and the “Stantonsheles, near Witton-on-the-Water,” which Christiana Grey, widow of John de Prestwick, held for the term of her life; but of which John de Prestwick, of Horsley, son of the above John de Prestwick, released all right and claim for ever, by deed, dated upon the spot, May 3, 1414;<sup>m</sup> since which time it continued to be a possession of the Thorntons of Netherwitton, till it fell into the hands of Trevelyan and Witham, by the marriage of their co-heiresses. A description of the old mansion-house of the Thorntons, at Witton Shield, has already been given in part ii. vol. i. p. 321. The farm-houses called Doe-hill and High Trewhitely are in this township.

STANTON township contains about 1600 acres, all of which belong to Geo. Baker, esq. of Elemore, in the county of Durham. The lands belonging to

Perhaps its inconvenient distance of a mile from Wingates, and the bad accommodations for strangers there; are the chief causes of its desertion.

<sup>k</sup> Wallis, ii. apx. 5.

<sup>l</sup> III. ii. 266. <sup>m</sup> Horsley Miscel. No. 14.



the village are divided into two farms ; besides which, the township includes the farms called Abshields, Berry-hill, Harelaw, Roughlaw, Stanton-fence, Stanton-mill, Trewhitley, and Whinny-hill,—the lands of the Coal-houses being now included in one of the Stanton farms. After the division of the Merlay property between their two co-heiresses, this place continued to be holden of the earls of Dunbar by the lords of Netherwitton, and under them by a succession of mesne lords, who exercised the privilege of holding courts leet and baron upon it, and reckoned the estates of Langshaws and Learchild as members of their manor.<sup>a</sup> But when the earl of March, in 1337, took the side of his own country against Edward the Third, his barony of Beanley was seized and given to sir Henry de Percy, on which occasion the crown issued a mandate to Philip de Somerville to do homage to sir Henry for all the lands he held in “ Witton-underwode, Horsley, Stanton, and Wyndegates,” as he and his ancestors had formerly done to the Gospatric family ;<sup>o</sup> the descendants of whom, however, under the names of Corbet, Mitford, and Fenwick, continued in possession of the fee simple of this estate, and of its manorial courts, till the late Mr Fenwick, of Bywell, sold it to its present proprietor. It has already been shown that the chief lord of this estate claimed the privilege of disposing of its heirs in marriage ; and De Merlay's grant of common of pasture, and other privileges, to Walter de Corbet and Joan his wife, and to her heirs, without any preference to the heirs of her husband, seems to show that she was heiress of the estate, and that the Corbet family obtained it by marrying her. The details of its history are worked into the pedigree of its lords ; many of whom were men of distinction ; and Stanton, in their time, a place of hospitality and consideration. But after the Fenwick family increased their estate by two successive intermarriages with their cousins, who were heiresses of the houses of Brinkburn and Bywell, their residence here seems to have been infrequent. Veitch, the covenanter, so frequently noticed before in this work, in May, 1677, removed from Harnham Hall to Stanton Hall, “ where,” he tells us, “ he found his lot fallen in none of the best places.”<sup>p</sup> Three of his daughters, Sarah, Agnes, and Janet, the last of

<sup>a</sup> Wallis, ii. 493 ; III. i. 42, 213, 214, 223.

<sup>o</sup> Rot. Scot. i. 485.

<sup>p</sup> He describes the country as abounding with papists, and the parish church as filled with a violent persecutor, one Mr Thomas Bell, whose history has been already narrated. On the second

whom was his tenth child, were born at Stanton Hall; and “old Mr Fenwick and his lady” were witnesses to the baptism of his two first. “Madam Ramsay, of Stanton,” 20 July, 1721, executed a lease of one-third part of the manor of Earle to Frances Selby. She was a daughter of Robert Ellison, esq. of Hebburn; second wife of William Fenwick, of this place; and afterwards wife of Alderman Ramsay, of Newcastle. The last of the line of the Corbets and Fenwicks, of Stanton, who resided here, was Mrs Wilkinson, mother of Mrs Bigge, of Linden. Modern alterations have so defaced the tower which John Corbet occupied in the time of Henry the Sixth, that few traces of it are now observable; and the sashed and stone mullioned windows put into it at different periods by the Fenwicks, are patched up with boards, or bundles of clouts and straw, or are open to the owls and daws. It is not, however, entirely tenantless. A person, who earns a livelihood out of its sunny and well-walled gardens, lives in a part of it; a little shop is kept in another; a third portion of it is converted into a poor-house; and the rest of

Sabbath in August, 1677, Mr Veitch, having a meeting in his own house, sir Thomas Horsley, of Long Horsley, and William Ogle, of Causeway Park, two justices of the peace, with a party, beset the house both at the front and postern-gates, and began to break open the doors, “but in the mean time the minister got into a hole within the lining of a great window, which had been made on purpose, for the whole room was lined about with wainscoat,” though this retreat was not effected without great hazard of “spoiling” his wife by the shutting of a door, “she being great with child.” One of the party, a Scotch gardener, saw the minister going into his hiding place, but quieted his wife’s alarms by whispering “Fear not.” The house was searched to the garrets, but without success. Mr Bell and some of his neighbours, however, “represented to Lauderdale, returning from Scotland to the court, the dangerous condition of these northern counties, and that because of many vagrant Scotch preachers, by whose means the infection begun, did spread, and was likely to pass Tyne bridge, and approach the very noble parts of the nation, if not timeously prevented.” Whereupon several troops of horse and dragoons were sent down with orders to act by counsel and command of Colonel Strother. On January 19, 1679, Major Oglethorpe, who had command of the dragoons, having information that Mr Veitch had arrived at home the night before under the guidance of one Cleugh, a sheriff’s bailiff, beset the house about five o’clock in the morning, and after breaking in the windows, “apprehended the minister, and carried him to Morpeth jail, where he remained prisoner 12 days.” All the proceedings in this arrest, and the circumstances attending his removal for trial at Edinburgh, are minutely related by Mr Veitch, and contain certain curious notices of Northumberland families, and the account of the tragical end of Mr Bell, as related above at p. 91. In the spring of 1680, he had the shaking ague; and, in January, 1682, was in London.—(*Id.* p. 262, 264.)



its rooms are either unoccupied, or only occasionally used as granaries. Some of the rooms are wainscoated with high pannels and broad stiles, painted in imitation of marble; and others hung with tattered tapestry. Many of the offices and pent-houses about it have been removed. Tradition points out the site of its *chapel* 100 yards to the south-east, in a grove of sycamores, behind the gardens. The site of the house itself, on rising ground, on the north side of the Font, is good; and the prospect from it, over the beautiful valley of Witton-by-the-waters, and the woods of Langshaws and Nunriding, exceedingly pleasing. Above it, to the north, on each side of the road to Long Horsley, stood the old village of Stanton, now dwindled into two farm houses, and a few cottages; but grass-grown remains of numerous buildings on each side of the way through it, show that when its former lords resided upon it, it maintained a considerably greater population than it does at present. The call roll of its court, in 1679, contains a list of 45 "tenants within the manor;" the free tenants in which are noticed in the note below.<sup>a</sup> On the Limekilnflat, about a quarter of a mile north of the village, a *stone cross* still stands in a field on the east side of the way, which the tradition of the neighbourhood says, was set up in memory of a gentleman of the name of Clavering being slain on the spot, in an encounter with a party of Scots. The monks of Brinkburn had a grant of a messuage in Stanton, from Richard Bertram, their founder.<sup>r</sup>

<sup>a</sup> "The freeholders, that answered to the court leet and court baron" of that year, were "Robert Fenwick of Langshaws, The heir of Robert Clavering of Learchild, George Beadnell of Lemington, gentleman, Mark Wealand of Longwitton, yeoman, Thomas Hedley of Ewesley alias Toftslaw, and Cuthbert Smith of Longwitton."—(*Cambo papers*.) In 18 Car. II. the same free tenants, with the exception of Thomas Hedley and Cuthbert Smith, appear upon the Call-roll, besides 16 tenants in Stanton, 3 in Sheels, 7 in Berryhill, 4 in Limekilnfield, 12 in Coal-houses, 5 in Abshields, and ... in Trewitley; in which year, Henry Henderson, for keeping a junket, and taking the smelts at spring time of the year, was presented, and amerced 16s. 4d.; and "Henry Hamling for killing of salmon at kepper time" was fined 6s. 8d.—(*Stanton Court Rolls*.) These entries show that salmon frequented the Font at that time. The same rolls also contain curious entries for "night lares" in the lord's meadow and corn, by his tenants' cattle; some for troubling the court; some for "fray and blood;" one for overstint in Limekilnflat; and Edward Dixon, in 1625, was amerced 3s. 4d. for saying, in the open court, that "Isaac Batchelor was a forsworn fellow."

<sup>r</sup> Brinkb. Cart. fol. 49, No. 123.



# 112 LONG HORSLEY PARISH.—PEDIGREE OF THE CORBETS, OF STANTON.

## PEDIGREE OF THE CORBETS, OF STANTON.

ARMS.—Camden says, that the surname *Corbet* means a raven; and the seal appended to the deed of John de Corbet, dated 24 June, 1390, and printed below in the *Horsley Miscellanea*, No. 11, has on a shield, 3 ravens, 2 and 1. Some of the same name bore on a field or, one raven sable.—(*Sir D. Smith's MSS.*) But parts of the family of Corbet, who settled in Northumberland, on account of their being by the male line descended from the Cospatricks, earls of Dunbar, sealed with the bearing of their paternal coat, which was a lion rampant, and is displayed on the housing of the horse, and on the shield of the knight, on the drawing of the seal appended to the copy of the deed No. 4, and on the original of No. 6 of the evidences to this genealogy.

I.—PATRICK, FIFTH EARL OF DUNBAR, and also 5th in descent from Cospatrick, official earl of Northumberland, and son of Maudred, by Agitha, daughter and heiress of Uctred, prince of Northumberland, of William I. king by Elgiva, dau. of Ethelred, king of England. This Patrick became a monk of Melrose, and died in 1200.—(*Doug. Peerage of Scotland.*) ADA, natural dau. of Scotland.

II.—PATRICK, SIXTH EARL OF DUNBAR, married Euphemia, dau. of Walter, high steward of Scotland, and died at Damietta, in Egypt, in 1248. WILLIAM, son of Patrick earl of Dunbar, with the consent of Nicholas Corbet, his son & heir, granted to Walter his son, for his homage and service, all his lands in Colwell.—(*Horsley Misc. No. 3.*) CHRISTIANA DE CORBET, dau. & heiress of Walter de Corbet, of Makerston. ADA married, 1stly, to PATRICIUS DE ... Curtenay, by whom she had no issue; 2dly, to William, son of Patrick, second son of Cospatrick, the third earl, progenitor of the earls of Home.

III.—PATRICK, SEVENTH EARL OF DUNBAR, was a witness to his uncle William's grant of lands in Colwell to his son Walter.—(*Hors. Misc. No. 3.*) I. SIR NICHOLAS—MARGERY, Ralph Fitz-Corbet, knt. son one of the William, and heir of William, consented co-heirs of Greystock. to a deed of his fath. respecting Hugh de Bolbeck. Kirknewton; &

granted to his brother sir Walter Corbet, and his heirs, all his lordship of Langton, in Glendale.—(*Hors. Misc. No. 4.*) and to Simon de Hoithal and his wife, he confirmed a grant, which his father William, son of the earl, had made to them of the hospital in Newton, in Glendale, with half a carucate of land belonging to it.—(*Id. No. 5.*) He also, by a deed without date, gave lands in Langton, in Glendale, to Robert de Lisle, in free marriage with his sister Ada.—(*Id. No. 6.*) In 5 Edw. I. 1276, on his being summoned to meet the king at Worcester, on the day of John the Baptist, in that year, Hugh de Haddeslege, Roger de Musegrave, and Robert de Rocheley, offered their services in his stead for his quarter of the Bolbeck barony.—(*Cot. MS. Claud. ii. 2, fol. 37; Rym. Fed. ii. 73; Palgrave, &c.*) He died without issue.

2. SIR WALTER DE CORBET, kt. broth. of Nicholas, released to William de Strother and Joan his wife, in 1316, all the right he had in the villages of Langton and Newton.—(*Hors. Misc. No. 7.*) He also gave to John, the son of John de Hawelton, an annuity of one mark out of his part of the mill of Colwell.—(*Id. No. 8.*) He and his wife Joan had from Roger de Merlay the Third, a grant to themselves, their heirs, and their men of Stanton, of common of pasture, with the men of Witton, Wingates, and Horsley, for all their working beasts & cattle in all the grantors uninclosed ground on the north side of the Font; saving to the lord the privilege granted to him by the statute of Merton. \* De Merlay also, by the same grant, gave to them and their men of Stanton, common of pasture within the fence in the field of Witton, as far as the stone bridge, on the north side of the Font, on condition that he and his men of Witton and of Shiels had the like privilege in the field of Stanton, on the north side of the Font, as far as the ville of Stanton; and he further conceded to them reasonable estovers in his woods north of the Font, for building, burning, and fencing, as well as pannage for their swine, and the liberty of gathering nuts wherever they and the people of Witton and Horsley, by right, had been accustomed to gather them.—(*Hors. Misc. No. 9.*) His name occurs in a list of persons, in the time of Edward the First, who ought to be knights, but were not.—(*Cot. MS. Claud. C. ii. fol. 31.*) He gave common of pasture to the monks of Hexham for 32 oxen, 10 cows, and 240 sheep, in Colwell.—(*III. i. 163.*)

IV.—I. ROGER CORBET, son and heir of Walter Corbet, paid a fine to the crown in 34 Edw. III. for having certain forfeited lands and tenements in Leverchild, Alberwick, and other places in Northumberland, restored to him.—(*III. i. 327, 375.*) This condonation probably became requisite on account of Roger Corbet having fought under the rebel standard of Gilbert de Middleton in 1317. 2. THOMAS CORBET died before 27 Edw. III. 1353.

V.—JOHN CORBET was under age at the time of his father's death, as appears by an indenture amongst the Stanton papers, by which Philip de Somerville, lord of Witton Underwood, granted to Roger of Horsley the manor of Stanton, which had come into his hands on account of the non-age of John, the son of Thomas Corbet, to hold to the said Roger, his assigns and executors, from Candlemas, 27 Edw. III. to the end of nine years, when the said John would be of full age.—(*Hors. Misc. No. 10.*) This John, by deed, dated at Stanton, June 24, 1390, entailed a third part of the manor, demesne lands, mill, and ville of Stanton, upon his son Roger and Isabella his wife, and their issue, with remainder to himself and right heirs.—(*Id. No. 11.*) He was living, and proprietor of the tower of Stanton in the early part of the reign of Hen. VI.—(*III. i. 28.*)

VI.—ROGER CORBET was probably married about the year 1390 (*Hors. Misc. No. 11*); but dead before June 24, 1401.—(*Id. No. 12.*) ISABELLA.

VII.—ROBERT CORBET, whose marriage was granted to his grandfather John, by sir Thomas Griffith, lord of Witton, by indenture, dated at Wichnor, 24 June, 1401.—(*Horsley Miscellanea*, No. 12.)

VIII.—GERARD MITFORD. An indenture among the deeds at MARGERY CORBET, upon the history of whose descendants a cloud of darkness still rests, till the marriage of her heiress of her own name to Ralph Fenwick, of the house of Fenwick of Wallington, who was sheriff of Northumb. in 1515; and through whom the line of this ancient family of Corbet (excepting in the chasm during the residence of the Mitfords here) can be clearly traced upwards to Walthoof, earl of Northumb. whose son Uctred married Elgiva, dau. of Ethelred, the 2nd king of England; and downwards, as may be seen in the following pedigree, into families of distinction still existing.

\* Chapter 4 of this statute empowers the lord to grant pasture on his wastes, where his tenants already enfeoffed in such privileges have sufficient, and to spare.



## PEDIGREE OF FENWICK, OF STANTON.

I.—MARY DEL' STROTHER, heiress of Wallington.—(See above, p. 75.)—WILLIAM FENWICK.—ELIZABETH WIDDINGTON.

II.—1. ROGER FENWICK, high-sheriff of Northumberland in 1503, and esquire of the body of Henry the Eighth. 2. &amp; 3. He had two brothers, RALPH, ancestor of the Fenwicks of Nunykirk, and GERARD, progenitor of the Fenwicks of Harbottle, Brinkburne, East Heddon, &amp;c. AGNES, sister to sir Ralph Harbottle.

III.—1. SIR RALPH FENWICK, knt. of Stanton; high-sheriff of Northumb. in 1514; and, in 1524, keeper of Tindal, which office he threatened to resign, unless the profits of certain lands in Plenneller, which the king had given to sir Nicholas Ridley, were restored to it.—(Hors. Misc. No. 15.) He died before 1535, in which year his widow entailed Stanton on her son John, and Langshaws on her son Anthony. 2. ROGER FENWICK, esq. of Greenieighton, where he occupied lands which had belonged to the abbey of John.—(Hors. Misc. No. 16.) Newminster.—(II. i. 291.)

IV.—1. JOHN FENWICK, esq. on whom and his issue Stanton was entailed, as related above p. 75, &amp; in Horsley Miscellanea, No. 16. John Fenwick, of Esthedwin, and Anthony Fenwick, of Stanton, 12 Aug. 28 Henry VIII. 1536, were bound to their mother Marjory in £200, to suffer her peaceably to enjoy "the hool manor of Stanton, with the lands there, and in Abscheles, Limekilnfield, East Langshaws, and West Langshaws, for the term of her life."—(Stanton papers.) 2. ANTHONY FENWICK, ancestor of the Fenwicks of Langshaws.—(See above, p. 75; and of Chillingham. Horsley Miscellanea, No. 16.) 3. GUISCARD FENWICK died in 1610. 4. WILGFRID FENWICK married ... MUSGRAVE. Her mother, Marjory Fenwick, 20 Aug. 27 Hen. VIII. settled all her lands, &amp;c. in Cresswell, Newbiggin, and Newcastle, upon this "Wilgefrid," for the term of her life, with rem. to Cuthbert Musgrave, son and heir of Thos. Musgrave, marshal of Berwick, and his heirs male.—(Horsley Misc. No. 16.)

V.—AGNES COLLINGWOOD, a concubine. RALPH FENWICK, esq. of Stanton, was a commissioner for enclosing the Middle Marches in 1552.—(Leg. March. 331.) In consideration of a convention between him and sir John Ogle, and Roger Thornton, of Witton, he granted to Alex. Heron, of Meldon, Clement Ogle, Jerrard Heron, of Riplington, Anthony Fenwick, of Longshaws, Lancelot Ogle, of Ogle, and Laurence Thornton, of Shields, his manor of Stanton, and all his hereditaments, in Limekilnfield, Abshields, Longwitton, Broddeane, Farnelawe, East and West Harterton, Feslbe, Denam, North Middleton, Cowpan, Hessenden, Horsley, Trewhit Shields, and Huntlaw, in Northumberland, and Crawcrook, in Durham, by deed, dated 10 May, 1557.—(Stanton papers.) BARBARA, dau. of John Ogle, of Ogle Castle, to whom her husband, by deed, dated 10 March, 1557, granted all his lands, tenements, &amp;c. in Abshields, for the term of her life; &amp; made Jarrard Heron, of Riplington, &amp; Laurence Thornton, of Shields, his attornies, to give possession.—(Stanton papers.)

VI.—WILLIAM FENWICK. "To all trewe christen peope—Rauffe Fenwick of Stantonne. Knowe ye that I have geven unto Willm Fenwick my base begotton sonne and Agnes Collenwode his mother a sartayne annuities of xxxs. of and in 2 tent's on the este side of the towne of Stanton." Dated 10 March, 3 &amp; 4 Philip and Mary. 1. MARGARET, dau. of Wm Mills, of Grey's Inn, London, and of Croyden, in Surrey, esq. to whom Richard Fenwick, of Stanton, 28 May, 22 Eliz. 1580, gave a bond for £1500.—(Stanton papers.) RICHARD FENWICK, of Stanton, in—2. DOROTHY, dau. of 1568, according to the queen's feodary's account for that year, was Witton. seized of the manor and ville of Stanton, Abshields, Limekilnfield, a moiety of the ville of Longwitton, and lands in Farnelaw, Trewhittey Shields, Eshenden, and Cowpen.—(La. s. MS. fol. 17.) He was taken prisoner at the battle of the Redeswire, 5th July, 1575, and, with divers others, carried to Dalkeith, where they were detained for a short time, but all sent back, except Forster the lord warden, and his son-in-law sir Francis Russell, who was afterwards slain by the Scots, at a meeting at Heppeth-head gate, and, according to Collins, buried at Alnwick.—(Horsley Misc. No. 17.) In May, 1587, he had a grant from William Fenwick, of Wallington, esq. for £20, of "a messuage, tenement, and farmhold in Longwitton, in the tenor of Thos. Barber." Wygiot Fenwick &amp; Wm Fenwick, of Stanton, gentlemen, being the grantor's attornies to give possession.—(Stanton papers.) He probably had a brother, who had a son Richard; for Raine's Testaments contains the following note:—"22 Feb. Administration to the goods of Ralph Fenwick, of Whelpington, to Ralph Fenwick, of Stanton, his uncle."

—(Page 119.)

VII.—WILLIAM FENWICK, of Stanton, esq. born 22 Sept. 1581. In 22 Eliz. 1638, is described as son of Richard, and holding the manor of Stanton in capite of the king by knight's service. The house of commons, 20 June, 1645, appointed him a commissioner of taxes for Northumberland. He died June 12, 1647. ELIZABETH, dau. of sir Cotton Gargrave, of Nostal, Yorkshire. Richard Fenwick &amp; Margaret his wife, by indenture, dated 8 Aug. 3 Jac. I. 1605, covenanted to acknowledge a fine to his son William Fenwick, and his heirs, of the manor of Longwitton, and lands there and in Hartburn, Bolam, Harnham, Fernylaw, and North Middleton, to the use of him "the said Wm Fenwick and Elizabeth his now wife, being one of the daughters of sir Cotton Gargrave, late of Nostal, in the county of York, knight, deceased, and to their heirs male, &amp;c."—(Stanton papers.)


VIII.—EDWARD FENWICK, of Stanton, esq. born 29 Oct. 1606; called son and heir apparent of William Fenwick, of Stanton, in deeds, dated 9 July, 1636, and 20 March, 1637, and to which he and his father were parties.—(Stanton papers.) He died Aug. 14, 1689. SARAH NEVILLE, her husband, &amp; her husband's father, were bound to her father Francis Neville, of Chete, 9 July, 1636.—(Stanton deeds.) She died at her daughter's house, at Little Bavington, 17 April, 1691. CECILIA. MARGARET.

IX.—1. ROGER FENWICK, born 1632; a col. in cavalry, and slain in 1658. DOROTHY, dau. of—2. WILLIAM FENWICK, of Stanton, ..... Culcheth, of born 24 May, 1633; died at Erdington, ob. s. p. Erdington, 24 May, 1675. IRDLINGTON is the name of a parish in Gilsland, in Cumberland; and, in 1372, belonged to sir Robert Fenwick, when he gave two parts of it to the monks of Newminster.—(Walls, ii. 306.) This William is described in a Stanton deed of 26 Car. II. 1674, as Wm Fenwick, of Irdlington, in Cumberland, which deed recites another of 21 Feb. 1659, between Edw. Fenwick, of Stanton, Sarah his wife, Wm and Peter (two of their sons), Francis Neville, of Chevitt, first part; Robert and Benjamin Ellison, of Newcastle, second part; sir William Fenwick, bart. and Christopher Nichols, third part, &amp;c. ELIZABETH, dau. of Robert Ellison, of Hebburn Hall, in coun. Durham, esq.; bap. 19 Feb. 1637; married March 1, 1660. She married 2dly, Wm Ramsay, of Newcastle, by whom she had 2 sons, George and William, mentioned in the entail of Brinkburne, by her eldest son's wife, as noticed below.

(For remainder of issue, turn over to)



1.   
Issue of Wm Fenwick and Elizabeth Ellison.

2.   
Continuation of issue of Edw. Fenwick and Sarah Neville.

3 & 4. PETER and JOHN, twins, died without issue.  
5. ROBERT FENWICK, born 6 June, 1646; married ANNE, daur. of ... Culcheth, of Erdington. He died at Morpeth, 23 June, 1693; and his widow died 3 Feb. 1732.  
6. JAMES FENWICK, of Coatyards, born in 1645, and in 1672 was married to Mary .....; living Aug. 20, 1696.\* This Jas. had a son, *Cuthbert*, who married Catharine, daughter of Laton Eden, vicar of Hartburn; marriage settlement dated 22 Nov. 1703. He mortgaged Coatyards, and died in 1748 =A  
7. 8. HENRY and EDWARD, both died s. p.  
9. THOMAS FENWICK, of Berwick, gent. whose will is dated 11 March, 1695, and mentions "my two messuages in Idle-lane, London; my brother James Fenwick, of Coatyards; my sister Frances, wife of John Shaftoe, of Bavington; my nephew Robert Fenwick, of Morpeth, gent.; my nephew Roger Fenwick, of Stanton."—(Raine's Test. 678.)  
1. ISABELL died s. p. 2. FRANCES, wife of John Shaftoe, of Little Bavington.

X.—1. ROGER FENWICK, of Stanton in 1694; dead before 2 Oct. 1701. ELIZABETH, only daur. of George Fenwick, of BRINKBURN, as widow of Roger Fenwick, of Stanton, by indenture, dated 2 Oct. 1701, settled Brinkburne, and other property, on Robert Ellison, of Hebburne, and Wm Ramsay, of Brinkburne, in trust, for her own use, for her life; and, after her death, to her sons John and Roger, and their heirs successively; and, failing them, to William Fenwick, of Hainaby, and his heirs male; remainder to George and William, sons of alderman Ramsay; remainder to her right heirs.—(U. 90.)  
2. ROBERT FENWICK married Frances, daur. of sir John Heron, by whom he had issue Elizabeth, who was living in 1761; & other dauers. who died without heirs male.  
1. 2. WILLIAM & CULCHETH, both died s. p. 3. EDWARD FENWICK married Eliz. Frenchfield, in London, in 1718.  
4. 5. CHARLES and ROBERT died s. p. 6. JOHN FENWICK =A  
7. 8. ROGER, and DOROTHY.

XI.—MARGARET, daur. and co-heir of Wm Fenwick, of BYWELL, bap. 4 Ap. 1702; bur. at Bywell 10 June, 1727. This match united the three houses of Stanton, Brinkburne, and Bywell.  
1. JOHN FENWICK, of Stanton and Bywell, born 24 Feb. and bap. at Longhorsley, 3 March, 1698; god-fathers, Mr Robert Ellison, of Hebburn, & Mr John Shaftoe, of Bavington; god-mother the hon'ble lady Mary Fenwick, lady to the late sir John Fenwick; \* married his first wife at Bywell, in the year 1719.  
ALICE, daur. of Thomas Errington, of Beaufront, esq. and aunt to the late John Errington, esq. commonly styled the "Chief of Beaufront." She was buried at Bywell 22 Nov. 1731.  
2. GEORGE FENWICK, born 22 April, and christened 27 of same month: god-fathers, sir Thomas Loraine, of Kirkharle, bart. and uncle Henry Collingwood, of Branxton; god-mother, "my mother Ramsay." He died 18 May, 1706, in a convulsion.\*  
3. ROGER FENWICK, born Nov. 1, 1700; christened on 14 of same month: god-fathers, Wm Loraine, of Kirkharle, and Wm Ogle, of Cawsey Park, esqrs.; god-mother, our aunt Wilkinson, of Brinkburn.\*  
4. RALPH son of Roger Fenwick, of Stanton, was buried at Hartburn, 20 May, 1700.  
1. ELIZABETH FENWICK, born 29 Dec. 1694; christened 7 Jan. 1695: "god-father, my brother Robt. Fenwick; god-mothers, my mother Ramsay & aunt Collingwood. The same day, king William died."\* She married Wm Fenwick, of Bywell, whose daughter and co-heir, Margaret, married John, the eldest brother of this Elizabeth.  
2. MARGARET FENWICK, born Aug. 14, 1696, and christened on the 20th of the same month: "god-father, my uncle James; god-mothers, my mother Ramsay, and my honoured cousin Madam Eliz. Forster. She died of the king-cough, at a year and a half old."\* Buried at Hartburn, Aug. 19, 1698.

XII.—1. WILLIAM FENWICK, of Bywell, esq. born 25 Jan. 1722; marr. at Bishop-Auckland; buried at Bywell, 30 Aug. 1782. MARGARET, youngest daur. of Wm Bacon, esq. of Staward, by ..... Forster, his wife, and grand-daughter of John Bacon. She died 17 March, 1769, aged 52, and was buried at Bywell.  
3. ROGER FENWICK bap. in 1726, and died young.  
4. MARG. FENWICK bap. at Bywell, 3 Ap. 1723; married William Swinburne, of Longwitton, esq.  
MARY FENWICK, baptized 20 Sep. 1731; living in 1762.  
RALPH SOULSEY, of Hallington, esq. which estate he obtained by his wife.

2. JOHN FENWICK, of Low Framlington, in this county, and Cleadon, in the county of Durham; bap. at Bywell, 4 August, 1724; married Dorothy, daur. of ... Lascelles.

XIII.—1. JOHN FENWICK, of Bywell, esq. born 22 Jan. 1748; died unmarried.  
2. WILLIAM FENWICK, of Bywell, esq. born 19 March, 1749; married 18 February 1792, Frances, da. of Francis Daniel, of Gloucester, esq.; died in Sep. 1802; after which time his widow re-married the Rev. Septimus Hodson, rector of Thrapston, in Northamptonshire, who sold Bywell to T. W. Beaumont, esq. M. P.  
ROBERT, son of John Fenwick, of Framlington, esq. bap. at Mitford Jan. 13, 1756, at which time his father resided at Nun-riding. He went to India.  
1. CHRISTOPHER SOULSEY, esq. married Julia, daur. of ... Hudson, of Bessingby, co. Ebor.  
2. ALICE married Thos. Heath, esq. by whom she had two sons.  
3. MARY, wife of Christopher Wilkinson, of Thorpe, in co. Ebor, brother of James Wilkinson, who married Jane, dau. of Matthew Bell, of Woolsington; & sister of Marg. Wilkinson, who married Isaac Cookson, esq. of Newcastle.

XIV.—JOHN LASCELES—..... ANSTEY, grand-daughter of Christopher Anstey, author of the Bath Guide, &c. and daughter of ... Anstey, author of the Pleader's Guide.  
1. CHRISTOPHER THOMAS WILKINSON, a major in the artillery.  
2. BRIDGET died an infant.  
3. JAMES died in India.  
4. ALICE, wife of Charles Wm Bigge, were both born in Stanton Hall, the antient seat of their maternal ancestors the Fenwicks, Mitfords, and Corbets; which last family, as has been shown, were descendants of the famous family of Cospatrick, earls of March and Dunbar, whose ancestor, Cospatrick, was official earl of Northumberland at the time of the Conquest, and grandson of Elgiva, daughter of Ethelred the Second, seventh in descent from Ecbert the Great, first king of England, a. d. 898.

\* See issue above, p. 99.

\* From a folio Bible of Roger Fenwick, of Stanton, belonging to the compiler of this pedigree.



## PEDIGREE OF FENWICK, OF BRINKBURNE, EAST HEDWIN, HALLATON, &amp;c.

[Inserted here as an illustration of the pedigree of Fenwick, of Wallington and Brinkburne; and compiled from Vincent's Visitation of Northumberland; private papers of different families; genealogical collections of G. C. Young, esq. York Herald, College of Arms; communications from the late Rev. Charles Fenwick, vicar of Slawston, from the Rev. George Ousely Fenwick, rector of Kempston, and from different other sources. There is evidently some confusion in the second and third generations of this pedigree, which I hope the future researches of my correspondents, or myself, may be able from authentic documents to clear up.]

I.—MARY STROTHER. The Fenwicks—JOHN DE FENWICK—ELIZABETH WIDDRINGTON. "JOHN DE BURROWDEN, late of Burrowden, in Cokedale, esq." mentioned in a deed 11 Feb. 1 Hen. VIII. 1510.—(Swinb. MSS. i. 174.)

II.—1. SIR ROGER FENWICK, from whom the Fenwicks of Stanton, &c. descended. 2. RALPH FENWICK, who was the founder of the families which resided at Nuny Kirk, Longwitton, &c. 3. GERARD FENWICK, gent. had a demise in 1510, of Burrowden, for 21 years, from Robert Lisle and Elizabeth his wife, in which it was covenanted that "during all the said term, Roger Fenwick the elder, esq., Ralph Fenwick the elder, and Roger Fenwick, son of the said Elizabeth, shall be none of the assigns," in case of the lease being disposed of. This Gerard, in an old pedigree, is called ancestor of the East Hedwin families; and, in another, described as of Matten, in 8 Edw. IV. 1469, and sixth son of John Fenwick and Elizabeth Widdrington.

ELIZ. BURROWDEN, PERCEVAL LISLE, one of the daurs. and gent. and ELIZ. co-heirs of John de Burrowden. his wife, party to the deed of 1 Hen. VIII.

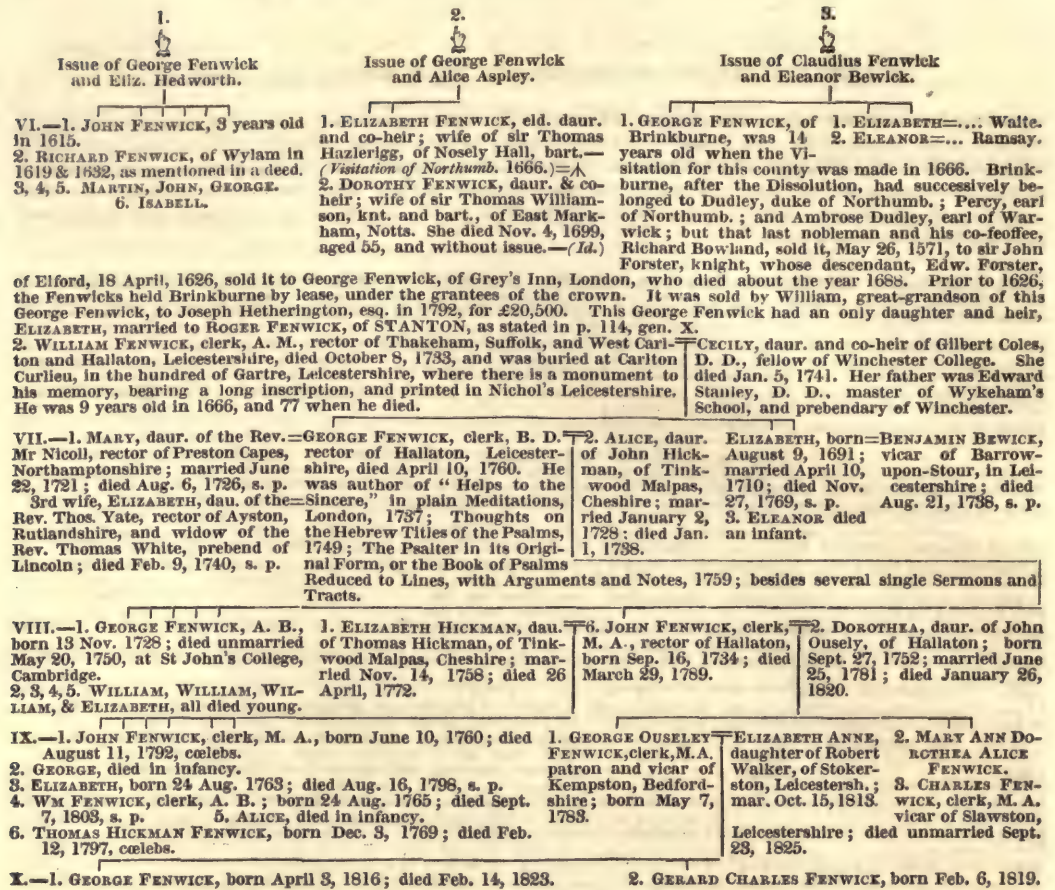
III.—1. GEO. FENWICK, of Harbottle and Brinkburne, married a dau. of ... Loraine, of Kirkharle. Geo. Fenwick, of Brinkburne, was one of the gentlemen of the Middle Marches in 1550; and, in 1552, occurs as a commissioner for inclosing lands in that district.—(III. ii. 246. Leg. March. 330.) Another account describes him as of East Hedwin and Burrowden. 4. GERRARD. 5. LANCELOT. 6. ARTHUR. 7. CHARLES. 8. PERCEVAL. 9. MICHAEL; ob. s. p. 1569. 10. MARTIN. 2. JOHN FENWICK, 2d son, purchased lands at Prudhoe, and from him descended the Fenwicks of that place. 3. TRISTRAM FENWICK. MARTHA, dau. of ... Ogle, of Bothal. ROGER FENWICK, son of Eliz. wife of Perceval Lisle, in 1510.

IV.—1. MARTIN FENWICK, of East Hedwin and Burrowden. Will proved 31 July, 1595.—(Raine's Test. 136.) ANNE, da. of William Ogle, of Cockle Park. 2. TRISTRAM. 3. CHARLES. 1. GREGORY FENWICK, of Brinkburne, by his will, dated 25 Nov. 1615, orders his body to be buried in the church of Brinkburne, and leaves to his brother Wm Fenwick, of London, £100, mentions other relations, and makes sir John Fenwick and sir Claudius Forster supervisors of the will.—(Raine's Test. 441.) DOROTHY, wife of Robert Ogle. 2. WILLIAM FENWICK, of London, to whom his brother Gregory left a legacy of £100. 3. GEORGE FENWICK, of Brinkburne, was executor to his brother Gregory's will. DOROTHY, dau. of John Forster, of Newham.

V.—1. GEO. FENWICK, of East Hedwin, living in 1615 and 1619; married Elizabeth, dau. of John Hedworth, of Harraton. 2. ANNE, wife of George Bell, of Bellasis. 3. MARGERIA fil. et ex'ia. 4. EDITH Allenson altera filia. These two daughters are mentioned in their father's will. 5. ISABELLA, wife of Cuthbert Mitford, of Mitford. I. ALICE, d. of sir Edw. Aspley, of Worman-hurst, cou. Sussex, and widow of sir John Brotlee. GEO. FENWICK—2. CATHARINE, 2. WM FENWICK, to whom his uncle Gregory left a legacy of £100. 3. GREGORY. 4. HENRY. CLAUDIUS FENWICK, M. D. Oct. 10, 1619, claimed £200 from his father's will; in which year sir Claud. Forster was assigned tutor of Claud. son of George Fenwick, of Bywell.—(Raine's Test. 175.); married 12 November, 1650. In 1663, "Dr Fenwick or Philip Babington," is assessed to county rate for Brinkburne. The inventory of his goods, dated in 1669, calls him Claudius Fenwick, of Newcastle, M. D., and mentions among his books, Speed's Chronicle, Bishop Andrews' Sermons, Scapula's Lexicon, Dugdale and Dodsworth's 2 vols., the Decameron, &c. Also one lease, granted by Catharine Fenwick, the now wife of Philip Babington, esq. to the deceased, his executors, of the manor of Brinkburne, under the yearly rent of £200, payable to the said Catharine during her life. "Item. two mappes of Brinkburne."—(Raine's Test. 930.) He was 44 years old in 1666, and signed the pedigree of his family made out at the Visitation of Northumberland in that year. ELEANOR, da. of Wm Bewick, of ... Weldon. eldest son of Robert Bewick, an alderman of Newcastle, and co-heir of her bro. Robt. S. ELIZAB. who died in 1656. A Collet. pretending to be that of her late husband's, was exhibited at Durham in 1670, and in certain proceedings respecting it, before the mayor of Newcastle, this Eleanor is described as "widow of Dr. Claudius Fenwick, late of London." (Bywell papers.)

1. 2. 3.





LANGSHAW is a township of two farms, called *Langshaw* and *Langshaw-mill*. It is situated on the left bank of the Font, which is here finely covered with oak wood. Formerly, like the adjoining township of Longwitton, it answered to the courts of Stanton. Richard Thornton, and others, had a grant of free warren in it in 13 Henry VI.<sup>s</sup> In August, 1536, Marjory Fenwick, as has been shown, entailed it upon her second son Anthony Fenwick, who thus became the founder of the house of Fenwick, of Langshaw and Nunriding, in this county, and of Burrow-hall, in Lancashire. Mr Robert Fenwick resided here in 1663; and, at present, the whole estate belongs to



his descendant, Thomas Fenwick, esq. of Keppel-street, London ; but, in the summer of 1828, nothing remained of the old family residence here, excepting a gable end, the rest of the materials having been dispersed for different uses upon the estate, the soil of which is clayey, and the roads through it neglected and bad.

MISCELLANEA RESPECTING LONGHORSLEY  
PARISH.

No. 1.—Carta Ricardi de Horseley facta Johi de Plessis de terris, &c. in Schotton.—Omnibus, &c. Ricardus de Horseley salutem in domino. Cum Johannes de Plessis me per cartam suam feofamenti nup. feoffavit de toto illo tofto et crofto quod Gilbertus filius Willelmi quondam tenuit in villa de Schotton et de toto illo tofto et crofto cum viginti quatuor acris terre que Robertus filius Ricardi Scot quondam tenuit in eadem villa Et etiam de sexaginta acris terre de dominicis suis in villa de Schotton. Quare viginti quatuor acris iacent in cultura que vocatur le Brakes Et quindécim acris in cultura que vocatur le tounes hejud de Schotton Et quindécim acris in cultura que vocatur le stanynknoth Et sex acris in cultura que vocatur le milneside Et quatuor acris partem que vocatur le Schippemedow cum suis partibus Habend. et tenend. michi et heredibus meis vel meis assignatis &c. in perpetuum. put in carta dei Johis feoffamenti michi inde facta plenius continetur. Volo et concedo per me et heredibus meis ut meis assignatis quod post primos duodecim annos proximos futuros plenarie completos a die consecrationis presentis scripti indentati omnes terre et tenementa cum omnibus suis pertinentiis prefato Johi de Plessis &c. plenarie restantur &c. Et quod carta dicti Johis feoffamenti michi de predictis terris et tenementis facta adnichillat &c.—in perpetuum.—Hiis testibus Dominis Johne de ffennewyk. Adam de Benton. et Roberto de ffadon militibus. Bartholomeo Benet. Roberto de Milneburn. Henricus de Trejwyk. Willelmo de Prestewyk. Johne de Wydesslad. Ricardus de Cramelington. et aliis multis. Dat. apud Schotton die Lune in septimana pentecost. a. d. 1322. 15 Ed. II.

2. Notat universi presentes me Robertum de Horseley recepisse de dna Maria que fuit uxor dni Willelmi de Swynborne militis triginta septem libras et sex solidi et oct. den. sterlingorum in partem solutionis majoris summe, &c. Dat. apud Swynborne in crastino post festum sancti Laurencij martyris. anno r. r. Hen. IV. 5.—(Swinb. Ch. vol. i. p. 42.)

3. Omnibus—Willelmus filius Patricij comitis de Dun-

bar saltem. Noverit universitas vestra me consensu et assensu Nicholai Corbeth filij mei et heredis dedisse—Waltero filio meo pro homagio et servitio suo totam terram meam de Colwell—Testibus dno P. com. de Dunbarr. nepoti meo. dno Rogero Mubray. dno David de Graham. dno Halano de Merchanis. dno Roberto de Nesbitt. dno Patricio filio Walteri. Johanne de Blackden. et aliis. Seal, a lion treading on a dragon.—(Harl. MS. 1448, fol. 27.)

4. Omnibus—Noverit universitas vestra me Nicholaum Corbet militem dedisse dno Waltero de Corbet fri meo et heredibus suis totam dominium meum de Langton in Glendale—Testibus dno Waltero de Huntercumbe. Willelmo Heyron. dno Roberto de Insula. dno Waltero de Cambelion (Cambehou). dno Michaelo de Killum. dno David de Coupeland militibus.—(Harl. MS. 1448, fol. 28.)

5. Omnibus—Nicholaus de Corbet salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me concessisse—Symoni de Holthall et uxori sue toto tempore vite sue omnes conditiones que in carta quam dominus Willelmus filius comitis pater meus deo Symoni et uxori sue. scilicet de hospitali in Neuton in Glendale cum dimidia caracuta terre dicti hospitali pertinetur nunc concessit et confirmavit. tenend.—&c.—In cujus rei testimonio huic scripto patenti sigilli mei feci apponi. Hijs testibus domino Philippo le Brun. dno Roberto de Nesbit. Patricio Corbet persona de Kinhall. No date. The copy accompanied with a drawing of the seal, which is a knight on horseback with a lion rampant on his shield, and on the hip and neck of his horse's housing.—(Id. fol. 27.)

6. Omnibus—Dominus Nicholaus Corbet saltem in domino. Noverit universitas vestra me dedisse—Roberto de Insula in liberum maritagiū cum Ada sorore mea. Octo bouatas terre cum pertinentiis in Langton. Scit quinq. bouatas terre cum duobus toftis que Galfridus Demer quondam tenuit. et duas bouatas terre jacentes ex aquilonali parte de Lodescruh usque Hwetehalgh. a Toftebut incipiendo versus orientem. et una bouata terre ex inferiori parte de Blakedeneside



ex supiore parte uie . ⁊ tria tosta in predta villa de Langeton . vnū videt qđ Robertus Bracayn tenuit . ⁊ aliud qđ Ada Faber tenuit . ⁊ fciū qđ Wits piper tenuit . ⁊ quinq acras p'ti in Holestrother ex orientali parte de Lamiacre . Et duas acras fre ppinquiores duabz bouatas fre de Lodescruc uersus oriente . Tenend ⁊ habend predco Robto ⁊ hedibz suis quos de predca Ada sorore mea habebit de me ⁊ hedibz meis . adeo libe , &c. Volo ecia ⁊ concedo vt predict' Robt ⁊ heredes sui ⁊ hoies eoꝝ liberi sint a multura ad molendinū meū de Langeton de toto blado suo qđ creuerit sup predcā frā ⁊ sint *Rumfre* propinqui' q molant post me ipm ⁊ post bladū inuentū in trimodio . Ego uero , &c. warantzabim' &c. Et in hui' rei &c. Hiis testibz Dño Huḡ de Bolebec . Johe de Hawilton . Robt de Camboḡ . Johe de Eslington . Witto de Caluley . Ranulpho Brune . Thoñ de Akild . Thoñ de Middleton . Samsone de Couplande . Witto de Turbeville . Thoñ de Wethwode ⁊ alijs. Seal, a knight on horseback brandishing a sword, a lion rampant on his shield and on the neck and hip of the housing of his horse; but the sharpness of the impression is much worn off. Inscription remaining—"..... OLAI: CORBE."—(*Stanton, deeds.*)

7. Omnibus—Walterus Corbet salm in dno Noveritis me remississe Witto Strother et Johanne uxori ejus suis heredibus vel assignatis suis totum jus quod habeo in omnibz terr et teñtis redditibus etē que iidem Witmus et Johanna habent ex dimisione mea ad vitam ipsoꝝ W. & J. in villis de Langton et Newton in com. North. xi. Ed. 2. 1316.—(*Hark. MS. 1448, fol. 28.*)

8. Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Walterus Corbeth miles filius dñi Witmi filij comitis de Dunbarr concessi Johne filio dñi Jobis de Hawelton p homagio suo unam marcā annuatim in mea parte molendini de Colewell . Test. dno Hugone de Bolebeck . Roberto de Insula . Johne de Hawelton . Roberto de Camhow . Tho. de Fenwick . Witmo de Colewlya . Tho. de Ogge militibus.—(*Lansd. MS. 326, fol. 155, b.*)

9. Omibz—Roḡus de Merlay T'tius salm in dno . Sciatis me concessisse—Walfo de Corbet ⁊ Johanne vxori sue ⁊ hedibz ipius Johe ⁊ hōibz eoꝝ de Stanton cōmuña past'e ad ōmoda aueria sua ⁊ pecora in fra mea ext' sepes i aquiloñ pte de Funt cū homibz de Wytton . de Wyndegates ⁊ de Horseley . Saluo tamen m ⁊ hedibz meis ad faciendū de vasto nro ōme comodū qđ fciē posim' scdm puišione de Merton . Concessi etiā p me ⁊ hedibz meis qđ idem Walfs ⁊ Johanna vxor sua ⁊ hedes

Johe ⁊ homies eoꝝ de Stanton fiant cōmuña past'e infra sepē in campo de Wytton vsq ad Stanbrigg in aq'loñ pte de Funt . sine dampno bladi ⁊ p'ti . Ita qđ ego ⁊ hedes mei ⁊ homies mei de Wytton ⁊ de Sceles hamus cōmuña past'e in campo de Stanton in pte aquiloñ de Funt . vsq ad villa de Stantoñ sine dāpno bladi ⁊ prati . ⁊ sine cont'dcōne ut ipediñto dcoꝝ Walfs ⁊ Johe ⁊ hedum dte Johe . Concedo isup p me ⁊ hedibz meis dōis . Walfo ⁊ Johi vxori sue . ⁊ hedibz ipius Johe ⁊ hōibz eoꝝ de Stantoñ qđ habeant rationibilia estoña sua i bosco meo ex pte boreali de Funt ad edificandū . arrendū ⁊ ad claustr'am sine vasto p visū forestarioꝝ nroꝝ . Cōcedo ecia p me ⁊ hedibz meis qđ dñi Walfs ⁊ Johana ⁊ hedes ipius Johe ⁊ homies eoꝝ de Stantoñ q'eti sint de panagio porcōꝝ suoꝝ de Stanton . volo ecia ⁊ concedo p me ⁊ hedibz meis qđ hōies de Stanton colligāt nuces cū homibz de Wytton ⁊ de Horseley ubiq vbi de jure colligē soliti fuerūt . Et ut h &c. Hiis testibz . Dompno Adā Abbe de nouo Monastio . Dompno Johe Priore de Hextild . Hugoñ de Bolebec . Johe de Haulton . Robto de Camhov . Witto de Calut . Ad Barat . Johe de Plesseñ . Roḡo de Maudut . Thoma de Oggel . Henñ Gateḡ . Rič de Belsov . Johe fre ejus . Witto de Collewett . ⁊ aliis.—(*Stanton papers.*)

10. Ceste endent'e fait entre monf Phillip de Someruiſt chivaler seyn' de Witton Vndrewod dunept . et Thomas fitz ⁊ heir Rogeñ de Horsley chivaler dautrept Tesmoigne que le dit monf Philip ad g'unte ⁊ lesse al dit Thom's le Manoir de Stanton . oue les apurtenances presde Horsley , &c. lesqueux deuyndrent en les meynes le dit Monf Philip en noun de garde p' la noun age Johan fiz ⁊ heir Thomas Corbet . a auoir ⁊ tener al dit Thom's a ses assignes ⁊ a ses executores de la feste de la Purification nre dame l'an du reigne Edward Roi Dengleñre tierce apres le conquest vynt outisme tanqe a syn de noef anns pscheyns , &c. q le dit Johan soit de pleyn agee rendante dan en ann al dit monf Philip , &c. dñz liueres dargente , &c. Et le dit monf Philip de sa fraunche volunte ad done al dit Thomas le mariage del dit Johan al oeps vne de ses files . En tesmoigne de quele chose &c. Tesmoignes . Robert Ogle . Johan de Walynton . Ric. de Horsley ⁊ altres . Done a Wytton Undrewod le jour ⁊ lan avaunt nomez.—(*Id.*)

11. Omnibz &c.—Johes Corbet dñs de Stanton salm —Nōſitis me dedisse Roḡo filio meo ⁊ Isabelle vx'ci sue fciam ptem mafij mei de Stanton ⁊ fciam ptem omniū fraꝝ dñicaz meaz ⁊ fciam ptem molendini ⁊ totius



ville de Stanton.—Habend—ſatis Roſo & Isabelle & hereditibz—legitime procreatis—Et ſi contingat p̄dcōs—decēde ſine hered.—tota p̄dca ſcia pars—integre remanebunt michi p̄dcō Johi Corbet & rectis hereditibz meis imp̄pm, &c. Hiis testibz . Ranulpho de Euyr tunc. vic. Northumbr. . Iohē de Felton . Robto de Ogle militibz . Wiſſo de C'mlyngton . Johi de Preſtwyk . Wiſſo de Wyndgates & multis aliis . Dat. apud Stanton in feſto Natiuitatis ſcī Johis Baſte anno regni Regis Ricardi ſcđi poſt conquest. Anglie quarto decimo.—(*Stanton papers.*)

12. Cest endent'e fait pentre Thom's Griffith & de Wytton—de vne pt & John Corbet de Stanton iuxta Wytton dautre pt tesmoigne q̄ come le dit John nadgairs dona & enfeoffa Roſe ſon fitz & heir & Isabelle ſa feme & le heirs de l' corps lealment engendres de la tierce ptie del manoir de Stanton a tenir & de chief del fee p les ſuices ent duhes & accoustomes le quell manoir est tentz de dit Thom's come de ſon manoir de Wytton p ſuice de chr le quelles Roſe & Isabelle ſont a dieux comaunde; Robert fitz & heir au ditz Roſe & Isabell adonques deynz age esteaut p quelle cauſe le dit Thomas fiſt ſeiſer le dit Robert ouesq la tierce ptie de manoir au'ndit oue le app'tenaunce; come ſon gard nieutemayns les pties au'nditz ſont accordez en maſſ qeuiſt ceſt aſſauoir q̄ le dit Thomas ad g'unte au dit John ſez executo's & ſſiges le mariage de dit Robert ouesq la gard de la tierce ptie da manoir de Stanton auandit a auoir & tenir tanq a pleyn age de dit Robert & iſſint de heir en heir tanq une des heirs le dit Roſe vigne a lō pleyn age Rendant eut p an a dit Thomas & ſez heirs vne floure de roſe ruge al feſt del natiuitie Seynt John Baptiſtre, &c. . Done a Whichenonre le venderdy prochein a la feſt de la natiuitie Seynt John Baptiſtre lan du regne le roy Henry quart puyſ le conquest dengleſa ſcđe.—(*Id.*)

13. Omibz xpi fidelibz hanc cartam viſuris uſ audit'is. Rogerus de Merlay ſtius ſatm in dno Sciatis me dediſſe cōceſſiſſe & hac mea pſenti carta cōfirmiſſe Ade de Pleſſeto p homagio & ſuicio ſuo q'nq bouatas terre cū ptinentijs ſuis & tres toſtas & vnū cotagiū in villa de Horsley & in Sceles . ſciit illas duas bouatas ſre cū toſto & croſto cū ptinentijs q's Rañ de Espeley & Oſbtus tenuerūt in Toddeburn & in Horſet . & illam bouatā ſre cū toſto & croſto cū ptinentijs . q'm Roſs de Thrasterton tenuit in Horſet . & illas duas bouat ſre cū toſto & croſto cū ptiū . q's Robs fit Matild tenuit in Sceles . &

ill cotagiū cū ptiū . qd Martinus Medicus tenuit in Horſet . & ad p̄dtoꝝ incrementū . dedi & cōceſſi eid Ade q'ndam landam de vasto meo iuxta cult'm ſuam de Toddeburn que vocatur Swynle; ſicut includit' foſſato ad colendū & ōimodū comodū ſuū aliud faciend . Habend & tenend de me & hereditibz meis p̄dto Ade & hereditibz ſuis de corpe ſuo legitime pcreatis libe quiete ſolute & integre cū libo int'itu & exitu cū communa paſture & liſcāone ad edificand . ardent & ſepem faciend p viſum foreſtarioꝝ meoꝝ & hereditū meoꝝ & cū omibz aliis aysiañtis ad p̄dam villam de Horſet ptinentibz . Reddendo inde annuatim m̄ & hereditibz meis tantū vnam lib'm cýmini uſ duas denar ad feſtū ſcī Cuthberti in Septembr p omī ſuicio cōſuetudie auxilio & demanda que ab aliqº uſ ab aliquibz exigi poſunt . Si aut cōtingat p̄dcm Adam ſū hede de corpe ſuo legitime pcreato i fata decedere . Volo qd tota ſra p̄nōiata cū toſtis & vasto cū ptinentijs ad me & hedes meos ſine alicui' cōt'dcōne uſ impedim̄to libe reſtat' . Cōcedo etiā p me et hereditibz meis eid Ade & hereditibz ſuis de ſe legitime exeuntibz qd capiant marlam ad ſram ſuā de Toddeburn & Swynle; marland vbi inf' ſolū meū vidint eis magis expedire . Et ego Roſs de Merlay & hedes mei p̄dto Ade & hereditibz ſuis de corpe ſuo legitime pcreatis . totā ſram p̄dam cū toſtis vasto & marla cū ptinentijs cont' omēs gentes imppetuū Warantizabim' . In cui' rei teſtimōi pti hui' carte in modū cýrog'phi cōfecte penes dñm Adā residenti ſigillū meū appoſui . & alii pti q'm penes me & hedes meos reſeruauī . dñs Adam ſignū ſuū impreſſit . Hijs testibz . dno Adā tūc abbe de nouo monaſtīo . Johe fit Sýmon . Ad Barat . Johe de Pleſſet . Ric de Saltwyk . Roſo de Horſet . Bartholom̄ de Wyadgaſ . Robto de Camia . Robto Mauclerke . Andr Coco . Walſo de Wytton . & alijs.—(*Stanton deeds. See Wallis, ii. p. 349.*)

14. Omibz—Johes de Preſtwyke fit & heres Johis de Preſtwýke de Horsley defunc̄ ſal̄m in dno noſtris me remiſiſſe—Roſo de Thornton hereditibz & assignatis ſuis totum jus, &c. in omibz illis ſris, &c. in Stanton Sheles iuxta Wytton ſup aquam—que Criſtiana Gray quond'm vxº p̄dci Johis de Preſtwyke patris mei tenuit ad ſñ vite ſue &c. In cuius &c. Hijs testibz Johe Woddrýngton . Johe Midelton militibz . Symone Weltiden . Nicho Turpýn . Johe Corbett . & aliis . Dat. apud Stanton Sheles in feſto inuençōis ſcē Crucis a. r. r. Henrici 5º p. c. A. tercio . Seal, a gryphon rampant.—(*Id.*)

15, a. Extract of a fr from lord Dacre to Cardinal



Wolsey,—Morpeth, Ap. 1, 1524.—“ Please it also your grace where as sir Rauf Fenwick keper of Tyndall hath it by thauthoritie of the kings tres patent. So it is now I am enformed that sir Nicholas Rydley has gotten of the king certain lands that belongs to the said office of Tyndall called *Plenmeller*, and other lands, and so the said Rauf Fenwick has come in to me as the king's warden and made me plain answer that (seeing the said *Plenmeller* is the most principall thing and pfitte that belongeth to the said office of Tyndale) he woll ne<sup>v</sup> occupie it w<sup>o</sup>ut that he have it that he has alwey hid-derto had, and so there is noo remedie but aith the said Nicolas Ridley must be charged with the keeping of Tyndall, or els he must be discharged of the pufitte that belongs to it, whereof the said sir Rauf Fenwyk has the kings tres patent wherof he shewed me a copy”

15, b. Extract from a l<sup>r</sup> to the earl of Surrey from id Dacre. Morpeth 1 April 1524.—“ Also my lord sr Rauf Fenwyk has bene here and shewed me that sir Nicolas Ridley has gettin certen lands of the king that belongs to the office of Tyndall which is most pt of the pufit that doth aptaigne to the said office wherfor he has made plain answers unto me that he woll ne<sup>v</sup> occupie the said office of Tyndall if other men have the pufit that belongeth to it wherof I have ad<sup>v</sup>ised my said lord Cardenalles grace at lenth. Wherefore I besech yo<sup>r</sup> L. that ye woll be good lord to the said sr Rauf and help to speke for hym so that either he may have all such pufitts as belong to his said office, wherof he has the kings tres patent, or else that he may be discharged of the said office, and they to occupie it that shal have the pufit &c.”—(*Copied from Ld. Dacre's Ledger Book, for 1523, at Miss Currer's, Eshton Hall, Craven, by W. C. Trevelyan, esq.*)

16. To all trewe creystene people—Mariory Fenwyk of Stanton, wedowe late wife vnto sr Rauffe Fenwik knyht decessed, knowe you that I haihte made an estate in ffee vnto Thomas Fenwik of Letilharle. John Dent of Byker. and Alexander Heron of Meldon gentlmen of all my lands, &c. in my ma<sup>n</sup> of Stanton & in the townes and felds of Stanton, Abshellis, Lymekilnefeld, Langschawis-est, Langschawis-west, Cresswell, Newbigging, and in the towne of Newcastle upon Tyne to thentente to pforme this my last will as more at lengthe it doth appere in a dede made 7 Aug. 27 Hen. 8. Knoue you that I the said Mariory Fenwik makes this my present last will indented in forme following. That is to

wete. I will that the forsaid Thomas Fenwick and his coofeoffes shall stand seased of all myn said man<sup>r</sup> and app<sup>t</sup>en<sup>a</sup>nc in Stanton, Abschell<sup>e</sup>, Lymekilnefeld, langshawis est & west, Cresswell, Newbigging, & Newcastle vnto the use of me for tme of my lyffe. And after my decesse my said feoffes stond seased in Stanton Abschellis & Lymekylnefeld vnto the use of John Fenwik my son & his heires masle—Rem. to Anthony Fenwick my son—rem. to Weyred Fenwik my youngest son—Rem. to my right heirs. My son Wygerd to have Abschellis for his liffe. Also I will that after my decesse the above named coofeoffes stand seased in Est Langschawis & Westlangschawis vnto the use of Anthony Fenwik his heirs male—Rem. to my son John—rem. to my son Wegered. Also that my said feoffes after my decesse stand seased in all my lands in Cressewell, Newbigging, and Newcastle, to the use of Wilgefrid Musgrave my daughter for the term of her life—rem. to Cuthbt Musgrave son & heir vnto Thomas Musgrave M<sup>a</sup>schall of Berwik & his heirs masle—rem. to my right heirs.—(*Abstracted from the Stanton papers.*)

17. Letter from Mr John Selby to Mr Walsingham.—15 July, 1575.—Sir John Forster, Sir Francis Russell, Cutht. Collingwood, James Ogle, and Mr Fenwick, of Stanton, with divers other gentlemen, are carried to Dalkeith, unto the Regent, whereas they do remain, and are kept as prisoners. And all the rest of the gentlemen, countrymen, and servants, and others, for the most part are in like case retained, and kept by their takers as prisoners. And also, the very same day, immediately after the quarrel, the Scots run a forray upon the water of Rede, in the middle marches of England, and took away to the number of CCC cattle, the which they do still retain. Also sithence within these east marches, I have taken such order, that there has been no attempt committed upon either part. Notwithstanding that the best of these borderers be well willing and contented to seek revenge in respect of their dear friends, howbeit they are and be obedient to observe the peace until such time as the Queen's ma<sup>ties</sup> pleasure be further known herein.—(*Ex. Orig. in Cot. MS. Cal. C. V. fol. 31, b.*)

18. PRESENTMENT at the visitation in June, 1680.—Mr Hen. Thornton, Mr Wm Johnson ats Veich, Ralph Carnaby, Thomas Radcliffe, Thomas Browne, and John Browne, for quite absenting themselves from their parish church.—(*MS. penes J. Bell, p. 244.*)



19. The TOWNSHIPS assessed to the expences of the knights of the shire for Northumberland at the parliament at Westminster, 5 Ric. II. 1381, were "Stanton, 2s. Wyndgates and Gererdley, 2s. Horsley and Todburn 3s." Splitting Horsley into three townships, and making Langshaws and Witton Shields parochial districts distinct from Stanton for the maintenance of the poor, are modern innovations arising, perhaps, as in many other instances, out of abuse of the statute of 13 and 14 Car. II. which allowed the several constaberies of a parish to maintain their poor separately, where four overseers of the poor were not sufficient to manage the poor affairs of the whole of the townships conjointly.

20. The late Mr Johnson, while he was chaplain, at Netherwitton, and before he became vicar of the two churches of Bywell, resided in STANTON HALL. No gentleman has resided in it since he left it.

21. INSTANCES OF LONGEVITY.—15 June, died at Stanton, near Morpeth, one Elizabeth Elsdon, aged 106: she retained her faculties to the last. Her husband died in January last, aged 104.—In the same place, there is now living, one Elizabeth Wheeler, aged 104, in such health and vigour, as to be able to walk twenty miles a day.—(*Newcastle Cour.* 23 June, 1764.)

BOTHAL PARISH includes the parochial chapelry of Hebburn, and the antient parish of Sheepwash, which, since the period of the Restoration, has been annexed to Bothal, and with it, contains the six several townships of Bothal Demesne, Ashington, Pegsworth, Longhirst, Old Moor, and Sheepwash, all in the east division of Castle ward, and containing together, in 1821, 137 families, and 658 persons; of which families 25 were handicraft or trades-people, 92 employed in agriculture, and 20 not included within these two description of persons. The chapelry of Hebburn is wholly in the west division of Morpeth ward, and contains 7 townships, viz. :—Hebburn, Cawsey Park, Fenrother, Tritlington, Earsdon, Earsdon Forest, and Cockle Park, which townships collectively contained 564 persons, comprised in 112 families, of which 28 were handicraft and trades-people, 76 agriculturists, and 8 of other descriptions. The soil of nearly the whole parish is clayey, and much employed in agriculture, especially in the growth of wheat, for which it is well suited. About Earsdon and Earsdon Forest it is high and cold, and oats are the chief produce. The general aspect of the district is bare, its features flat and tame; but, along the banks of the Wansbeck, the scenery is rich and various, consisting of high banks clothed with woods, and here and there inclosing haughs of uncommon fertility, or of rocks grey with lichens, or crowned with gigantic forest trees. Akenside sang of the Wansbeck; but poet or painter has never yet done justice to the ever-varying charms of the course of this lovely stream from her fountains in the wild moors about the Waney Craggs, till in the lone and sequestered woods of Bothal and Sheepwash, she begins to put on her beautiful and bridal robes before she weds with the ocean.

**BARONY OF BOTHAL.**—An account of the “Antiquities of the family of Ogle, presented to Henry now duke of Newcastle, by Robert Fenwick, of Bedlington, i<sup>th</sup> year 1664,” says that Reynold Gisulph lord of Bothal, at the time of the Conquest, had a son Symond Gisulph, whose only daughter and heir Menbell married sir Robert, younger brother of sir Roger Bertram, who married the heiress of Mitford, and founded the monastery of Brinkburne, where he lies buried under a marble tomb, with this inscription—*Hic jacet Rogerus founder.*<sup>1</sup> This account also states that the father of the husbands of these two heiresses was William, and their grandfather Richard. But it is quite clear from the Brinkburne cartulary that William Bertram, the father of Roger Bertram the First, was the founder of that house; and I have the evidence of an antient charter,<sup>2</sup> still preserved in the archives of the dean and chapter of Durham, not only that he was the father of Roger Bertram, lord of Mitford, but that he was the son of Guy de Balliol, who came into England with William Rufus, and was rewarded with great possessions at Barnard-castle, and other places, in the county of Durham, and with the barony of Bywell, in this county, which extended over the parishes of Bywell St Peter and Woodhorn, and a large portion of the parish of Stamfordham; besides comprising the townships of Gunnerton and Swinburne, and other scattered possessions. To this direct testimony to the families of Bertram being descended from the Balliols, I have also thrown some sprinklings of circumstantial evidence of the fact into the pedigree of the barons of Bothal, and the account of their arms. The tale about Richard Bertram obtaining Mitford by the marriage of its heiress, must therefore be received as apocryphal. There is no antient evidence to support the assumption. Parts of it are certainly inaccurate, and the whole of it contradictory and confused. The first ray of authentic history which falls on Bothal is in the year 1166, when Richard Bertram, by his charter, preserved in the *Liber Niger*,<sup>3</sup> certified to Henry the Second, that he held under him three knight's fees by the old feoffment, that is, such as were created and given to his predecessor in this property by Henry the First, and that he had no knights enfeoffed under him. The next account of it is in the aid for marrying Maud, the sister of Henry the Third, to the Roman emperor, where it is described as consisting

<sup>1</sup> At p. 39, gen. ii. line 2, *for* he lies, *read* Roger is said to lie; and, line 3, *for* he, *read* William.

<sup>2</sup> Evidences to Bertram Pedigree, No. 5.

<sup>3</sup> Page 336.



of three knight's fees, of which Peter de Crickelston and Eve his wife held under Roger Bertram one knight's fee, Falco Baynard a sixteenth, and Richard the son of Thurstan a twentieth part of a knight's fee of the new feoffment.<sup>w</sup> The Testa de Neville, compiled in 1219, also says that Robert Bertram held the barony of Bothal by the service of three knight's fees of the old feoffment, as all his ancestors had done; and that nothing had been alienated from it by marriage or free alms, or in any other way, to the injury of the king's rights; but that he was then dead, and that his lands and his heir Richard were then in the king's custody.<sup>x</sup> The most extended account of it, however, is in the aid for knighting Edward the First in 1240, which states that Roger Bertram held in capite of the king, Bothal, with its members, namely, Weteworth and New moor, also Peggsworth, Hebburn, Fenruther, Tritlington, Earsdon, and Longhirst, with its members, New Moor and Essingden, all of which he held by three fees of the old feoffment, and of him that Peter de Crikelston and Eve his wife held Tritlington and Earsdon by one knight's fee of the old feoffment; Falco de Baynard two carucates of land on New Pendmoor by one-sixteenth, and Richard the son of Thurstan half a carucate in the same moor by one-twentieth part of a knight's fee of the new feoffment. The *soccage tenants* in Weteworth at the same time were Juliana, the widow of Walter, who held twenty-four acres by one pound of pepper; John Marays 24 acres by 3s.; Richard, son of Robert, 23 acres, by 5s.; Robert, son of Ralph, half a carucate by 7s. and a pound of cumin; Hugh Forester 22 acres, and Adam Marshall 40 acres, by one pound of pepper each; Alexander de la Moor half a carucate by 6d.; Hugh Baker 12 acres by 12d.; Richard, son of John, and Robert Cook and William Taylor, each 24 acres, by 2s. each; Elias, the son of Walter, 40 acres, by one pound of pepper; Edward Page 40 acres by 3s.; Hugh de Herle half a carucate by a pound of pepper, and William, the son of Hervi, 24 acres, by 2s. In Peggsworth, Robert Pinzun held 12 acres by the payment of two geese on the day of St Michael. In Longhirst, Robert Fitz-Roger had 18 acres for 3s., and Ralph Marshall half an acre by one penny; William Mangebacon half a carucate in Hebburn by 2s.; Robert of Fenrother held Fenrother by one mark; and Hugh of Morwick held Ashington, and a moiety of Longhirst, by

<sup>w</sup> III. i. 226.<sup>x</sup> Id. 234.

foreign service,<sup>y</sup> which was probably paid to the king.<sup>z</sup> Robert Bertram, at the assizes in Newcastle, in 1294, established his antient right to take felons, and hang them within his manor here, as well as to have assize of bread and ale within it; and, at the same time, produced a charter of Henry III., conferring upon his father Roger the privilege of free warren in all his demesne lands in Bothal and Hebburn.<sup>a</sup> This barony paid for castle-ward £2, and for cornage 8s. 4d. to the castle of Newcastle,<sup>b</sup> which services I think it is probable were imposed when the *vetus feoffamentum* of it was made to the predecessors of Richard Bertram, for whom and his heirs it was probably carved off the barony of Bywell by his grandfather Guy de Balliol, and by him surrendered to be held in *capite et per baroniam* of the crown.

#### PEDIGREE OF BERTRAM, BARONS OF BOTHAL.

ARMS.—Of “Robert de Bertram, de ora a un escuchoun percee de azur.”—(*Antiq. Rep.* iii. 86. *Palg. Par. Writs*, i. 419, &c.) In addition to the positive testimony of a charter, we have here circumstantial evidence that the family of Bertram was descended from that of Balliol. Branches of great families, who became ennobled, bore the arms of their common progenitor, distinguished in antient times only by colour or a bordure, or more modernly by the ordinary differences. The bearing of the Bertrams, barons of Mitford, was within a bordure of cross croselets, an orle.—(*See Surtees's Dur. Seals*, plate 7.) I will not multiply authorities to show that the arms of Balliol was an escutcheon or orle. Nesbit says, “Sir James Balfour, in his *Blazons*, gives us the coat of John Balliol, pretended king of Scotland, which he blazons or, an escutcheon gules, avoided of the field, which is the same with the orle;” and “Mr Gibbon, in his *Introductio ad Latinam Blazoniam*, gives us the arms of John Balliol of other tinctures, being one of the magnates of Henry III. gules an orle argent, which he says yet stands in the body of Westminster Abbey church, on the north side, and which are also the arms of Balliol's College, he being the founder thereof.” The same author also further remarks that “Guy de Balliol came over to England with the Conqueror's son, William Rufus, and was possessed of the barony of Bywell, in Northumberland, for which lands his son did homage to king David I. of Scotland.”

[In the Evidences to this pedigree, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, I have given the pedigree of the Bertram family, extracts from two old deeds, and some illustrations of the date of the first of these documents, all extracted from the “*Antiquities of the Ogle Family*,” already alluded to. Dodsworth's abstract of the deed is, however, there substituted, instead of Mr Fenwick's, on account of its being fuller, and having more of the witnesses to it given than his. That Mr Fenwick did not suspect the genuineness of the pedigree is plain, from the pains he has taken to find out, as nearly as he could, the time when the deed was dated; but a very slight examination of the subject will be sufficient to show that it has been put together by random and by conjecture. The story of the Gisulphs may indeed be true: I have seen it nowhere else. The Harleian MS. No. 2188, contains descents of Ogle from Bertram, as well as from William Bertram, baron of Mitford, but of these I have no copy; but No. 294 of the same collection, which is intituled “*Apparatus Genealogicus Anglicus*,” contains the descents from Wm Bertram, lord of Mitford, and Hawise his wife, for four generations, taken from the Brinkburne Register about the year 1597, by Robert Treswell, Somerset Herald, which descents agree with the statement printed above at p. 89. Of the Bothal line, Dugdale's account, which begins with Richard, who lived in the time of Henry the Second, is the best; and all the principal facts contained in it are interwoven with the following account, without noticing the source from which they are derived. The other parts have their authorities referred to.]

<sup>y</sup> III. i. 216.      <sup>z</sup> See Jacob under *foreign service*.      <sup>a</sup> III. i. 171.

<sup>b</sup> Brand's *Newc.* i. 170.



I.—GUY DE BALLIOL, grandfather of Roger Bertram, who gave the church of Stainton to the church of St Mary, at York. —(Evid. No. 5, and Hutch. Dur. iii. 204.)

II.—BERNARD BALLIOL, lord of Bernard-castle, Bywell, &c. WILLIAM BERTRAM, i. e. *William the Fair*, was son of Guy de Balliol, and father of Roger Bertram, who gave the church of Stainton to the church of St Mary, at York. —(Evid. No. 5.) This is the William who founded Brinkburne Priory. HAWISE, or Alice, daur. of Wm Merlay, baron of Morpeth.

III.—I. ROGER BERTRAM, baron of Mitford, confirmed the grant of his father Wm Bertram, and his grandfather Guy de Balliol, of the church of Stainton co. Durh. to the church of St Mary, York (Evid. No. 5); and with his father Wm, and his mother Hawise, and his brothers Guy, Wm, and Richard, founded the priory of Brinkburne. —(Brink. Cart. fol. 1.) I also find Wm, Guy, Ric. & Robt. Bertram, witnesses to a deed, by which Bernard-of-the-Sands (*de Arenis*) gave half of the lordship of Whittonstall to Milo, his man, to be holden by the payment of 2s. a year; and in lieu of two carucates of land which was to be holden by the same service, and as Bertram, the son of Osbert, then held it. There is no date to this transaction; but, as Whittonstall was a lordship in Bernard de Balliol's barony of Bywell, it is probable that it was done in Balliol's court there, and that the four Bertrams were present at the transaction, as relations, and persons holding property under him. —(Evid. No. 6.)

2. GUY. 3. WILLIAM. 4. RICHARD BERTRAM, 12 Hen. II. 1166, certified that he held three knight's fees of the king.

He also gave to the monks of Tinnmouth two-thirds of the tithes of Bothal, and confirmed them two sheaves of corn, which they had out of his demesne lands of Bothal by the gift of his ancestors (*Mon. Ang. p. 336*); and, in 8 Ric. I. 1196-7, he paid 10 marks to the crown for leave to marry his daur. to whom he should think fit. Witness to a deed from Walter Fitz-William, baron of Whalton, to Bertram Widdrington. —(Lansd. MS. 326, fol. 158. See under Widdrington.) He was living in the time of Richard the First. —(Lib. Rub.)

IV.—WILLIAM BERTRAM II. baron of Mitford, and lord of Greatham, for which last place he was rated at 32s. in 8 Ric. I. 1196 (*Dug. Bar. i. 543*); died about the year 1199. ALICE, daur. of Robt. Ummefreville, baron of Prudhoe, and lord of Redesdale, &c. &c. AGNES BERTRAM. —(See III. ii. 3-8.)

THOMAS, son of sir Wm Emmelay, had, in free marriage with his wife, the ville of Stainton, in the county of Durham. —(Surt.)

ROBERT BERTRAM, baron of Bothal, in trinity term, 1200, had a suit at law with William de Vesey (*III. ii. 338*); and, in 1201, paid £6 for two scutages of the preceding reign; but died in 1203. This probably was the sir Robert Bertram who gave to the monks of Newminster the land which in his time was called *Forum*, with its appurtenances; which grant was confirmed by his son Richard, and by Robert Bertram. —(Dug. Mon. ii. 916.) In king John's time he had a suit with his cousin Hugh de Balliol respecting two carucates of land in Pentmore. —(III. ii. 242.) In 18 John, 1216, the king granted to the earl of Albemarle 100 solidates of land in Polhampton, coun. Southampton, and which had belonged to the late Robert Bertram. —(III. ii. 357.)

*Dur. iii. 399*); and in 1283, covenanted to pay to John de Balliol, as superior lord of the fee, one penny rent, and do fealty and suit of court once in three weeks at Balliol's court at Gainford. —(Id. p. 61.)

both witnesses to a deed respecting the borough of Corbridge when Brian Fitz-Alan was sheriff of Northumberland from 1228 to 1234. —(L. 41, 51.)

V.—ROGER BERTRAM II. "and certain other northern noblemen," died, according to Matt. Paris, in 1242. —(P. 584.)

AGNES DE EMMELAY granted Stainton to Richard de la Hay, burgess of Newcastle. —(Surt. iii. 399.)

RICHARD BERTRAM, baron of Bothal, was a minor at the time of his father's death, when both he and his lands, for the sum of £6,000, were committed to the custody of Robert Tebeville. —(III. ii. 357.) Richard Bertram and Roger Bertram (probably of Mitford) were

both witnesses to a deed respecting the borough of Corbridge when Brian Fitz-Alan was sheriff of Northumberland from 1228 to 1234. —(L. 41, 51.)

VI.—ROGER BERTRAM III. was taken prisoner at the siege of Northampton, Ap. 3, 1263; and, in a list of the knights at the battle of Lewes, in 1264, is styled "Roger Bertram a Gretham," which manor he probably sold to Peter de Montfort, as he had done Ottercoops, in this county, to Simon de Montfort; and Ponteland, & other places, to Wm de Valence, to assist the Montforts in carrying on their Rebellion against Henry the Third, or to unload himself of the heavy burdens laid upon him for fighting against the king. For, after the battle of Evesham, Aug. 5, 1264, the king granted Greatham as an escheat of Peter de Montfort, for rebellion, to Thomas Clare; but the bishop of Durham laying claim to all forfeitures for treason within his palatinate, the grant to Clare was revoked, and the manor confirmed, both by the king and Peter de Montfort, to the bishop, who founded with the forfeited possessions the hospital which still continues there. Greystanes, however, as quoted by Mr Surtees, says, "that the bishop bought Greatham of one surnamed Bertram;" though, in Stichel's foundation charter, it is expressly stated that he had obtained the manor by the gift of his special friend sir Peter de Montfort. —(Dug. Mon. ii. 437.)

ROBERT BERTRAM, of Bothal, occurs as witness to a deed when J. de Kirkby was sheriff of this county between 1236 and 1242 (*Suinb. Edl. Decds. p. 5*); and to another, during the sheriffalty of William Heron, which continued from 1246 to 1256. —(Dodsworth, from Newm. Cart. f. 40.) He died 49 Hen. the Third, 1265, seized of lands in Bothal, Wetworth, Hebburn, Langhirst, Hengadeles, and Peggsworth, in the barony of Bothal. —(III. i. 44.)

VII.—ROGER BERTRAM IV. died in 1312, s. p.

THOMAS, had a son John, and four sisters, viz.: — AGNES, ISABELLA, CHRISTIAN, and ADA. —(Sup. 4.)

ROBERT BERTRAM acknowledged the service of three knight's fees, performed by himself and four serjeants in the expedition against Llewelyn of Wales, which mustered before the constable and the earl of Worcester, July 1, 1277; but, in the account of the expedition against the Welch, which mustered at Rhodian in 1282, but that the service for his three knight's fees would be performed by six serjeants. In 1290, he was knight of the shire for Northumberland. —(Palg. Par. Writs, i. 202, 230.) In a deed of 1294, he is styled baro de Bothal (*Lansd. MS. 326, fol. 188*); in which year he defended his rights at the assizes at Newcastle against the charges brought against him under the writ de quo waranto, at which assizes he also sat upon the jury for 2 causes. —(III. i. 171, 187, 188.) In 1296, he was summoned to muster at Newcastle, to do military service against the Scots (*Palg. Par. Writs, i. 277; Harl. MS. 294, No. 1412*); and, in the same year, he was witness to a deed of Ralph lord Greystock. —(Wallis, ii. 260.) The king sent a writ to him and two others, respecting certain lands in Tinnmouthshire, anno 12 Edward I. —(III. ii. 349.)

he is described as infirm and unable to attend personally, but that the service for his three knight's fees would be performed by six serjeants. In 1290, he was knight of the shire for Northumberland. —(Palg. Par. Writs, i. 202, 230.) In a deed of 1294, he is styled baro de Bothal (*Lansd. MS. 326, fol. 188*); in which year he defended his rights at the assizes at Newcastle against the charges brought against him under the writ de quo waranto, at which assizes he also sat upon the jury for 2 causes. —(III. i. 171, 187, 188.) In 1296, he was summoned to muster at Newcastle, to do military service against the Scots (*Palg. Par. Writs, i. 277; Harl. MS. 294, No. 1412*); and, in the same year, he was witness to a deed of Ralph lord Greystock. —(Wallis, ii. 260.) The king sent a writ to him and two others, respecting certain lands in Tinnmouthshire, anno 12 Edward I. —(III. ii. 349.)

VIII.—SIR ROGER BERTRAM, knight, lord of Bothal, was living in 1261, and under the name of sir Roger Bertram, of Bothal, in that year, made an exchange with John Silvester, rector of Bothal, respecting certain lands in Bothal; Richard and Falco Bertram being two of the witnesses to the agreement. —(III. ii. 40.) Before this, in 1250, he had had liberty of free warren in Bothal and Hebburn. —(Id. 390.) Roger Bertram, of Bothal, was also witness to a charter while Hugh de Bolebeck was sheriff of Northumberland from 1236 to 1246 (*III. ii. 76; Wallis, ii. 284*); also to another, while Wm Heron was sheriff, which office he held from 1246 to 1257. —(Id. 308; Cart. Rid. v. 25.)



Issue of sir Roger Bertram, knt. and .....

IX.—ROBERT BERTRAM, on the death of his grandfather, Robert Bertram, in 1300, was found to be 13 years old; and, in that year, letters patent respecting the manor of Bothal, describe him as Robert, the son of Roger, son of Robert Bertram.—(III. ii. 362.) He made proof of his age, and did homage, 2 Edw. II. 1308-9; and died in 1354, possessed of the manor and hamlet of Bothal, tenements in Woodhorn called Hendermers and Blund, lands in Trywytchel in the Merlay barony, tenements in Morpath, the hamlets of Weteworth, Peggsworth, Langhurst, and Hebburn, besides 30 acres of land in Thirwhitley.—(III. i. 58, 60.)

X.—ROBERT BERTRAM, son and heir, was 12 years old at the time of his father's death. On Nov. 25, 1335, he and Gerard Widdrington had a warrant tested by the king, at Newcastle, to raise the whole disposable force of Morpeth ward, with power to arrest and imprison all that refused to rise at their order.—(Rot. Scot. i. 389.) In 1341 he had a release from the crown of £10 a year, payable out of Loubottle.—(III. ii. 371.) In 1343, he had a licence to convert his manor house into a castle; and Dec. 1, of the same year, was appointed one of the justices to punish violators of the truces entered into with the Scots.—(Rot. Scot. i. 644.) In 1344, his name appears in a list of persons appointed to array the forces of the county.—(Id. 649.) In 1343 and 1344, he and Robert de Fenwick were joint sheriffs of Northumberland. On the 10th of April, 1345, he was appointed, with Adomar de Atholl and Robert Ogle, to raise the militia of that county (Id. 660); and, on Aug. 28, with different other commissioners, to array the forces both of Yorkshire and Northumberland, to repel the meditated invasions of the Scotch.—(Id. 664, 665.) When Robert Shelvington, 7 July, 20 Edw. III. 1346, was mayor of Newcastle, sir Robert Bertram, knight, granted to Waleran de Lumley, of the same place, a messuage, situated in the Close, between the house of John de Frismareys and that of Thomas Lumley, and between the king's highway of the Close and the Tyne, excepting the two cellars and warehouses below.—(Evid. No. 7.) In Oct. following, he and eleven other northern generals, had letters of thanks from the king for their bravery at the battle of Neville's Cross, where he captured William Douglas and Malcolm Fleming, earl of Wigton—the latter of whom by special writs dated Eltham, 14 Dec. 1346, and Jan. 20, 1347, he was commanded to convey to the tower of London; but, either disregarding the royal mandates, and setting the earl of Wigton free, or negligently suffering him to escape, the king issued an order to sir Henry Percy and sir Ralph de Neville to apprehend the baron of Bothal himself, and lodge him safely in the prison into which he had neglected to deliver the earl of Wigton, as well as to seize all his lands, goods, and chattels, into the king's hands, and regularly extend, catalogue, and appraise the whole of them (Rot. Scot. i. 680, 681, 695); but, in the following year, through the intercession of Hen. earl of Lancaster, they were again restored to him; and, for his good services in taking William Douglas at the battle of Durham, he had an annuity of 200 marks out of the Customs of Newcastle settled upon him for life. Edward the Third meditating a powerful invasion of Scotland in the spring of 1347, settled stipends upon several northern lords, and their retinues; and, among the rest, £40 a quarter upon sir Robert Bertram, and ten men at arms, and ten archers mounted.—(Id. 692.) There is a record, dated in 1362, respecting Robert Bertram, baron of Bothal, in Northumberland, and lord of the castle of Bothal.—(III. ii. 377.) He died in 1363, possessed of lands in Choppington, Cambols, and Northols, besides the castle and manor of Bothal.—(III. i. 81.) Proof of his age 2 Edw. III.—(Inq. p. m. iv. 437.)

XI.—1. ROBERT DE OGLE. HELEN BERTRAM, baroness of Bothal, sole daur. & heir of her father, was four times married; firstly, according to the inquest after her father's death, to Robert de Ogle; and, secondly, to JOHN DE OGLE.—(Hart. MS. 294, No. 665.) Her third husband was JOHN HATFIELD, of London; and her fourth, DAVID HOLGRAVE, as described in the Ogle Pedigree in Part III. vol. II. p. 382.

XII.—SIR ROBERT OGLE died 31 October, 1410; buried at Hexham. JOAN, third daughter and co-heir of sir Alan de Heton.

XIII.—SIR ROBERT DE MAUD, daur. of sir Robert MAUD, knight, took the surname, and inherited the estates of his grandmother. His bro. sir Robt. OGLE died about 1437. A Grey, of Horton.

OGLE, as is related in the pedigree of that family, under Ogle, endeavoured to dispossess him of his mother's inheritance in Bothal by force of arms; but, by the interference of parliament, he was fixed in the peaceable enjoyment of it, according to an entail made by his father. For his petition to parliament, and the answer to it, see Bothal Miscel. No. 3. He was high-sheriff of this county in 1410, 1411, 1412, 1415, 1422, 1424, 1432, and 1434. Henry V., in the last named year, appointed him and sir John de Elton wardens of the castle of Roxburgh, from Jan. 19 next following, to the end of two years; and, on Feb. 8, 1420, the office of sole warden of the same fortress, with other powers within the bounds of Tiviotdale, were committed to him. On Aug. 14, 1433, he was a commissioner for punishing violations of the truces; and, 7 Feb. 1434, the baron of Greystock and he had power given them to grant safe conducts to persons coming out of Scotland into England. He was also several times, between 1435 and 1438, in commissions about matters of truce and safe conducts.—(Rot. Scot. ii. 314-310.) He died 27 Hen. VI. 1448-9, possessed of the castle and extent of the lordship of Bothal; besides 16 messuages, 4 cottages, 8 acres of meadow, 494 acres of arable ground, 400 acres of wood, and 300 of moor in Earsdon, and escape for his tenants there in Eshet; in Tritlington, he had 11 messuages, 3 cottages, 9 acres of meadow, 163 acres of arable land, 300 acres of moor and a water mill; in Fenrother, 16 messuages, 8 cottages, 6 acres of meadow, 208 acres of arable land, and 600 acres of moor, and escape in Pigdon for his tenants of Fenrother.—(III. ii. 274.)

XIV.—SIR WILLIAM BERTRAM, knight, in 1461, owed £25 11s. 8d. to the prior and convent of Durham.—(Raine's St Cuthbert, 164.) Inquest after his death, in 1466, enumerates his possessions as consisting of Bothal castle and the advowson of the church there, besides possessions in Earsdon, Tritlington, Fenrother, Eshot, Pigdon, Hebburn, Peggsworth, Newmoor, Aldmoor, Langhirst, Benwell, Capheaton, and Brinkley.—(III. ii. 278.) Another account says, he died 29 Hen. VI.—(Cott. MS. Claud. C. viii.)

XV.—WILLIAM OGLE, alias BERTRAM. In 36 Hen. VI. 1457, the earl of Northumberland, the prior of Tynmouth, William Bertram, and others, were commissioners for levying archers in Northumberland.—(Pat. 36, Henry VI. in dorso, 60, &c.) In 1458, he was high-sheriff of the county. He died s. p.

XVI.—ROBERT OGLE, or BERTRAM, only issue, died young, and with him ended the issue male of his great grandfather, John Bertram, upon which the Bothal estates, by entail, became the property of the descendants of sir Robert Ogle, knight, and Maud, daughter of sir Robert Grey, of Horton.

#### REMAINS OF MY BERTRAM COLLECTANEA.

1. In pedigree above, at p. 39, generation II. line 2, for he lies, read Roger is said to lie; and, line 3, for he, read William.

2. Adam Bertram was second witness to a deed respecting Haughton, which is not dated, but probably belongs to the time of Henry the Third.—(III. ii. 36.)

3. William Bertram was manucaptor of Adam Bavent, of



the county of Sussex, when he was distrained to receive knighthood.—(*Palg. Parl. Writs*, i. 217.)

4. John Bertram occurs as a witness to a deed respecting Widdrington in 14 Edw. III., in which year Gilbert de Bur-owden was sheriff of this county.—(*Lansd. MS.* 326, fol. 152.)

5. Edward Bertram was sheriff of Newcastle in 1431, and sat in parliament for that town in 1441. The same name also occurs in the great charter granted to that town by queen Elizabeth, 22 March, 1600; as well as in the Hoastmen's charter, which was granted on the same day.—(*Brand's Newc.* ii. 206, 423, 624, 659.)

6. Robert Bertram was a very distinguished notary public at Durham, his name occurring in that capacity from 1452 to 1476; on the 22nd of May, in which year he, Joan his wife, Isabel Milner his sister, and Thomas Bertram, chaplain, had letters of fraternity granted to them by the convent of Durham.—(*Raine's St Cuthbert*, 160.)

7. Mary, daughter of sir Cuthbert Bertram, knight, is said in one pedigree to have married Robert the fifth lord Ogle.—(*Wallis*, ii. 336.)

8. Bolbeck-hall, called also Westmoreland-place, in 1569, was holden of the earl of Westmoreland by James Bertram, and afterwards in the tenure of Robert Bertram.—(*Brand's Newc.* 67.)

9. The antient font of St John's church, which was destroyed by the Scots in 1639, had the following inscription upon it :

TO THE HONOUR OF GOD AND ST JOHN

JOHN BERTRAM GAVE THIS FONT STONE.

10. In the same church there was also, formerly, a very large stone, bearing the arms of Bertram, with a crest, seemingly a bull's head out of a coronet. Robert Bertram was sheriff of Newcastle in 1522.—(*Brand's Newc.* i. 115; ii. 435.)



11. Sir Francis Anderson, of Bradley, sold to Mark Milbank, by deeds, dated in Oct. 25 Car. I. a messuage at the Nunsagate, in Newcastle, late in the tenure of Thomas Lawson, and then of Robert Bertram, together with the Nuns and the Low Orchard and garden thereunto belonging, and in like occupation.—(*Deeds penes Major Anderson*.)



12. Nov. 2, 1652, the house of commons resolved that the name of George Bertram, of Elsdon, be inserted into the additional bill for the sale of estates forfeited to the Commonwealth for treason.—(*Jour. of H. C.* vii. 204.)




13. Concerning Charles Jullus Bertram, professor of the English language in the Royal Marine Academy, at Copenhagen, I know nothing further than that he published at Copenhagen, a work under this title :—" *Britanniarum Gentium Historie Antiquæ Scriptores tres : Ricardus Corinensis, Gildas Badonicus, Nennius Banthorensis, &c.*" and that he sent a copy of Richard of Cirencester to Dr Stukely, who edited it in England in 1757. In my account of Redesdale, I have given some reasons for suspecting that Mr Bertram himself was the real author of the work on Britain.

#### EVIDENCES TO THE PEDIGREE OF THE BARONS OF BOTHAL.



1. The old pedigree of Bertram, which goeth with the pedigree of Ogle, does thus begin :—

I.—RICHARD BERTRAM.  REYNOLD GISULPH, lord of Bothal at the Conquest. 



II.—WILLIAM BERTRAM.  SIMOND GISULPH, of Bothal. 

III.—This sir Roger married the heiress of Mitford Castle; founded Brinkburne Abbey, where he lies buried. On his marble is this inscription—"HIC JACET ROGERUS FUNDATOR."  SIR ROGER BERTRAM, knight, of Mitford.  SIR ROBERT BERTRAM.  MENEBEEL, daughter of sir Simond Gisulph, of Bothal.

IV.—SIR ROGER BERTRAM, of Mitford.  SIR ROGER BERTRAM, of Bothal. 

V.—SIR WILLIAM BERTRAM, of Mitford.  SIR ROGER BERTRAM, of Bothal. 

VI.—SIR WILLIAM BERTRAM, of Mitford.  SIR WILLIAM BERTRAM, of Bothal. 

VII.—SIR ROGER BERTRAM, of Mitford.  SIR ROBERT BERTRAM, of Bothal. 

VIII.—SIR ROBERT OGLE, knight, of Ogle.—ELEANOR BERTRAM.

2. Walterus filius Witmi oibus salm . Sciatis me reddisse Robto de Insula sicut rectum suum Gosefordiam per rectas diuissas cum monasterio et molendino et oibus libertatibus ad illam terram pertin' in bosco et plano in pratis et pascuis in viis et semitis cum soca et saca et tol et team, et infangtheof . excepta parte Robti de Newham quam Ernisuis tenuit . Hanc predictam tenuram ille et hered suis concedo tenendam de me et hered meis in feodo et hereditate ita libere et quiete et honorifice sicut ego ipse illam et alias terras meas liberius et quietius et honorificentius de dno meo rege teneo . et sicut rex Anglie per cartas suas antecessoribus suis concessit et confirmavit . Hoc illi concedo

propter homagium suum et servicium faciendo tertiam partem unius militis . infra consulatum idem custodiam xv dierum in Novo Castello . et similiter ei concedo terram de stabulo de Novo Castello cum predicta terra in feodo et hereditate . Hiis testibus Johne Priore de Hextoldesham . O Dinello de Umpfravel . Witmo Bartram . Gilberto de Ogel . Witmo de Newham . Galfrido de Woderinton . Robto filio Roberti . Witmo filio Walteri . Waltero de Insula . Henrico Battaille . Hugone de Insula . Robto de Fenwick . Rodberto efo . Eilof de Rucestre . Pagano Venatore . Gilberto de Facarmund . Elzi de Gosefordia . Halano de Matafen . Petro de Hafone . Edwardo de Berrehill et Witto

filio ejus . Galfrido filio Rad perpolitico clerico . Roberto Corbet . Roberto de Forda . Witmo Tisun . Witto de Mubrai et aliis.—(*Lansd. MS. 326, fol. 103.*)

3. "So many of our ancestors being witnesses to this deed without date, I endeavoured to find out what time they lived; and, in the pipe office, it appeareth by the accounts of William de Vesci, sheriff, that in the 14th year of king Henry the Second, Odonel de Vmfravill paid 20s. 8d. aid money towards the marriage of Matilda, the king's daughter. Also in the accounts of Roger Stuteville, then sheriffe, Gilbert de Hogill is fined one mark for bringing a writ against his lord, in the 33rd year of Henry II.; and the same Roger Stuteville accounted for one mark for the fine of Galfrid Woderington, imposed by the justices of the forest. From whence it appears that the witnesses to the above said deed lived in the time of Henry the Second, and Odonel Vmfravill being dead in the 22nd year of that reign, we may suppose this deed about the 20th of this king's reign, so that in all likelihood these gentlemen were within two or three descents of the Conquest."

4. Another old deed in the time of Edward the First. Radulph' de Essendon dedit & concessit maneriū de Essendon, Johani filio suo, et Isabelle uxori sue . Hiis testibz Roberto Bertram de Bothal . domino Johanne de Kirkley tunc vice comite, Northumbrie . dom . Hugone Delavall . dom. Rog. Mauduit . dom. Adam de Camois militib'.

5. Rogerus Bertram—sať . Sciatis me concessisse in puram t̃ ppetuā elemos̃ ecclie scē Marie Eboř concilio venerabiliū patrum epōz Witū Dunelm . t̃ Adelwaldi Karliot eccliam de Steinton cū oibz ptin' quam pater meus Witfs & auus meus Wido de Balioll eidem ecclie contulerant . Testibz Witto epō Dunelm . Adelardo epō Karliot.—(*Ex. MS. 16, in Bib. Dec. et Cap. Dunelm, fol. 62.*)

6. Bernardus de Arenis omibz &c. sciatis me dedisse —Miloni homini meo t̃ hereditibz suis dimidiam partē de dominio meo in quictunstal de terra arabili pp homagiū suū & pp seruiciū suū . Habendam t̃ tenendam in feodo t̃ hereditate, &c. . Reddendo annuatim mī 7 hereditibz meis . ii. sōt . Et quamdiu fuerit balliv' meus erit quietus de . ii. solidis . Et cum non fuit balliv' meus tunc reddet . ii. sōt . In expectatione uni' carucate terre quam tenebit eodem seruicio . sicut Bertram filiu' osberti tenet terram suam . hiis . T' . Witto bertram . Guidone btrā . Ric' b'tram . Roß bert'am . Rot de Diuelestuna . Radt de Sōo petro . Evstacio des bans . helga capet' . Ric' capell' . henrico fil' iohis . Walfo punchardun . Albario senescat' . Witto filio ei' . Ric' blundel . Witto de bulesd . Robero bene . hamone clerico.—(*L. 153.*)

7. Hec carta cirograffata testatur qđ Robtus Bertram miles concessit—Wallerano de Lomley de Nouo Castro sup Tynam totum illum messuagium cū ptin. in villa Noui Castri sup Tynam in vico vocatur le Clos sicut est in longitudine t̃ in latitudine in<sup>d</sup> mesuagiū Johis de ffrismarys ex una parte t̃ mesuagiū Thome de Lomley ex pte alfa t̃ sicut se extendit a via regia del' Clos usq̃ in aquam de Tyne exceptis illis magnis duobz solariis t̃ colariis subtus eisdem sicut sita sunt in eodem mesuagio in parte australi eiusdem mesuagii sup keyam de Tyne &c. . Habend—p suiciū unius rose p annū ad festū natiuitatē bī Johis Baſte—Hiis testibus Roßto de Shilvyngton tunc Majore ville Novi Castri sup Tynam . Witmo de Acton . Huğ de Angreton . Johe de Emeldon . t̃ Johe de Wake tunc battis ejusdem ville, &c. . Johne de ffrismarys . Roßto de Angreton . Ričo de Cromcliff . Thoma de Hexham t̃ aliis . Dať apud Novū Castrū sup Tynam die Veneris in Festo translaçōnis scī Thome Martir. a. r. r. Edw. III. a. c. A. vicesimo, t̃ Francie septimo.—(*L. 199.*)

As the chapelry of HEBBURN is the only portion of the west division of Tindale ward which has not yet been described in this work, I will proceed with my account of it before I commence with the topographical history of the parts of Bothal parish which lie in the east division of that ward. It forms the most westerly part of Bothal parish, and has the great London road by Berwick to Edinburgh running through it for above four miles. It however measures nearly five miles from its southern boundary, near the race-ground on Cottonwood, to where its northern limit abuts upon the Eshot and



Chevington grounds. The whole chapelry lies high; and, where its aspect is eastern, overlooks the sea. The course of husbandry pursued here, as well as in Bothal, is, on the strong land, wheat, clover, oats, fallow; and, on the lighter grounds, barley or wheat, sown grass, oats, turnips. Henry Ogle, esq. of Cawsey Park, vested £140 in the hands of the minister and chapel-wardens of this district, directing the interest of it to be annually divided amongst the poor. The principal of this sum is now £152 10s., and in the Morpeth savings bank.<sup>c</sup>

The *township* of Hebburn, including the farm called Lowshield Hill and Hebburn Hill, contains 1173 acres, which are now, as in the earls of Oxford and Mortimer's time, divided into five farms. The place from which it has its name, is, I apprehend, the same as is called *Hebre* in Ranulph de Merlay's foundation deed of Newminster Abbey. The first distinct mention I find of it is in 1240, when it is called *He-burn*,<sup>d</sup> a name probably given to it from its situation, for it stands on the *highest stream* of Bothal-burn. Half a carucate of land in it belonged at that time to a yeoman, who, like one of the heroes in Homer's poem of the Frogs and Mice, was called *Mangebacon*.

The *village* consists of a chapel, three farm houses, and a few cottages, which stand in gardens that are well fenced and well attended to; but the roads in and about it are still in a very primitive state. The high ground called Hebburn Hill,<sup>e</sup> shelters it well from the north, and had formerly a beacon upon it. The village schoolmaster receives a stipend of £4 a year from the duke of Portland; and the parish clerk and his predecessors have resided so long in a house here, belonging to the rectory of Bothal, as to feel inclined to look upon it as property attached to their office. The population of this place has of late years been declining: in 1801, it was 107; in 1811, 92; and, in 1821, 88. Branches of the family of Tizack, who came from Loraine to Newcastle, as glass-makers, about the year 1619, have long been farmers here.<sup>f</sup>

<sup>c</sup> Archdeacon Singleton's Visitation Book, &c.

<sup>d</sup> III. i. 208, 217. Generally it has two b's in it. In Wallis, ii. i. it is written *Hebburn*. In other places it is *Heyborne*, *Heburn*, and *Heburne*.—(See III. i. 44, 60, 171, &c.; III. ii. 390; II. i. 392.)

<sup>e</sup> Three 12 lb. and one 24 lb. cannon balls were found in the gravel, near the stack-yard here, some forty years since.—(Mack. ii. 149.)

<sup>f</sup> For some notices respecting the families of Henzel, Tizack, and Tyttre, see Brand's Newcastle, ii. 43, 44, 45, &c.; Journal of the House of Commons, xi. 386.



HEBBURN CHAPEL.

Dr Bazire, at his visitation here, in 1674, found the *chapel* “most scandalously and dangerously ruinous : roof divided, under propt within with eight crutches, without with three : the seats all upturned or broken.” The minutes of succeeding archidiaconal visitations contain orders for various repairs to be done in it.<sup>§</sup> In 1793, it was wholly re-built on its old site : the proprietors of lands in the parish paying for the nave, and Mr Smalridge, as rector of Bothal, for the chancel. The whole expence was about £700, of which Mr Smalridge’s share came to £148 13s. Its nave is 55 feet by 18 feet 7 inches within : its chancel 25 and a half feet by 14 feet 8 inches. The masonry and internal fitting are good ; but its style of architecture trivial and bald. The large stone of the Ogles, which the archdeacon, in 1731, ordered to be laid in the floor, near the altar rails, is now in the floor beneath the altar table, and bears the Ogle arms near its centre, and this inscription round its margin :—“ Here lyeth the body of James Ogle of Cawsey Parke Esqvire, sonne and heir of William second sonne of Ralphe the 3 Lord Ogle. He lefte issve 5 sonnes.” Close adjoining to the stone of the Ogles, is also one of the family of Threlkeld, thus inscribed :—“ The burial

<sup>§</sup> See below, in Miscellanea respecting Hebburn.



place of Mr Deodatus Threlkeld of Tritlington and Margaret his wife, by whom he had issue 3 children, viz. John, Thomas, and Elizabeth. He departed this life the 26<sup>th</sup> Feb. 1732, aged 75."

FENROTHER consists of a small cluster of farm houses and cottages, on a dry knoll, midway between the Berwick and Wooler roads to Edinburgh. By the survey made in lord Oxford's time, that nobleman had 1057 acres here, then occupied by eleven tenants, now by four. The rest of the township is comprised in the estate called *Heron's Close*, which adjoins the grounds of Espley on the north. This is the ground in "Finerother" of which William Heron, of Hadston, died possessed in 42 Henry III.; over which, William Heron, of Ford, had free warren in 15 Edward III.; and which, after passing through the Herons, of Meldoun, became the property of the Fenwicks of that place;<sup>h</sup> but, in 1663, belonged to Thomas Woodman; at the election, in 1748, to one of the same name; and, at present, to Mr Ralph Woodman. The rest of the history of the township of Fenrother is trite. In 1240, "Robert de Finrother held Finrother" of the baron of Bothal by the annual payment of half a mark. The prior of Tynemouth seems to have had two messuages and 146 acres of ground here; and David Holgrave, Helen Bertram's fourth husband, gave lands in it to the chantry of St Andrew, in Bothal church. *Gorfen-leitch* is the most westerly farm-house in this township.

CAWSEY PARK has its name from an antient paved way, which led along its eastern boundary, and on the line of the present great north road. Formerly it had a *chapel* within its precincts; but where it stood, or how, or for what purposes it was endowed, I have found no distinct account. Originally, I apprehend, this township was a parcel of the parish of Felton: for that parish formed part of the great land barony of Mitford; and, in 1240, *la Chauce* was holden by Joseph the Chaplain of the baron of Mitford by free alms, but with freedom from all services.<sup>j</sup> The inquest after the death of William Heron, 42 Henry III. 1258, is dated *apud Calcetum*.<sup>k</sup> The chapel of St Cuthbert, *super le Cause*, in 11 Henry VI. is mentioned as in the advowson of Henry Percy, of Athol, and Elizabeth his wife, who at that time were proprietors of the barony of Mitford; and, in 34 of the same reign, as belonging to Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Lucy, widow of sir Thomas Borough, and co-heiress,

<sup>h</sup> See above, p. 16 & 17.

<sup>i</sup> III. ii. 252, 262.

<sup>j</sup> III. i. 216.

<sup>k</sup> Ped. of Heron, p. 5.

with her sister Margaret, of the same sir Henry Percy, of Athol.<sup>1</sup> Probably this place was honoured with a chapel, on account of the monks of Durham having rested here in their flight from that place, with the body of St Cuthbert, to Holy Island, in 1069.<sup>m</sup> How it came into the hands of the Ogles I

<sup>1</sup> III. ii. 271, 276.

<sup>m</sup> The monks in this flight before the arms of William the Conqueror, are said, by Simeon, to have rested the first night at Jarrow, the second at Bedlington, the third at Tughall, and to have reached Holy Island on the fourth. Mr Raine, in his "St Cuthbert," quotes Wessington, who was prior of Durham from 1416 to 1446, to show, "that, in general, wherever a church was in after days dedicated to St Cuthbert, the bishop and his clergy had, in their wanderings, visited *that very place* with the body of the saint." The words quoted to support this inference are, "While these things," viz.: the wanderings of the monks, "were going on, St Cuthbert ceased not from performing miracles; for which reason, in those *parts* at a distance from the eastern coast, (*in partibus occidentalibus*), where the said bishop and abbot for a while sojourned through fear of the Danes, many churches and chapels were afterwards built in honor of St Cuthbert." The quotation is also accompanied with a list of the names of many churches in Northumberland, Durham, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Westmorland, and Cumberland, which were thus dedicated to this saint—as Elsden, Haydon-bridge, and Beltingham, which Mr Raine supposes to have been resting places of the monks in their first flight with the sacred body from Holy Island into Cumberland. Now, presuming that Wessington's words will bear the interpretation which my friend here puts upon them, I will suppose that the chapel of St Cuthbert had been built *super le Causey* in honor of the car and coffin of our great northern saint having halted here on the third day's flight from Durham. An antient deed in my possession, and by which William Basset conveyed to John de Staindrop, called *The Coroner*, a messuage and lands in Offerton, in the county of Durham, mentions "the chapel of the blessed Cuthbert in Vfferton," and "the well of St Cuthbert," in that village. Possibly these derived their designation from the monks making Offerton their mid-day halting place in their journey between Durham and Jarrow. Bedlington church was certainly dedicated to St Cuthbert, a circumstance which might indeed be accounted for from that place being a part of his patrimonial property. As the monks in this flight are known to have brought with them, not only the body of St Cuthbert, but also great store of riches, relics, and ornaments, belonging to his church and shrine, and Bedlington was a good stage, at least 11 miles from Cawsey Park, it seems probable enough that this was their first resting place on the day in which they travelled from Bedlington to Tughall; and when it is considered in how high veneration the remains of the saint were holden for several centuries—that two great festivals—one on the 20th of March, the day of the vernal equinox, on which the sun entered Aries, and spring began, in honour of his Deposition—the other, on the 4th of September, when the sun was preparing, at the autumnal equinox, to leave our hemisphere, and to commence his march through the six lower signs of the zodiac, in honour of his Translation; and when to these considerations we add the accounts of the splendid processions that were made on the days of these festivities, of the great number of the nobility that attended them, and of the intense awe and adoration with



can give no account. Perhaps it was conveyed to them by the crown, at the time of the Reformation : for, in 1542, Robert lord Ogle held the manor of Cawsey Park, with 40 acres of land in Earsdon and Horsley ;<sup>n</sup> and, in 1568, ... Ogle was possessed of a capital messuage called “ Calsey Park, with the Park there, and certain lands in Horsley.”<sup>o</sup> When it became the property of the Ogles, and its chapel fell into disuse, they seem to have annexed it to their own barony of Bothal, which it adjoins, and made it an integral part of the chapelry of Hebburn. The *house* here was built in 1589, by James Ogle,

which his shrine was at all times approached—we cannot wonder, that in commemoration of so great an event as the tutelar deity of the see of Durham having once rested on this estate, its proprietor consecrated it to holy purposes, and ordained that services to God and St Cuthbert should be daily said upon it. But, “ where are now the remains of St Cuthbert ? ” was a question in legendary lore, which no one for the last three centuries, except a succession of three benedictine monks, to whom the secret of his burial place was entrusted, it has been said, were able to solve. These remains, for centuries, had continued to be the great idol of the church of Durham—a god neither of wood nor stone—no graven image—not the likeness of any thing in heaven, or in earth, or under the earth, made by man’s hand—but the body of an aged anchorite, which, on account of the piety of his life, and the reputed miracles that he wrought after his death, became the object of awe, gratitude, and veneration, to the thousands that visited his shrine. Crowned and mitred heads bowed down to it. The people were taught to believe that the body was incorruptible, and that its soul, or some divinity which waited around it, was conscious of their wants and wishes, and answered their prayers by healing their infirmities. To prevent, as it should seem, the continuance of this corrupt species of worship, the body of the holy man was ordered, by public authority, to be decorously buried, which was accordingly done on the feast of the epiphany, 1542 ; but, though several Roman catholic writers had said, that the saint’s remains were interred in his shrine, immediately below the place where “ they had rested in their exalted state,” yet the mystery that time throws over the true account of such events, and the tale about the benedictine monks, had made the matter dubious, till May 17, 1827, when the Rev. W. N. Darnell, M. A., prebendary of the church of Durham, in his office of sub-dean there for that year, having several workmen engaged in repairing the Nine Altars, employed a party of them to raise the great stone in the floor of the middle of the shrine, under which “ the constant tradition of the church ” had stated the remains to lie. A short time convinced him that he had hit upon the object of his search, which was carefully and minutely examined by himself and other gentlemen, whom he sent for after the discovery was made, and amongst the rest by Mr Raine, who, in his interesting work, entitled “ St Cuthbert,” has, with great industry and research, drawn together a curious and very valuable mass of materials respecting his life, canonized state, miracles, relics, wanderings, &c. till his body was recently disinterred, and his bones again re-committed to their antient resting place.

<sup>n</sup> Cole’s Esch. Harl. MS. 759, p. 266.

<sup>o</sup> Laws. fol. 16.

esq. as appears by a rude stone tablet bearing that date, and his initials on two shields. This tablet was formerly in the outer wall of the east wing of the house, which consisted of a considerable suite of apartments fronting the south, and an east and west wing, besides various contiguous offices, all of which are fast verging to ruin. The east wing, indeed, fell down about five years since. There are, in the body of the house, two circular stone staircases—one near its middle—the other to the west, for the convenience of the kitchen and servants' apartments. A tablet in the east wall of the west wing bears the arms of Bertram quartering Ogle, neatly cut in stone. The gardens are well stocked with fruit trees, and very productive; but in the hands of a market gardener. In that to the west is a curious dial, surmounted by a globe, and having the arms of the lords Ogle on one side, and on the other three sides the hemispheres, phases of the sun, and tables of the sun's rising and setting, and the hour it is at different places when it is twelve o'clock at Cawsey Park. The *school* at Cawsey Park Bridge was built by Henry Ogle, esq. who by provisions of his will, dated in 1761, endowed it with about two acres of land lying contiguous to it, and with a rent charge of £15 a year issuing out of the tythes of the parish of Longhorsley, a farm at Tritlington, one called Longdike, and one (on which the school-house stands) called Earsdon-hill, for "teaching 30 children, boys and girls," who are inhabitants of this township, as the reader will find more fully detailed in the extracts from Mr Ogle's will, given below in the Miscellanea respecting this chapelry, No. 3. The estate called Earsdon-hill has, however, been since sold, subject to the rent charge to the school of £15 a year. On the grounds here, a little to the west of the house, is a fine broad dyke of very compact *whinstone*, which has been much quarried for road material, and does not, as far as I have examined it, seem to contain either hornblend or olivine. It has the millstone grit on its north cheek; and beds of slaty sandstone, bituminous shale, &c. on the south. It is evidently connected with a considerable throw; and the north side of it seems to be millstone grit converted into whin. Minor points of the history of this township will be found in the following



## PEDIGREE OF OGLE, OF CAWSEY PARK.

I.—SIR WILLIAM OGLE, of Cockle Park, knight, according to a pedigree of the family of Ogle, of Ogle and Bothal Castle, attached to the inquest after the death of Robert lord Ogle, 20 Oct. 6 Eliz. 1564, was third son of Ralph lord Ogle, who died about the year 1513.—(*Cole's Escheats, Hart. MS. 760, p. 311.*) See also *M. I. in account of Hebburn Chapel, p. 130.*

MARGARET, daughter of sir John Delaval, of Seaton Delaval, by Anne, dau. of sir Thomas Grey, of Chillingham.—(*Hart. MSS. 1153, p. 52; 1448, p. 5; and 1654, fol. 23 & 24.*)

II.—1. JAMES OGLE, esq., dau. of John of Clavering, 36 of Eliz. the crown leased the rectory of Horsley to Matt. & John Ogle.—(*Lansd. Rev. Offic. Papers, st. 183.*)

2. JOHN OGLE, dau. of John of Bebside. In 1598, J. Ogle was ex'or of Jas. Ogle, late of Cawsey Park, deceased; and, April 5, 1600, the will of James Ogle, of Cawsey Park, was proved by John Ogle, his son and sole ex'or.—(*Raine's Test. 140, 147.*) There is an inscription to his memory on a marble in the floor, under the altar table of Hebburn chapel.

3. THOMAS OGLE. 4. MATTHEW OGLE, ANNE married of Swalwell. Will Martin Fenwick, of East Hedwin and Burradon. dated 28 Sep. 1598, in which he desires to be buried at Bothal, and mentions his cousin John Ogle, of Cawsey Park; his lands in the bishoprick; his sister Mary Law; his cousin Anne, dau. of his brother James, late of Cawsey Park; the ground called the Foxholes, which he had in mortgage of John Horsley; Matthew Ogle, son of Martin Ogle, of Tritelington; and appoints his said cousin John his executor.—(*Raine's Test. 874.*)

5. MARGARET, daughter of sir John Delaval, of Seaton Delaval, by Anne, dau. of sir Thomas Grey, of Chillingham.—(*Hart. MSS. 1153, p. 52; 1448, p. 5; and 1654, fol. 23 & 24.*)

III.—1. CATHARINE, dau. of Robert Widderington and Margaret, sister of Robt. the sixth, and Cuthbert the seventh lord Ogle.—(*M. I. Bothal Church.*)

2. ALICE, dau. of ... Palmer. ANNE, to whom left the ground called the Foxholes, which he had in mortgage of John Horsley.—(*Raine's Test. 875.*)

THOMAS OGLE, of Bebside, whose goods were sequestered March 9, 1615.—(*Raine's Test. 170.*)

DOROTHY ... mentioned the sequestration of her husband's goods.

LANCELOT OGLE, 2nd son, married Dorothy, dau. of Thomas Watson, of Ellingham, by whom she had a son & heir Thos. OGLE, who was 3 y. old in 1615.

the sheriff of the county caused an exigat facias to be proclaimed against him at Felton church.—(*Id. 268.*) The inquest after his death was taken at Morpeth, 2 April, 12 Charles I. and shows that he died 30 Aug. 1636, possessed of the manor of Cawsey and Cawsey Park, and two messuages and 40 acres of land in Earsdon-hill, all then holden of the manor of Bothal, besides having had a messuage and ten acres of land in Felton called Gallow-close, and another messuage and ten acres of land called Bridgham Lee, situated in Felton Forest, and both holden of the king in capite.—(*Cole's Esch. Hart. MS. 760, p. 145.*)

IV.—1. EDWARD OGLE was one year old in 1615, and 20 years & 47 weeks when the inquest after his father's death was taken.

2. JAMES OGLE, of Cawsey Park, esq. paid £324 "as a fine imposed upon him by the lords and commons for his delinquency to the parliament," the receipt for which sum is dated 31 Oct. 1649, and still in possession of the family. He was a

JANE, dau. of Lancelot Ogle, of Burradon, in Tinmouthshire. She was buried at Earsdon in 1655, as appears by the registers there.

deputy-lieutenant and a commissioner of subsidies for Northumberland; and appointed Dec. 8, 1660, under the signature of the earl of Northumberland and lord Josceline Percy, a major of the regiment of foot whereof Wm lord Widderington was colonel; and, 4 May, 1663, a captain of "that troop of horse raised within the county," as appears by the original commissions still preserved among the family papers. In 1663, his estate consisted of Burradon, Longhorsley Tithe, Cawsey Park, Earsdon-hill, Foxholes, and Cawsefield.—(*III. i. 327.*) His will is dated 30 July, 1664, and by it he gave all his estate to John Clarke, of Newcastle, esq. and Wm Armourer, of Middleton, gent. for ten years, to pay his debts, with remainder to his son William, when 21 years old; and further remainder to Edward Ogle, of Welbeck, coun. Nottingham, gent.—(*Raine's Test. 914.*) He died Dec. 4, 1664, and was buried in St Andrew's church, Newcastle, where there is a long Latin inscription to his memory, which is printed in Brand, vol. i. p. 189.

V.—WILLIAM OGLE, of Cawsey Park, esq. was born at Burradon, and bap. at Earsdon in 1653. He was appointed, in 1679, a lieutenant in his father-in-law, Colonel Strother's dragoons; and because he had "ability suitable to his loyalty," his cousin the duke of Newcastle, in Nov. in the same year, made him a deputy-lieutenant of the county. He was also appointed, 20 June, 1685, under the sign manual of Jas. the Second, to be a captain in a troop of horse. He died at Cawsey Park, and was buried at Hebburn, Dec. 15, 1718.\*

ELIZABETH, dau. of Col. Strother, of Fowberry. ... wife of ... Shevil, chirurgon in Newcastle.

VI.—HENRY OGLE, esq. bap. 12 October, 1685; was sheriff of Northumberland in 1737. This gentleman, by his will, founded the school at Cawsey Park bridge, and gave £140 to the poor of Hebburn chapel. He died s. p. at Cawsey Park, on Friday, Feb. 28, and was buried at Hebburn, March 2, 1761.\* He mentions in his will his brothers-in-law, Robert Fenwick & Walter Kettleby, esquires.

ANNE ORDE, dau. of Wm Orde, of Sandy-banks; had by her husband's will all that farmhold called Ogleborough, which he purchased of his bro. Wm, besides other bequests, some of which he purchased of his brothers-in-law, Robert Fenwick & Walter Kettleby, esqrs.

WILLIAM OGLE, of Cawsey Park, esq. Bond for licence to William Ogle of Cawsey Park, & MARY CAER, widow, to marry at Ford church, dated 24 November, 1721.—(*Raine's Test.*) His will is dated 2 Sept. 1774, and by it he gave all his personal estate to his wife Margaret Rutter; & also his real estate, when discharged of its incumbrances, for her life. He

MARGARET, dau. of Wm Rutter, of Newcastle, published by Faden, in 1781. This gentleman "was a younger son of a very respectable family, long seated near Besborough, in the county of Kilkeny." His elder brother, Robert, was a banker in Dublin, and M. P. for that city, and father of Robert Shaw, esq. who has represented it for several successive parliaments.

died 29 Nov. and was buried at Hebburn, Dec. 3, in the same year.\*

This Bernard married 2dly, Barbara, dau. and co-heir of William Shield, esq. of the Ouseburn, near Newcastle, by whom he had issue, Robert Shaw, esq. of Usworth Place, in the parish of Washington, and county of Durham. A

71.

(For continuation of issue, turn over.)

2.



1. f Issue of Wm Ogle, esq. and .....	2. f Continuation of issue of Wm Ogle, esq. and Elizabeth Strother.
1. MARY OF MARGARET, bap. 11 May, 1679; * married Gawen Aynsley, mart. 10 Nov. 1698, Wm esq. of Littlecharle Tower. Orde, jun. of Fecklington.	3. ELIZABETH OGLE, bap. June 26, 1683; * married Ralph Wallis, of Copeland Castle and Knaresdale, in riot and extravagance, held the office of store-keeper to the garrison at Berwick. He sold Copeland to sir Chaloner Ogle, and Knaresdale to John Stephenson, an alderman of Newcastle. †
2. JANE bap. 7 Dec. 1680; * married Gawen Aynsley, esq. of Littlecharle Tower.	4. CATHARINE bap. Aug. 28, 1692; * bond for marriage licence for her and Wm Carr, esq. of Eshot, dated 18 Jan. 1723.—(Raine's Test. 15.)
5. ... a daur. who, in 1709, was 12 years old.	5. ... a daur. who, in 1709, was 12 years old.
VI.—WILLIAM OGLE was a major in the 34th foot; and, by his father's will, had Cawsey Park for life, after his father's wife's death. His sons also were in remainder for it, after failure of the male issue of the three sons of Ogle Wallis. He died soon after his father, and without issue male.	1. WILLIAM WALLIS bap. at Knaresdale, Jan. 10, 1704; bur. † Oct. 4, 1706. 2. JAS. WALLIS bap. May 27, 1709. †
5. OGLE WALLIS bap. Sept. 9, 1715, † and had by his uncle Henry's will the reversion of the annuity left to his brother Mark.	3. RALPH WALLIS bap. March 31, 1711; † and buried July 4, in the same year. 4. MARK WALLIS bap. Nov. 29, 1713; † was living in 1761, when he had an annuity of £20 a year left him by his uncle Henry Ogle.
6. DOROTHEA WALLIS, bap. Feb. 15, 1720; * was 2nd wife of Mr Threlkeld. Henry Ogle, esq. of Cawsey Park, by his will, dated in 1760, left Nether-houses, in the parish of Elsdon, to his nephew-in-law, John Threlkeld, gentleman, for his life, and after his death to his "niece Dorothy Threlkeld, wife of him the said John Threlkeld," for her life.	1. ELIZABETH WALLIS bap. Sep. 2, 1706. † 2. CATHARINE bap. May 5, 1708. † 3. MARY bap. June 2, & bur. Sep. 9, 1712. † 4. MARY, bap. June 19, 1717. 5. DOROTHY bap. Feb. 8, 1718; bur. June 6, 1719. †
7. MARGERY WALLIS had by the will of her uncle Henry Wallis, a mes- suage, tenement, and farmhold in Whalton, besides £500.	JOHN THRELKELD, son of Deodatus Threlkeld, of Tritlington. He and Jane Aynsley were first introduced to each other at sir Wm Middleton's, at Belsay Castle, and soon after got privately married; for which their parents, on both sides, disinherited and deserted them. He was a merchant in Newcastle, and his father recalled the money he had lent him to begin business with, which put him into embarrassed circumstances; but sir William Middleton procured him the situation of post-master at Morpeth, which office he held till his death.
VII.—WM OGLE=ELIZABETH, daughter of ..... Hall, esq. of Wil- lington, and Morpeth, sister of Mrs Parslow. The same Henry also left him £500. He was a lieutenant in the North-umberland militia; but died without issue, and was buried at Hebburn, Feb. 18, 1804. *	1. WM OGLE WAL-... Beres- LIS OGLE, by the ford, wi- will of his great dow of ... uncle Henry Ogle, Hamilton had £30 a year out of Cawsey Park, for which he was also in remainder after the death of his cousin Wm Ogle Wallis Ogle; but after his son was at years, the entail, which extended to his sisters, was broken. 2. JOHN WAL- LIS, in remain- der for Cawsey Park, after failure of the issue male of his bro. Wm. He married Miss Boyden. 3. HEN. WAL- LIS, in remain- der for Cawsey Park, after his brother John; died in India, s. p.
VIII.—WILLIAM OGLE WALLIS OGLE was upwards of 21 years old in January, 1808. Residing at Paris in 1829.	HARRIET, daughter of Daniel Orde, of Longridge, esq.
IX.—ELIZABETH.	ISABELLA. FRANCES.

EARSDON consists of two farm premises, and a few poor cottages,<sup>p</sup> and stands about a mile east of the great north road, on the bare brow of a dry

<sup>p</sup> In lord Oxford's time there were many tenants here...fifteen at least. The largest quantity of ground farmed by one tenant was 202 acres, and the whole of "Earsden town inclosed ground," belonging to his lordship, thus tenanted out, was 546 acres. Besides which, the south part of the moor, which belonged to the east end of the town, contained 168 acres and 3 roods; and the north part, including the post road, and other ways, to the west end of Harelaw, contained 243 ac. 2 ro. and 24 p. whereof one-ninth belonged to the freeholder John English, one-fifty-third to a cottager

\* Registers of Hebburn, in which is the following entry:—"Dec. 6, 1713, buried Mrs Dorothy Ogle, of Cawsey Parke," besides several entries respecting a family of the name of Ogle, who lived at Fenrother, and another of the same name who resided at a place in that chapelry called Sheriff-hill.

† Knaresdale Registers.



hill, enjoying the purest breezes, and buffeted by the heaviest storms that issue from the temple of the winds. Earsdon Moor and wind-mill are on the west side of the great road, and belong to Mr Thomas Davison, who resides there. Though the baron of Bothal had no tenants under him here, holding by knight's service, in 1165; yet, in 1240, Peter de Crikeliston and Eve his wife held under Roger Bertram, of Bothal, lands in Tritlington, and Herdisdon or Erdiston, by one knight's fee of the old feoffment.<sup>a</sup> William Erdeston also died seized of lands in Erdeston in 1278.<sup>f</sup> Sir John Bertram, knight, at his death, in 27 Henry VI. 1449, was found to have had 16 messuages, 14 cottages, 8 acres of meadow, 494 acres of arable ground, 400 acres of wood, and 300 acres of moor in Eresden,<sup>g</sup> which possessions passed to his descendants, and from them, through the Ogles, to the duke of Portland, their present proprietor. Roger Thornton, who died in 1 Richard III, 1483-4, held lands in Tritlington and Eresden.<sup>h</sup> The farm called Earsdon-hill, in this township, was sold by the Ogles, of Cawsey Park, subject to the annuity of £15, settled upon it by Henry Ogle for the benefit of the Cawsey Bridge school.

Concerning the township of EARSDON FOREST, all I can say is, that it lies north of Earsdon, and on the boundary of the Eshot and Chevington grounds; that in lord Oxford's time it contained 725 acres, divided into two farms, called the East and West; and that at present it is in three farms, called the East and West Forest, and Pig-hill. Earsdon and Earsdon Forest are distinctly mentioned as estates of Cuthbert lord Ogle, in Lawson's survey of the property of the county in 1568.

TRITLINGTON has the small sedgy stream of the Line winding through it, on the hanging southern bank of which the best and greatest part of this retired village is built. Its chief curiosity is the old stone-built mansion of the Threlkelds, which has a well sheltered and well walled garden adjoining it on the north, and on the west a curtain, in the front wall of which is an ornamented gateway, each of the four pillars of which finishes with a stone

called John Tindale, and the remainder to the six west farms. The survey of this township concludes with the following:—"N. B. The freeholders' dividend adjoins to and lies west of the post road, to Mr Ogle's land on the north-west, and to Earsdon Moor on the south. The share for the cottage lying west of the freeholders' is next to the herd's house, and close. All customary ways and watering places are to be enjoyed by them, as formerly when in common, there being neither spring nor watering place in their dividends. The same privilege is also reserved to lord Oxford's tenants to have free egress and regress upon all occasions."

<sup>a</sup> Lib. Nig. 336; III. i. 208. <sup>f</sup> III. i. 47. <sup>g</sup> III. ii. 274. <sup>h</sup> Id. 278, 279.

vase, and the two highest of these with circular fruit baskets. The freehold grounds here and in Earsdon were probably those which Peter de Crikeliston and Eve his wife, in 1240, held of the baron of Bothal by one knight's fee :<sup>u</sup> the rest of the township having been preserved in fee by the Bertrams and their descendants to this time. The abbot and convent of Newminster had, or were acquiring, certain lands here in 1364 ;<sup>v</sup> but perhaps these were lands in Tritlington, in the manor of Wark.<sup>w</sup> The family of De Lisle, of Woodburn, seem to have had property in "Seton & Tyrtlington," in 1358 ;<sup>x</sup> and Thomas Heron, the proprietor of Heron's Close and of Meldon, died seized of lands in "Tyrtlington," in 1404.<sup>y</sup> The property of sir John Bertram here, in 1448-9, is described in the inquest after his death, as consisting of eleven messuages, three cottages, nine acres of meadow, 163 acres of arable land, 300 acres of moor, and a water corn mill ; but though inquests like this were solemnly made by jurors regularly sworn and impanelled for the purpose, yet they are frequently very erroneous.<sup>z</sup> The families of Ogle and Albony frequently occur as possessed of lands in this place.<sup>a</sup> In 1663, the proprietors in it besides the duke of Portland, were William Middleton, esq., of Belsay, ... Albany, and Philip Bavington, esq. In lord Oxford's time it belonged to "Mr Deodatus Threlkeld, Mr Ogle, and Mr Wilson :"<sup>b</sup> the first of whom, on account of his eldest son John marrying without his consent, disinherited him, and left his property here to his second son, who had to his

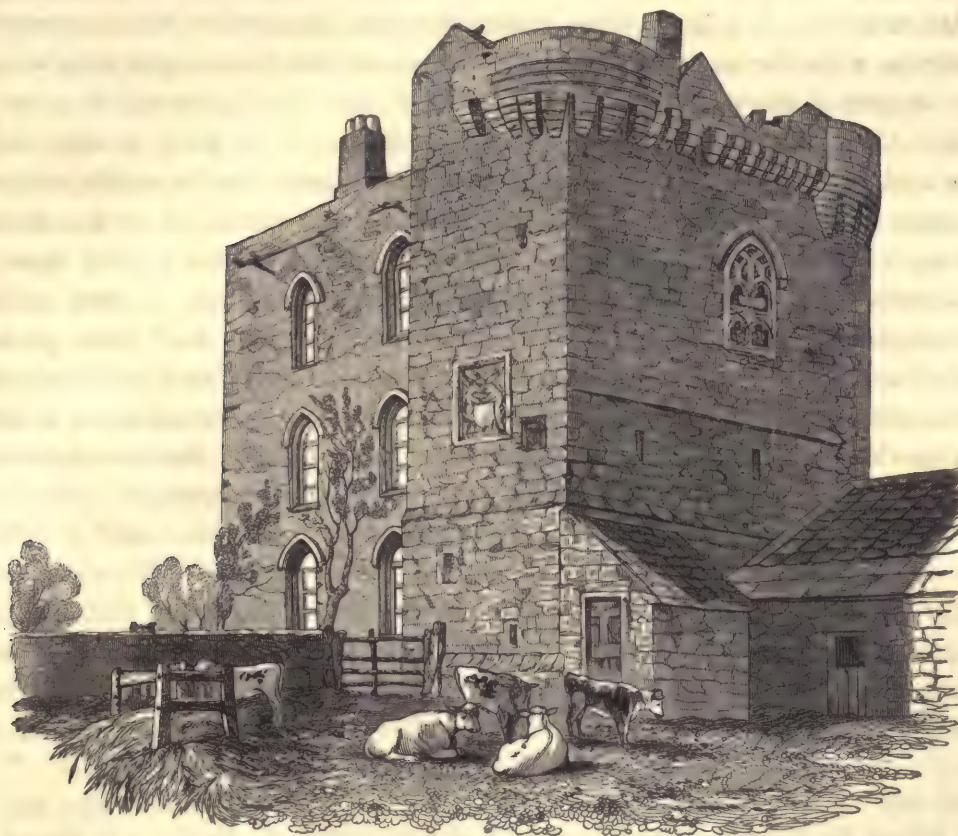
<sup>u</sup> III. i. 208.<sup>v</sup> Id. i. 82.<sup>w</sup> See Wallis, ii. 306 and 473.<sup>x</sup> III. ii. 324.<sup>y</sup> III. ii. 264.<sup>z</sup> Id. 274.

<sup>a</sup> Thomas Ogle, of Tritlington, by his will, in 1374, left his lands there to his son James.—(*See Hebburn Miscel. No. 3.*) George Ogle also occurs in a writ, as "late of London or of Tritlington," in 1628 ; and Thomas Ogle, of Tritlington, as plaintiff, in another writ, in 1629. In the same year, Martin Albon, of the same place, was a juror at the assizes at Newcastle.—(*Swinb. MS. iii. 54, 181.*) In 1768, William Ogle, esq. of Cawsey Park, for £1000, mortgaged lands here to Abraham Dixon, of Belford, and Collingwood Forster, of Alnwick. The SCHOOL HOUSE here consists of two rooms—one to teach in, and one for the master ; was built by the freeholders of the township upon a piece of waste land—the duke of Portland, for his share, contributing the roof : it stands in a pleasant garden, and is patronised by the duke of Portland, the rector of Bothal, Mr Sadler, and others.

<sup>b</sup> Lord Oxford's property here at that time consisted of 438 acres, divided into four farms of 100, 45, 186, and 104 acres a piece, besides two cottages, which had gardens attached to them. The township had also a moor in it, lately divided, consisting of 278 acres, to which also belonged the Shield-green, of 4 acres and 3 roods ; and a parcel of ground, lying south of the Priest's Bridge, and containing 6 acres and 1 rood. "1724 : the moor now stands divided thus, quantity



wife Anne Hunt, resided at Popham, in the county of Southampton, and in 1784, sold all his property at Tritlington, in four lots—one to Robert Smith, of Plessey, esq. ; another to Thomas Potts, the third to John Sadler, and the fourth to Thomas Davison. Mr Sadler purchased Mr Smith's share, which, with his own, contains 440 acres, 22 of which are in oak wood. Davison's belongs at present to Mr Joseph Tizack ; and that of Potts passed to John Forster, who went to the East Indies, and sold it to Mr John Appleby, of Sturton Grange, in the parish of Warkworth.



COCKLE PARK TOWER.

COCKLE PARK township, including Blackdene House and croft, by the survey in lord Oxford's time, contained 1157 acres, then occupied by George

and quality duly considered :—Lord Oxford's share is all on the north side from the division dyke, and contains 137 acres ; Mr Ogle, the east side of the post road, 23 acres ; Mr Wilson, the west

Milburn. Since that time, the farm house called Blubberymires has been built within it. The foregoing view of the house here is from the north-east corner, is nearly from the same point as that given by Grose, and shows the north and east fronts. The outside dimensions of the south front are about 54 feet, of the east 78. The oldest part of it is the tower, which projects about 9 feet from the other apartments, and has round corbuled turrets at the north-east and north-west corners: the corbules are also continued between the turrets, where they have supported a machicolated parapet. The south-east corner of this tower contains a circular stone staircase; and, on its east front, is a large stone tablet, bearing the arms of Ogle quartering Bertram, with the usual crest and supporters of the lords Ogle, which show that no part of the present building is older than 1461, in which year sir Robert Ogle, knight, was advanced to the dignity of a peer of the realm. The upright tracery in the head of the great window in the north is also in the style of the fifteenth century. I do not know the meaning of the devices cut upon three stones in a course just above the armorial tablet: those at each corner are in relief, but much decayed: the middle one is, two trefoils, in intaglio. They are probably heraldic; and, if they had been perfect, might have given some clue to the date of the building. Prior to the erection of the present building there may have been a manor house of some description on the spot. "William of Cookperce" was one of the twelve English knights, appointed in 1241, to sit with twelve Scottish knights, to make laws for the regulation of the marches between the two kingdoms;<sup>c</sup> and the Lawson copy of the aid granted to Henry the Third to knight his eldest son, makes "Cockelpke" one of the manors of the Bothal barony. But the catalogue of fortresses in Northumberland, made in the beginning of the reign of Henry the Sixth, notices no tower or fortalice as existing here at that time. In my visit here, in 1810, I was told that Mr Brown, who was agent to the

side of ditto, 45 acres; Mr Threlkeld's lies east from Mr Ogle, and is 78 acres; 6 acres for post road through Mr Wilson's—total 289 acres. This moor, before the division, was enjoyed by stints, thus:—Lord Oxford, for his farms  $26\frac{2}{3}$ , for his mill 2, for his cottage 2—in all  $30\frac{2}{3}$ ; Mr Ogle  $6\frac{2}{3}$ , Mr Wilson  $6\frac{2}{3}$ , and Mr Threlkeld 20—total number of stints 64. N. B. The Royalty and the East Spring are reserved to the Right Honourable Edward Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, and the Right Honourable the Lady Henrietta Cavendish Holles, Countess of Oxford and Mortimer."—(*K.* 659.)

<sup>c</sup> Leg. March, p. 2.



duke of Portland, and brother to the celebrated Capability Brown, had heard an account that the southern part of the building had some 500 years ago been destroyed by fire. Such an event may have occurred ; but tradition is a great amplifier of time. Traces of arches of windows are certainly observable above the entrance, where some considerable repairs or enlargement of the building have been made. I was also at the same time assured by the farmer of the place, who was an intelligent and observant person, that the building had formerly extended further to the south, as strong underground foundations still testify ; but a stone which they showed me, bearing the arms of Ogle quartering Bertram, and said to be found in digging in the site of these demolished parts, proved that the building in which it had been placed could not be older than the time of the marriage of sir Robert de Ogle and Helen Bertram, though it might be much more recent. The windows, one above another, for three stories, on the east side, as given by Grose, were square headed, and divided into four lights, with mullions and transoms of stone, in the same way that the windows of six lights, now walled up, are on the west front. They are of the style of the sixteenth century, in the forty-third year of which sir Robert Ogle, among other possessions, by will, settled “ Cockell Parke and tower” upon his wife Jeyne, with remainder after her death to his son Cuthbert, for life.<sup>d</sup> Prior to that time they had been in the occupancy of the lady Anne Ogle, mother of this sir Robert, who was slain in the battle of Ancrum Moor, a few days after making his will. The present windows of the south and east sides were put in about forty years since. A projection on the west side of the tower, which had small windows in it, fell in 1828, when the opening occasioned by the fall was filled up in a line with the rest of the wall ; and the mantle-piece of one of the two curious old chimnies formerly in the tower, and cleverly decorated with dentils and mouldings, was inserted high up in the gap, on the outside, by way of curiosity and ornament. Regular occupancy as a farm-house has preserved this edifice from the fate that has befallen many of its kind—from falling into ruin. Its situation is very exposed ; but the prospect from it great, especially over the sea. Wallis does not seem to have visited it. Grose first brought it into notice ; his drawing of it was taken in 1774.

<sup>d</sup> II. i. 393.

## MISCELLANEA RESPECTING HEBBURN CHAPELRY.

No. 1.—ARCHIDIACONAL VISITATIONS.—Visited Sept. 20, 1723. From many orders registered as executed after this visitation, it is plain that the place had then been in a very indifferent plight: the chapel and its pews were all new floored or flagged throughout, and “the porch at the west end built up and covered;” and, August 19, 1731, the archdeacon further ordered “the new porch at the west end to be flagged and benched round for the use of such as have no seats, rails to be erected before the communion table, and the large grave-stone of the Ogles to be laid level with the rest of the floor near the altar.” The seats in this chapel have been most of them re-built since my last visitation.—(*Dr Thomas Sharpe.*) Visited Dec. 9, 1763, and ordered among other things:—“The four posts between the church and chancel to be boxed in with deal, so as to resemble pillars, and painted, and the cross boards at the top of them taken away. The two pillars under the gallery raised, set firm, and founded upon stone work. The bell new hung, and all the iron work at the top, and the gudgeon new. The west wall at the top to be reduced to half the thickness, &c. All heaps of earth or rubbish lying against the walls on the outside of the chapel to be removed, wherever it can be done without interfering with the graves.”—(*Dr John Sharpe.*) The rector of Bothal maintains the chancel; but as it is a chapelry with parochial limits, the parishioners pay no contributions to Bothal, upholding their own fabric, which they have done admirably; for it is impossible to conceive a place of village worship in better condition. The clerk has 3d. a house and 6d. a farm, through the chapelry.—(*Archd. Singleton's Visit. Books.*)

2.—THE PARISH REGISTERS commence in 1680. Joseph Barker occurs as CURATE here in 1577. At present it is served by the Rev. J. Fallowfield, M. A., Fellow of Peter-house, Cambridge, and some time second master of Morpeth school, to whom I am indebted for his prompt and cheerful assistance in furnishing information respecting this chapelry.

3.—Thomas Ogle, of Tritlington, gent. by his will, dated 14 Dec. 1574, gave to James, his son, all his lands there, with remainder first to his son Martin, and secondly to his brother James. The will also mentions Martin Fenwick, Matthew Ogle, and John Ogle, “my brethren,” my wife Margaret; Agnes and Julian, my daughters. The testator desires the right hon. the lord Ogle to be good to his wife; leaves £10 to Mar-

garet Mitford, for her marriage; and appoints the said Lord, and John Hedworth, of Harraton, esq. supervisors.

4.—Extract from the will of Henry Ogle, esq. dated 16 Dec. 1761:—“I give and devise unto my dear brother William Ogle, esquire, and to his heirs and assigns for ever, all those my messuage, tenement, and farmhold, with all its rights, members, and appurtenances, called Longdike; and also all that messuage, tenement, and farmhold, called Erdsdon-hill, with all its rights, members, and appurtenances (except that messuage, house, or tenement, intended by me for a school-house, and lately built on part thereof; and also that piece or parcel of ground adjoining to the said house, and now inclosed, containing two acres or thereabouts, be the same more or less); and also all those my messuages, lands, and tenements, with all their rights, members, and appurtenances, situate, lying, and being in the township of Tritlington; and also all and every the great and petty tithes yearly or otherwise arising, &c. out of the parish of Longhorsley, &c.”

“I give and devise unto my trusty friends John Orde, of Morpeth, esquire, and the Reverend John Coxon, clerk, and their heirs for ever, all that messuage, house, or tenement, lately built on part of the lands and grounds of Erdsdon-hill, and also the piece or parcell of ground thereto adjoining, and now inclosed, containing two acres or thereabouts, be the same more or less; and also one annuity or yearly rent charge of fifteen pounds a year, issuing and to be paid out of the messuage, lands, tenements, and tyths above, by me devised unto my said dear brother William Ogle, at two payments in the year, cleared and discharged of and from the payment of all taxes, sesses, and impositions whatsoever: (to wit) Whitsuntide and Martinmas, the first payment thereof to begin and to be made on such of the said feast days, or terms, as shall first happen next after my death and decease, upon this special trust and confidence, that they the said John Orde and John Coxon, and the survivor of them, and the heirs of such survivor, shall permit and suffer the person and persons that shall from time to time be appointed by my dear wife Ann Ogle, as a master to teach reading, and writing, and arithmetic, to thirty boys, or girls, belonging to the tenants, farmers, and servants, of such tenants or farmers of the estate of Cawsey Park only; and, after the death and decease of my said dear wife Ann Ogle, by such person or persons as shall from time



to time be owner and proprietor of the said estate of Cawsey Park; to hold, occupy, and possess the said messuage, house, or tenement, with the said piece of ground therewith adjoining, without any payment of rent for the same: and also that the said John Orde, and John Coxon, and the survivor of them, and the heirs of such survivors shall, and do yearly, and every year, pay unto such person or persons, as shall from time to time be master of the said school, as aforesaid, the said annuity or yearly rent charge of £15 for his or their teaching thirty children, boys and girls, belonging to the said tenants, farmers, and servants, of the said estate of Cawsey Park, the said thirty children to be named and appointed by the said Ann Ogle, from time to time, during her life, and after her death, by the proprietors of Cawsey Park for the time being, as occasion shall happen, without any other payment to be had or made for the same. And my will and pleasure is, and I do hereby order and appoint, that if at any time it should happen that there were not so many children as thirty, belonging to the said tenants, farmers, and servants of the estate of Cawsey Park aforesaid, that then, and in that case, it shall be lawfull for my dear wife Ann Ogle, during her life, as often as that shall happen, to nominate and appoint any other children whom she shall think proper, to make up the number, so to be taught as aforesaid; and after the death of my said dear wife, Ann Ogle, for the owner and proprietor of the said estate of Cawsey Park for the time being, to do the same, as often as it shall thereafter happen. And my further will and pleasure is, and I do hereby order, that no person whatsoever or by whomever hereafter nominated, shall be capable of holding and enjoying the benefit of the endowment of the said school, without he be a person that publicly professes the religion of the church of England as by law established, and continues so to do. And my will is, and I do hereby order and appoint, that after the first vacancy of the said intended school shall happen, either by the death of the master, or his being displaced and removed for incapacity to teach, or misdemeanour, or misbehaviour, either by my said dear wife, Ann Ogle, or after her death by the owner and proprietor of the said estate of Cawsey Park, for the time being, and she or they do not, on the application of my said trustees, or the survivor of them, or the heirs of such survivor, made to them, within one month after, nominate and appoint another person to succeed; then, and in that

case, and whenever afterwards it may happen, it shall and may be lawfull for my said trustees, or the survivor of them, and the heirs of such survivors, to nominate and appoint a master to such school as aforesaid. And my will is, and I do hereby order and appoint, that in case this devise made for the school as aforesaid should not (for want of the time limited by law, or for any defect of the devising thereof) take effect, that then, and in that case, it is my will, and I do hereby order and appoint, that my said dear wife Ann Ogle, my executor hereinafter named, shall, within three months after it is known that this devise is ineffectual in law, and therefore be refused to be complied with by the person to whom the estate charged therewith may by the devise thereof belong, pay into the hands of my said trustee, or the survivor of them, or the heirs of such survivors, the sum of three hundred and fifty pounds in trust, that they shall as soon as possible after lend the same out on the best security that can be got, and at the highest interest, and that they shall and do pay the yearly interest thereof to such master or masters as before mentioned, and intended under all the limitations, provisoos, and appointments abovementioned, and intended as an endowment for the said intended school. And my will is, that in case any of the said annuity or rent charges above by me given and devised shall be behind or unpaid by the space of or for thirty days next after either of the said feasts or days of payment whereon the same shall be due or payable as aforesaid, that then it shall and may be lawfull to and for them the said Mark Wallis (or on his death the said Ogle Wallis), John Bilton the older, Robert Grey and John Dixon, John Orde and John Coxon, or the survivor of them, or the heirs of such survivor, and every or any of them, to enter upon the said messuages, lands, tenements, and tyths above hereby devised to my brother William Ogle, or any of them, and to distraint for their or any of their said annuities or rent charges so behind or unpaid, and the distress or distresses then and there found, to sell and dispose of for the payment of such annuities or rent charges so behind or unpaid, and all the arrears thereof, &c."

"I give and bequeath unto my trusty friends, the said John Orde and John Coxon, the sum of twenty pounds, in trust, that they and the survivor of them, or the heirs of such survivors, shall and do from time to time repair and amend the school-house therewith as often as there shall be occasion so to do."

“ I give and bequeath unto the minister and chapelwardens of the chapelry of Hebburn, for the time being, the sum of £140, to be paid to them by my executors, within the space of two months next after my decease, upon this especial trust and confidence, that they shall, as soon as may be, put out the said sum of

£140 upon the best security, and at the highest interest ; and that such interest shall for ever hereafter, on Easter Monday, be distributed amongst the poor of the said chapelry of Hebburn, at the discretion of the minister and chapelwardens of the said chapelry for the time being, &c.”

BOTHAL is called *Bottle* by the old people who live in and near it ; and that word, which enters into the composition of the names of numerous places in Britain, in the Anglo-Saxon language, means a village or mansion-house. In many languages, *Bothal* means, the house of God. Jacob called the pillar, which he set up after his dream, *Bith-Aleim*, that is, the house of the Gods ; and the place where he set it up, *Bith-Al*, or the house of God. So likewise the antient Irish called a *crom leac*, or stone of adoration, a *Both-al*, from the words *Both* and *Al*, or *Allah*, which, in their language, as in Hebrew, signifies the house of God. In other languages, the Bethels were temples of the Sun. But though no “ high place ” could be more admirably adapted for building a temple upon than the knoll upon which Bothal stands, there is no trace or tradition of any place of religious worship having existed upon it prior to the christian era. Northumberland, and the eastern shores of England, are indeed remarkably deficient in Celtic antiquities. Did our Saxon ancestors, when they butchered that antient race of men, or banished them from these parts, also destroy all traces of their religious groves and altars ? Many churches in Wales are built within Druidical circles. The erection of the church and castle here might indeed obliterate all appearance of former works upon so confined a spot as that upon which they stand. Besides the church and castle, the present *village* of Bothal consists of a few cottages having chimney tops of wicker-work, a school-house, ale-house, and certain farm premises.

THE CHURCH is dedicated “ to the honor of God and *St Andrew* the apostle.”<sup>c</sup> This account is from the will of Robert lord Ogle, in 1543 ; but another statement says, that David Holgrave, and Helen Bertram his wife, in 20 Richard II. made provisions for a chaplain in the chantry of the church of *St John* in Bothal. It stands about a bow-shot from the castle. Its *nave*, which has several steps down to it from the south, is 54 feet long, and 35 feet

<sup>c</sup> II. i. 393.



wide, and consists of three aisles. That on the north has an old vestry taken off its north-west corner, and now converted into a hypocaust or furnace room, for a warm-air flue, which does not answer the purpose for which it was built. The remaining space of the north aisle has five small pointed arches, supported by four octagonal pillars, which have neat capitals: the brackets from which the two end arches spring out of the wall are clustered, and very neatly decorated. The antient door in the north wall, by which children entered the church when they came to be baptized, still occupies its place; but its way in the inside is walled up. The east window of this aisle is of three lights, and pointed, and contains the Annunciation, and the arms of England and France quarterly, in coloured glass. The tracery of nearly all the other windows of the nave have also been bespangled with devices in coloured glass; and the walls are hung with lozenge-shaped panels of wood, bearing texts of scripture.



BOTHAL CHURCH, NORTH-EAST VIEW.

The *south aisle* is spanned with three pointed arches, supported by one square and one octagonal pier. Here, within iron rails, is an altar tomb of alabaster, on which are recumbent figures, in the same material, of a knight and his lady, supposed by Hutchinson to be the effigies of sir Robert Ogle and his wife the baroness Bertram. Fenwick, in his account of the Ogles, however, says that this tomb "hath upon it the arms of Ralph, the third lord Ogle impaling the arms of Gascoyne, by which it appears to be his monu-

ment." Hutchinson, together with a representation of the two effigies, gives an engraving of a shield at the head of the tomb, on account of the arms upon it being "so singular," and says that it is "supported on the dexter side by a lion collared and chained, and on the sinister side by a monkey chained by the waste." The knight has a plain cross of St George suspended by a chain round his neck. The whole monument is much defaced by rude initials carved upon it. In the wall, at the foot of the tomb, is a bracket of stone, as if intended for a lamp, and bearing the Bertram arms. Near it, on a flat stone on the floor, is the following inscription, as given by Wallis,<sup>f</sup> but now nearly covered by pews :—"Here lyeth Catharine, the wife of John Ogle, of Cawsey Park, esquire, daughter of Robert Woodrington, esquire, by Margaret his wife, which Margaret was sister to Robert the sixth, and to Cuthbert the seventh lord Ogle. She died May 23, 1609." On the floor, near the south door, is a coffin lid of stone, ornamented with a cross, a sword, and a shield charged with two piles. The burial place of the Crows, of Ashington, was in this corner. The four windows in each of the north and south walls of the nave are square-headed, with neat tracery : one of them in the south has, in stained glass, a shield bearing a cross, which has an arrow darting out of its base, and by its sides a sword and other devices, as on old tombs. This part of the building, especially on the south side, is much below the surface of the church yard. The *chancel* is 42 feet long by 15 feet wide ; has three lancet windows on the south, and two on the north. The east window is low, pointed, and of three lights, and of the same date as those in the nave, the side walls of which, and of the gable of the chancel, have been re-built sometime about the latter end of the fifteenth century, for they are in the style of that period ; and an entry in bishop Fox's Register shows, that in 1496, the fruits of this living were sequestered to repair the ruinous and dilapidated chancel of the church here, and the mansion-house of the rector. The pedigree of the seven lords Ogle, deduced from "Humphrey Ogle,<sup>g</sup> esq. who lived at Ogle Castle at the Conquest, and to whom William the Conqueror, by his deed without date, did confirm all his liberties and royalties of his manor and estate of Ogle, in as ample a manner as any of his ancestors

<sup>f</sup> II. 347.

<sup>g</sup> The name of Gilbert de Hoggel, who was son of Humphrey de Hoggel, occurs in the Pipe Roll of 16 Henry II. See more respecting these persons, and when they lived, in II. i. 380, &c.



enjoyed the same before the time of the Normans," has been long painted in black letter on the south wall of the chancel, and was lately retouched and renewed. There are also three pointed niches and a stone basin in the south wall, within the altar rails. The bell turret has three openings, each furnished with a single bell, only one of which is used at present. There is no manse or *parsonage-house* here; the late rectors of this parish having made the manse of Shipwash their residence. But, in 1261, Roger Bertram gave to John Sylvester, rector of Bothal, and to his successors, that messuage, with the garden and croft appertaining to it, which his mother then possessed in dower, and which lay on both sides of Bothal-burn, in exchange for a messuage and croft which the said Sylvester enjoyed in right of his parsonage of the church of Bothal: and if either of them, or any one of their successors, presumed to infringe upon this convention, he should pay to the other party the sum of £100 for the labour and expence he had been at; on which condition each party was at liberty to resume his former possessions. The *school-house* and dwelling-house for the master, which adjoin the church-yard, were built according to an order of lord Oxford's in 1725.<sup>h</sup> Part of the *revenues* of this church were appropriated to the monastery of Tinmouth from a very early period. Robert Mowbray, who was earl of Northumberland in the beginning of the reign of William Rufus, gave the tithes of several parishes in this county to that house, and amongst the rest those of Bothal, which plainly enough shows that he was at that time lord of this parish. Henry the First confirmed Mowbray's grant. But some misunderstanding seems to have risen respecting them about the latter part of the thirteenth century: for Richard Bertram the Second, who lived in the time of king John, confirmed to Tinmouth the two sheaves of corn which they had by the gift of his ancestors, and by his own concession, in his demesne lands in Bothal, in pure alms, and according to a settlement made between the churches of Tinmouth and Bothal, and sanctioned by judges appointed by the pope.<sup>i</sup> In 1291, this rectory was valued for the payment of first fruits and tenths at £37 a year; and the portion of the prior of Tinmouth in the same, and out of the corn tithes of the lord's demesnes, at £1 a year.<sup>j</sup> According to Brand, the same house had tithes here at the time of the Dissolution,<sup>k</sup>

<sup>h</sup> See Misc. respecting Bothal Church, No. 6.    <sup>i</sup> Id. No. 10.    <sup>j</sup> III. i. 340.

<sup>k</sup> History of Newcastle, ii. 109.

when they were probably granted by the crown to the Ogles, as Earsdon and some other parts of the parish are now tythe free.

Of the parish of SHIPWASH,<sup>1</sup> its boundaries, and the ecclesiastical institutions within it, little seems to be known. Its name does not occur in the

<sup>1</sup> Small ships can come as far up the river as the bridge here, a circumstance which might occasion the name of the place, a *wash* having the same signification as ford. The wash at Islington will not be forgotten while the exploits of John Gilpin are remembered. Mention occurs in the Calendar of the Patent Rolls of a manor called Hyghaunton, near Shepeswashe, in the county of Devon. "*Washum*, in old Latin records, a shallow or fordable part of a river or arm of the sea, as the Washes in Lincolnshire."—(*Philips*.)

\* MISCELLANEA RESPECTING BOTHAL CHURCH.

1.—RECTORS OF SHIPWASH.—*William de Goldringes*, 1311.

*William de Weremouth*, 1379.

*William Weddel*, chaplain, 1437; presented by John Bertram; upon which, bishop Langley issued a commission de jure patronatus, but dying that year, the certificate of the jury does not appear in his register.—(*Hunter's MSS.* 219.)

*Anthony Wake*, presbyter, 30 Oct. 1544: patron, the hon. sir Robert Ogle, knight, lord of Ogle and Bothal.

*Alexander Bron*, chaplain, 16 Jan. 1547, after the death of Wake: patron, the lord Ogle and Bothal.

*Thomas Ogle*, clerk, 22 Jan. 1555, after the deprivation of Bron: patron, Robert de Ogle, knight, lord of Ogle and Bothal. He was also, at the time of his death, vicar of Shilbottle.

*William Duxfield*, clerk, 22 May, 1571, after the death of Ogle: patron, the right honourable sir Cuthbert, lord of Ogle and Bothal. He was also vicar of Mitford in 1569, of Ellingham in 1579, and of Chillingham in 1586.

*Robert Copperthwaite*, A. B., 3 July, 1587, after the resignation of Duxfield: patron, Cuthbert lord Ogle. He was instituted vicar of Ellingham, April 7, 1578.

*Henry Johnson*, 6 July, 1615. He was the last rector of this place who had a separate induction to it.

2.—RECTORS OF BOTHAL.—*John Sylvester*, in 1261, made an agreement with Roger Bertram, already noticed, respecting the manse of Bothal.

*Thomas Tutman*, rector of Bothal, 37 Ed. I. 1363.—(*Ogle deeds*, No. 25.)

Sir Robert Ogle, knight, lord of Ogle and Bothal, 31 July, 1528, granted to George Lawson, esq., Philip Lovel and Peter Mewtes, gents., and Wm Blythman, notary public, the next presentation to the rectory of Bothal, with one acre of the demainse land of the castle there.

*Cuthbert Ogle*, clerk.

*William Heryson*, clerk, 14 March, 1546, after the death of Cuth. Ogle, clerk: presented by Hen. VIII. on account of the minority of Robert Ogle, lord of Bothal.

*William Duxfield* had institution to Bothal 4 Feb. 1563, after the death of William Heryson, clerk, by Ralph Ogle, esq., of Alnwick, brother of Robert Ogle, late lord of Ogle and Bothal, deceased.

*Robert Copperthwaite*, 25 Sep. 1578, after the deprivation of Duxfield: the right honourable Cuthbert lord of Ogle and Bothal, patron: who also presented, July 3, 1587, the same incumbent to the rectory of Shipwash.

*Martin Daie*, 1598.

*Henry Johnson*, A. B., 20 Oct., 1609: was also inducted to Shipwash, 6 July, 1615. Letters missive were decreed out of the ecclesiastical court of Durham against him, Isaac Marrow (rector of Elsdon), and others, 26 Jan., 1626, for rescuing Edward Hall from Thomas Riveley. Walker includes him in the list of parochial clergy, who were driven from their benefices for their loyalty during the time of the great Rebellion.

*John Thompson* occurs as an intruder here. Calamy says, his sufferings for Non-conformity were very great. He was taken in the bishopric of Durham, and imprisoned in the common jail. This brought him into a dropsy, of which he died. He was a man of learning,



list of livings within the county assessed to pay first fruits and tenths to the crown in 1291. In the minutes of the institution of Alexander Brown in

and an excellent preacher, of a very peaceable temper, and a moderate congregationalist. Brand, however, says, that though he was cast out of the parsonage of Bottle, he came to Newcastle, married a great fortune, and kept his coach.

3.—RECTORS OF BOTHAL CUM SHIPWASH.—*Edward Prowse*, M. A., 9 March, 1661: patron, the marquis of Newcastle. Mr Prowse was also vicar of Long Benton, and buried in the church of Bothal, Jan. 3 or 4, 1667. —(*Long Benton Reg.*) Walker says, he was “plundered, imprisoned, and in exile, for his loyalty in the great Rebellion.” Dr Bazire, in his *Acta Ecclesiastica*, sometimes notices him as rector of this place, and in 1666 has “Mr Prowse prisoner.”—(*See that MS. p. 21 & 22.*)

*John Booth*, Aug. 10, 1667, after the death of Prowse. .... *Coates*, 1678. He gave £10 to the use of the poor of this parish.

*John Pye*, 1685. Three persons of the same name held the rectory of Morpeth in the times of Charles the First and Second.

*Christopher Stafford*, clerk, in 1691, after the death of *Pye*. He gave £10 to the poor, and £80 to the school of Bothal.

..... *Hobson*, 1730.

*Robert Hay Drummond*, M. A., second son of George, seventh earl of Kinnoul, was presented to this living by the earl of Oxford about the year 1736. He was chaplain in ordinary to George II., whom he attended in his German campaign in 1743; became bishop of St Asaph in 1748; of Salisbury in 1761; and, in the same year, archbishop of York. His lordship also succeeded as heir by entail to the honors and estates of his great-grandfather William viscount of Strathallan. He died at Bishopthorpe, Dec. 10, 1776, aged 66.—(*See Douglas's Peerage of Scotland*, ii. 51.)

*George Smalridge*, M. A., May, 1761, on the translation of bishop Drummond from St Asaph to Sarum, was presented to this living by the crown. Mr Smalridge was son of dean Smalridge, and grandson of Geo. Smalridge, who was consecrated bishop of Bristol in 1714.

*Luke Heslop*, D. D., archdeacon of Bucks, was pre-

sented by the duke of Portland, after the death of Mr Smalridge, in 1804; but resigned in 1810, on being presented to the rectory of Mary-le-Bone, in London.

*Edward Otter*, M. A., sometime Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge; prebendary of Ulleskelfe, in the cathedral church of York, in 1810; and inducted into this living March 15, in the same year, on the presentation of the duke of Portland. While the public are highly indebted to Mr Otter for his able and judicious conduct as a magistrate, and for his great attention in the Savings Bank of Morpeth to the interests of the poor, I feel myself his grateful debtor for much information I have received for my work; and much friendly attention shown to myself during my visits to his hospitable houses at Shipwash and Morpeth.

4.—THE PATRONAGE of this living is in the duke of Portland, to whom it came by regular descent from the Bertrams. In 39 Edw. III. the advowson of Bothal was granted to Wm Nessfield, who had been escheator of Northumberland in 34 and 36 of the same reign.—(*III. ii. 326, 328, 330.*)

5.—Bothal, in the king's books, is valued at £25; Shipwash at £3 17s. 1d. The yearly tenths for Shipwash 7s. 8½d.; bishop's procurations 2s.; and archdeacon's 2s. 8d. For Bothal, according to Dr Robinson's minutes, the archdeacon's procurations are 10s. at Easter, and 2s. at Michaelmas.

6.—The parish REGISTERS begin in 1678, and the following extracts are taken from them:—“May the 8th, being Saturday, 1725, the right noble and honourable Edward earl of Oxford and Mortimer viewed his castle and church of Bothal; his chaplain, and Mr Morley, with several other attendants and servants” accompanying him. “His lordship then ordered a school-house and dwelling-house to be built for the master, and for the use of all schoolmasters that shall succeed the present schoolmaster.” “Robert, son of the right honourable Robert lord Rutherford, of Ashington, christened Nov. 3, 1709.”

7.—The following inscription, in old English lower-case characters, is in the north aisle of the church:—“Hic subjacit Anna uxor ..... Wilson, quæ dum vixit tani nita pietate, quam morū probitate nullis ejusde



1548, and of Thomas Ogle in 1555, it is called "the rectory of Shipwashe." Besides the church there was a hospital here, to the custody of which, bishop

ordinis non præluxit, extremumq; exhalens spiritum, manibus extēsis et elevatis oculis, animam suam in manus dñi placide cōmendavit, secundo Aprilis, 1612, anno ætatis sue. 22°."

8.—Extracts from minutes of PAROCHIAL VISITATIONS.—Visited 2 Sep. 1723. Bothal cum "Shipwash," now worth £180. Dr Ellison remarks in his paper, that it was once let for £200 p annu: is now worth more. Mr Hay this year values his living at £280 p ann., and says it will be more. *Benefactions.*—The rev. Mr Coats, rector of Bothal, left to the use of the poor there, £10. A mortgage of £30 was given to the use of the poor: it is now in the hands of Mr Lawson, of Old-moor. There are 4s. p ann. paid by Robert Gardener to the poor. One Nicholas Reed hath also £3 of the poor money. Mr Stafford left £10 to be distributed among the poor, 1736, which was done accordingly. Mr John Lawson left £5, and Mr John Straker left £2 to the poor, 1734. The present lord Oxford hath built a school-house, and a house for the master, at his own charge, in Bothal, near the church yard; and the Rev. Mr Stafford, rector there, by will, the last year, bequeathed £80, to be put out in interest by the archdeacon of Northumberland, the interest thereof to go to the master of the said school for teaching eight scholars yearly. The sum is paid into my hand by the executors, 1737. The following books belong to the parish. Hieronymi Opera, 4 vols. fol. Paris, 1602; Cypriani Opera, fol. Paris, 1603; Greg. Nazianzeni Opera, fol. Basil, 1571; Tertuliani Opera, Paris, 1598; Ambrosii Opera, 2 vols. fol. Paris, 1603; Chrysostomi Opera, 2 vols. Paris, 1581; Augustini Opera, 3 vols. Paris, 1586; A. Bellarmini Op. 3 vols. Lugduni, 1603. Visited Septemb. 20, 1723, and among several other "orders executed" are the following:—"The communion cup reduced to its first shape, boiled, and cleaned; a flaggon and paten provided for the communion."—(*Dr Thomas Sharpe.*) Visited July 23, 1764, when the following, among many other orders, were made:—The cracked bell to be new cast, or a new bell of equal weight provided; a new block to the little bell; the great bell better fixed to its block. The oldest register (as much of it as can be made out) to be transcribed into a parchment book,

which, after having been collated with the original, must be attested by the minister and churchwardens to be a true copy. A larger window and higher door to the vestry, and the walls of it plastered.—(*Dr John Sharpe.*) Visited June 2, 1826. This excellent rectory, the house of which is charmingly situated at "Shipwash," is in the gift of the duke of Portland, and worth £1400 a year. The duke's estate in the parish, which extends westward to Cawsey Park, is now £13,000 a year. The old church at Shipwash is entirely gone down; its font is in the rector's farm yard. The walk from Shipwash to Bothal is very beautiful. Every thing connected with the benefice seems prosperous, so that I had few orders to give; but I begged them to look to their spouts, and to restore the old heraldic blazonry on the timbers of the roof, and to repair the only six remaining folios of the list of Fathers in Dr Sharpe's Book. The monument of the Bertrams, that of Ann Wilson, the Ogle pedigree on the wall, the painted glass in the windows, and the carved capital on the north side of the entrance into the chancel, are all curious, and should be preserved. The school-house, mentioned by Dr Sharpe, is much improved. The whole of the benefactions amount to £40, and are in Mr Otter's hands, except the schoolmaster's £80, which is invested in Yarhaugh, in Elsdon parish, but strange to say, does not produce any thing like legal interest: this they have promised me to look into. They have three bells, two of them not being in the best order. The glebe extends across the water into Redlingtonshire, but is deemed in Northumberland. There are very general moduses for hay in this parish. £4,000 rental is available to the assessment of church rate for Bothal church.—(*Archd. Singleton's Parochial Visitation Book.*)

9.—PRESENTMENTS.—June 9, 1680: We have no terrier of the glebe. There is £23 bequeathed to the poor, and interest paid for the same, &c.—(*Archd. Book, penes J. Bell.*)

10.—Omnibus—Richardus Bertram salutem Noveritis me pro salute animæ meæ et uxoris meæ et antecessorum et heredum meorum confirmasse et confirmando dedisse Deo et ecclesiæ sancti Oswini de Tyne-mutha, et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, duas



Hatfield, 7 May, 1379, collated John de Newthorpe, of Pontefract, it being then vacant by the death of William del' Orchard, its last master and keeper. But no remains of either church or hospital are now to be seen here, excepting the large and beautifully formed basin of a stone font, which is used as a trough for the cattle to drink out of in the fold yard of the rectory. The parsonage-house stands snugly and delightfully, and has the interest and beauty of its site very greatly enhanced by the winding and woody banks of the river, a fine old bridge of four arches, the mill of Shipwash, and the old mansion of the Bulmans, besides gardens, orchards, and shrubberies in "galant trim," and full of beauty and luxuriance. Spitals, such as the one which formerly existed here, were founded for the benefit of travellers, very commonly at the ends of bridges, or by dangerous washes or fords, or in passes in mountains.

BOTHAL CASTLE stands on the north side of the Wansbeck, between the meetings of that river and Bothal-burn. Its site is an oblong knoll, the ascent to the plain of which rises rather abruptly from the river, and on the east and west, but on the north sweeps gently off from the gateway to the village. The prospect from it extends about half a mile up and down the river, and very much resembles, in richness and variety, the charming scenery about the castle of the Bertrams, barons of Mitford; for the view from the castle here is confined on every side with river banks and rising grounds, but has within it woods and meadows and arable lands river-laved, and of great fertility, besides orchards and gardens that only wait for the profits of the barony being again employed in bidding the vivifying voice of hospitality be heard within the castle walls, to make them as exuberant in "all kind of herbs and flowers," and fruits, and "licorice very fine," as they were in the days of Cuthbert lord Ogle and of good queen Bess. Grose, who had great opportunities of forming a good judgement in these matters, says, that "the banks of the Wansbeck, between this place and Morpeth, afford a variety of Sylvan scenes, equal in beauty to any in the kingdom." The castle walls run round

garbas quas habent ex dono antecessorum meorum, et in præsentem ex me de dominicis meis de Bothall libere percipiendas, et sicut puram elemosinam nostram pacifice in perpetuum possidendas sicut continetur in trans-  
actione inter ecclesiam de Tynemutha et ecclesiam de Bothall super eisdem decimis confecta, et per iudices a domino papa delegatos formata, et eorum sententia de-

finitiva et sigillis roborata. Et ut hæc mea confirmatio et donatio stabiles in perpetuum preseverent, eas sigilli mei appositione roboravi. Hiis testibus dominis Rogero Bertram . Roberto de Wicestre . Thoma de Oggell . Daniele de Novocastro . Waltero Graffard . Simõne de Tinemutha . Jordano de Bacwort . Radulpho de Morton . et multis aliis.—(*Dug. Mon. 2 ed.*)



the brow of the oval hill on which it stands, and enclose perhaps a little less than half an acre. They have been lofty, and strengthened with buttresses and towers; but at present are much broken and ruinous. “Sempervives, ivy, wall-flowers, also feverfew, pellitory of the wall, and the sambucus or flowering elder” still grow upon them as in Wallis’s time. The area within them, and the slope to their west side, are usefully occupied as gardens and orchards, the tenant of which lives on the ground floor of the great gateway, which has the entrances to it on both sides narrowed to the width of a common door, and that on the north covered by a porch of common walling, and roofed with red tile. This gateway has been the best and strongest, and is still the most perfect part of the whole fortress. But almost all the walls of the large suit of buildings which projected to the west of it, and the whole of the Ogle tower to the north-west of it, have disappeared. I will endeavour to blend my remaining observations on this place with its history and former descriptions of it, and with some additional notices respecting its antient proprietors. The Testa de Neville expressly states that the barony of Bywell was given to the Balliol family by William Rufus, and other authorities show that Guy de Balliol assisted in that reign in putting down the rebellion of Mowbray, earl of Northumberland, for which he was rewarded with large possessions about Barnard Castle, and other places on the northern banks of the Tees. We know that all Mowbray’s estates were confiscated at that time, and have seen some reason for believing that Bothal was one of them. Possibly it was granted by Rufus to Reynold Gisulph, whose grand-daughter is said to have carried it by marriage to the Bertrams. But I think it more probable that Richard Bertram’s title to it originated in some grant of it with Bywell and Woodhorn, by Rufus to his grand-father Guy de Balliol, or to his father Wm Bertram, from one of whom he had it as a gift. The Pipe Roll of 7 Richard I. calls this Richard, uncle of Wm Bertram II. lord of Mitford, which establishes the relationship of the two families. He was probably dead in 10 Richard I.; for in that year, and 2 John, his son Robert is returned by the sheriff as owing three marks to the crown for having recognizance of seven carucates of land in Longhurst; and Grose, but on what authority he does not state, says that this Robert obtained of king Richard I., that his manor of Bothal, with its dependencies, should be raised to a barony, under which denomination the Testa de Neville, compiled about 1219, and numerous other documents,



constantly notice it.<sup>m</sup> The first mention I have seen of any place of residence which the Bertrams had here, is in the licence which sir Robert de Ogle, in 1343, obtained from Edward the Third to kernellate his manse at Bothal.<sup>n</sup> Several similar licences were granted about the same period ;<sup>o</sup> and in that to Thomas de Heton for fortifying Chillingham, the term “to kernellate his manse,” seems to be explained by the additional expression, “and to make a castle or fortalice of it.” That the great tower of Bothal was built by Robert Bertram, in the time of Edward the Third, is, I think, plain, by the arms of England and France, as used by that monarch, being carved in its battlements, to show that it was erected by royal authority. Hutchinson supposes the three lions to the right of the royal arms to be also those of England, and the shield on the left that of the Grays; and consequently “to denote that the erection was made in the time of Edward the Fourth, whose consort was a Gray, mother of Thomas Gray, who, in the fifteenth year of that reign, was created marquis of Dorset.” And, in another place, the same author, speaking of the arms in the western tower, observes :—“I am induced to believe that John Ogle, the grandson of the heiress of Bertram, and who assumed the name of Bertram, erected this gate-way.” These two inferences are, however, at variance with each other, and with facts. Sir John Bertram died long before the time of Edward the Fourth; and the arms here described as on the right and left of the royal arms are certainly neither those of England nor of Gray. The coat of Ogle, however, in the display of thirteen armorial insignia in the front of this tower, certainly leads to the belief that it was built after the alliance of the Bertrams with that illustrious family. Some of the shields might belong to families who sent assistance to build it: most of them, I apprehend, are the coats of families with whom the Bertrams had allied themselves by marriage prior to the time of Edward the Third; but their pedigree furnishing none of these alliances but one, and the want of colours in the arms, render it very difficult to determine to what families several of them belong. Still, however, it cannot be supposed that the barons of Bothal, prior to 1343, lived in a manse wholly unfortified. Robert Bertram, who had licence to castellate it, is stated to have died seized

<sup>m</sup> See III. i. 233.<sup>n</sup> III. ii. 371.<sup>o</sup> In 14 Edw. III. for Blencansop on the march of Scotland; in the next year for Ethal, Widdrington, and Barmoor; 17 Edw. III. for Bothal; and 18 of same reign for Chillingham.

of the “castle of Bothal ;” and, in 1363, when his estates, by virtue of the marriage with his only daughter and heir, Helen Bertram, with Robert Ogle, esq. went to his grandson sir Robert Ogle, knight, who entailed them upon his second son John, who took the name of Bertram ; and, at his father’s death, on the eve of All-hallows day, 1410, entered upon the castle and manor of Bothal, and continued in the peaceable possession of them, till a late hour—about midnight, on the following day, when his elder brother Robert, probably stung with envy and indignation in seeing so large a proportion of his father’s inheritance taken from him by entail, having with him an armed band of 200 men, probably selected and retained for the purpose, came to the castle of Bothal ; and finding that he could not succeed in taking it by stratagem, invested it, and by the aid of scaling ladders, pavises, hurdises, and other ordnance of war, after a siege of four days, took it by assault ; and forceable possession of it retained, till upon petition of John Bertram to the king in parliament, the sheriff of the county had orders to dispossess him of it and its appendant possessions, and restore them to his brother.<sup>p</sup> Cuthbert lord Ogle, in 1628, paid £20 into the exchequer as due to the crown out of the issues of the castle and manor, with its appurtenances in Bothal, Pegsworth, and Earsdon.<sup>q</sup> The views of the castles of Bothal and Ogle in the duke of Newcastle’s Horsemanship, are entirely fictitious. That of Bothal, drawn and published by S. and N. Buck, in 1728,<sup>r</sup> is a north view, and shows the state of the wall on the east at that time, and of two towers, and several other buildings to the west, nothing of which but bare fragments of walls now remain. Grose, in 1773, describes the remains of it as consisting “of the great gateway, flanked on the north side by two polygonal towers 53 feet high ; and, on the south-west angle, by a square turret, whose height measures 60 feet.”<sup>s</sup> Adjoining to this gate are some outer-walls, enclosing an area of an irregular figure, measuring about a quarter of an acre, within which are some scattered fragments of the inner apartments. Over the centre of the gate, on the north side, is an escutcheon of the arms of England, with

<sup>p</sup> See under the article “Miscellanea respecting Bothal parish, No. 3,” the accounts of these proceedings translated at length from the Records of them in the Rolls of Parliament.

<sup>q</sup> Swinb. MS. iii. 293.

<sup>r</sup> This view, on account of the minuteness and apparent accuracy of its details, will be always interesting. Even the bearings on many of the shields above the gateway are correctly delineated.

<sup>s</sup> The present actual height of the body of the great gateway tower, to the top of its battlements, is 41 feet ; and of the turret, at its south-west angle, 58 feet.



six others, three on each side ; and on the north-east face of the westernmost tower are four more, all supposed" by Wallis "to be those of the antient barons, its former proprietors." On the easternmost tower is only one escut-

<sup>t</sup> I have seen no accurate account of these arms ; nor am I able to give a satisfactory reason for their being put up here, or to what family each of them belonged. They are arranged in three series : the first three being on the three parapets immediately above the gateway ; the second, which consists of seven shields, follows under a string immediately below the first ; and the third is at the same height as the second, and as Grose has stated, on the north-east face of the western tower. They are cut in stone, and on that account want their colours, which renders it more difficult to say to what families they belong. Their order is as follows :—

1. Three lions passant gardant within a bordure bezantie.
2. The arms of England and France, the three lions of England being in the first dexter quarter, as on the tomb of Edward the Third, who granted the licence to castellate the manor house here.—(*See Tindal's Rapin.*)
3. Two bars in chief two harts or bezants :—which is the coat of Carnaby.
4. A plain cross. John de Copeland, who captured David king of Scotland at the battle of Neville's Cross, bore—Argent a cross sable.
5. Barry of six, three chaplets. This is unquestionably the arms of *Greystock*, who were lords of Morpeth, from the time of Wm lord Greystock, who married Mary the elder of the two co-heirs of Roger de Merlay, baron of Morpeth, and died in 1265.
6. A lion rampant. The shield of the Percys of Alnwick was—Or, a lion rampant azure. Edmondson says, that a family of the name of Bertram bore, or, a lion rampant, vert ; but I apprehend that this was the coat of the lady represented in alabaster in Bothal church, as the second quarter of the shield on her tomb is occupied by a lion rampant.
7. This, which is the centre shield in the second series, is an orle : which, as has been before shewn, is the bearing of the Bertrams, and of their ancestors the Balliols.
8. Three cinquefoils and nine cross crozlets. This was the coat of the Darcys, who had considerable property in Northumberland, obtained by the match between John Darcy, of Kynauth, and Emelina, daughter and co-heir of Walter Heron, of Hadston. This John Darcy died 30 Edw. III. possessed of Hadston, Wooler, and Belford.—(*Dug. Bar. i. 372.*)
9. A maunch—which the Conyers family bore, who, at an early period, were proprietors of lands in the barony of Morpeth, and other places in this county.—(*III. ii. 70.*)
10. Two lions passant within a tressure—the arms of Felton—which may be here inserted on account of Robert Bertram, who built Bothal Castle, having married to one wife Margaret, who, in the Escheat, 42 Edw. III. No. 23, is described as daughter and heir of Constance, wife of William de Felton, and was married in 2 Edw. III.
11. Ermine two bars, which was the coat both of Delaval and Mauduit.
12. Ermine a saltier.
13. Three horses' heads couped and bridled—the arms of Horsley, of Longhorsley.
14. Three crescents between six cross crozlets, which is the bearing on the shield of John de Ogle, attached in Dodsworth's copy, to the deeds printed in II. i. 389, 7 e, and 7 f.

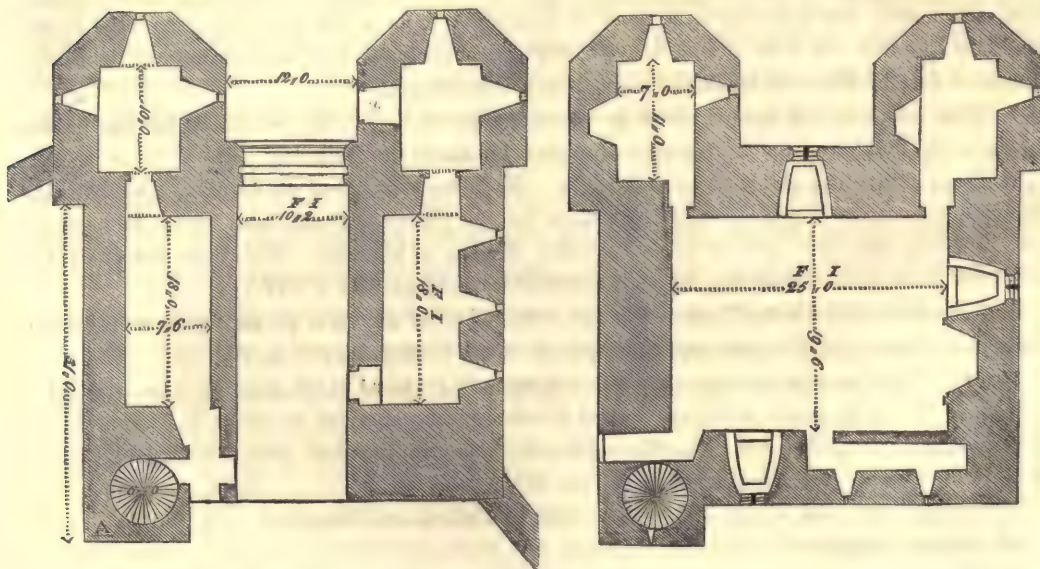
cheon. North-west of the building, was formerly another tower, pulled down within the memory of a person yet living : part of its walls now support a cottage. Much of this venerable ruin has, as it is said, been demolished for the sake of its materials. The south front of this gate is beautifully mantled with ivy. In one of the towers is a staircase, leading into the different stories into which the building is divided. On the first, an elder tree has taken root in the rubbish, between the ribs of the gate. On the top of the westernmost tower, there is also a small ash tree, which grows from between the chasms in the wall. Here, overlooking the battlements are two figures, one over the gate, the other on the north-west tower ; but so defaced by time and weather as to render it impossible to distinguish what they were intended to represent. The groove for the portcullis is still visible." One of the figures over the gateway is in the attitude of sounding a horn, the other of lifting a large stone as if he was intending to cast it over the battlements, a sort of watch that might be useful in scaring strangers away in the night.

## BOTHAL CASTLE.

NORTH.

PLAN OF THE GROUND FLOOR.

PLAN OF THE SECOND FLOOR.





The following “ descriptions of the gateway, with its towers,” by Hutchinson ; and the annexed plans—No. 1, of its ground floor, and No. 2, of its second floor, for communicating which I am indebted to Mr Lawson, of Longhurst ; together with the survey in 1596, given in the Miscellanea, No. 2, respecting this parish, will convey to the reader an accurate notion of these interesting remains of castellated architecture :—“ The architecture is excellent, and the edifice built of a durable stone, well dressed, and in good preservation. The ascent from the town is easy and gradual. The outward gate was defended by a portcullis. In the arching of the roof of the gateway are three square apertures, from whence the garrison could annoy the assailants when they had gained the first gate. A door on each hand leads to the flanking towers. On the right hand, is a passage and a staircase in the southwest tower. At the foot of the stairs, is a door into the prison, which is not so horrible an enclosure as most of those seen in baronial castles. It is above ground, and closely arched, having narrow apertures, like loop-holes, to admit light and air from the gateway passage. Opposite to these stairs, on the other side of the gateway, is a large hall. Passing the winding stairs, we entered the state-room, above the gateway. This apartment is lighted by four windows, none of them of any considerable size : the principal one is to the north, in the centre. By means of the thickness of the wall, the recess formed for the window is benched with stone at the sides, with seats for six persons at least. From this window you view the town, the church, and the narrow vale through which the river flows. On each side of this window, is a door leading to the chambers of the flanking towers. The fire place of a very spacious range, is to the east, on the left side of which is another window with a recess, benched like that before described. A third window, like the two former, is to the right of the door as you enter, looking into the area of the castle ; a large window to the west commands the wider part of the vale, and the fine hanging woods by which it is bounded. Three large stones cover the apertures in the floor, which open upon the passage of the gateway. The upper rooms being more ruinous, are not so easy to describe, or their form capable of being ascertained. I walked these apartments with a veneration proceeding from the tenderest obligations—an alliance with a lineal descendant of those illustrious families, who, for ages, possessed this inheritance.”<sup>u</sup>

<sup>u</sup> The *manor* of Bothal, by the survey of it in lord Oxford’s time, consisted of five farms, in—  
PART II. VOL. II.

The *new chapel*, which was dedicated to Our Lady, stands in the township of Pegsworth, on the northern margin of the Wansbeck, about three-quarters of a mile above Bothal. It is in a delightful solitude, where the river banks approach near to each other, and are deeply over-shadowed with oak, and other forest trees, which make it, to use the words of Grose, “a spot admirably calculated for meditation.” The arms which Grose found “reversed, owing to the ignorance of a mason who was employed to re-place it, it having fallen down,” are now preserved in the garden within the walls of Bothal Castle. They are those of Ogle and Bertram quartering Kirkby, and show that this chapel was built in the time of Robert the first lord Ogle, who married Isabella, daughter and heir of Alexander Kirkby, of Kirkby Irelyth, in Lancashire. This sacred edifice was only 24 feet by 14 feet within. Its walls and roof were “built of well-wrought freestone,” but very little of it remains at present. Its destruction seems to have been effected principally by roots of trees insinuating themselves into its roof and walls. Wallis (from Randal) indeed says, it was hardly visible in his time for trees, which had taken root in its very foundations. Speed marks its site on his map, and calls it New-chapel; and, before him, Dr Turner, the venerable father of English botany, who was a native of Morpeth, speaking of orobanche, says it is “so rare an herbe in Englande that I never saw it in all Englande but in Northumberland, where it is called Newchapel flower,”<sup>v</sup> probably on account of a species

cluding the glebe land, the names and contents of which farms were as follow:—1. The *Castle farm*, in all 125 acres, of which the Park bank contained 17 in wood; the Orchard 3 ac. 1 ro. 20 p.; the West Garden, a meadow of seven acres, and the castle and house 75 perches. 2. The *Park\* farm* 206 acres, and in which was a field called Deer's Bush. 3. The *Riding farm*, nearly 70 acres, having its name from having been assarted or ridded of wood. 4. *Bothal Barns farm*, 237 ac. 2 r. 6 p. 5. The *Glebe land* belonging to the rector of Bothal, 101 ac. 3 r. 39 p. The parish SCHOOL OF BOTHAL adjoins the church yard, and was built by lord Oxford, in 1735. The door-way into it, which has a head formed of two corbules and a short lintel above them, has probably been taken out of some of the oldest parts of the castle. Teaching here is conducted on the Madras system, and the school is generally attended by about 60 or 70 scholars. Its sources of endowment have been already mentioned.

<sup>v</sup> Names of Herbs, &c. in 1548.

\* The word park is, perhaps, originally from the Latin word *parco*, I keep or spare, or preserve; and means an inclosed place, which is kept or preserved by a wall or hedge from being encroached upon by the cattle of persons to whom it did not belong. Our *haighs*, *hags*, and *hainings*, have also their name from being hedged round or *hained*, which last word means *preserved* from cattle.



of that genus of plants growing on the banks near this chapel. The lovely sylvan plant, called round-leaved winter green (*Pyrola rotundifolia*), also grows plentifully under the oaks here.

LONGHURST, in antient documents, is most commonly written *Langhurst*, or *Langhirst*. It stands on the Bothal burn, on the roads from Morpeth to Newbiggen, Cresswell, and Warkworth. The whole township contains about 1500 acres, of which, lord Oxford, in 1737, had 861 acres, 2 roods, and 21 perches. Robert Bertram is returned in the Pipe Rolls for 10 Richard I. and 2 John, as owing three marks to the crown for a recognizance of seven carucates of land in "*Langhurst*." About that time, but by a deed without date, Robert Bertram gave to Hugh de Morwick, in free marriage with his sister Aelina, certain lands and services in Ashington, and lands in ..... and Pendmoor, which his charter describes as contained within the following boundaries, viz. :—by the old dike which stretches between the tillage lands of Hebre and Langhirst to the wastell which is between ..... moor extending eastward, and so the whole plain as far as the place where Baln-we-sic goes out of the wood towards the south ..... with the whole wood up to the boundaries between Langhirst and Hulcham, and again as ..... between Langhirst and Peggeswrthe ..... Colehale, and also between Langhirst and Bothale, as the Fisherway goes to the east, except the culture which was called Threpfurlangs, which was then the lord's demesne land of Bothal. Also he gave him the service of Essindene to hold in the same manner as his father Richard Bertram possessed it. Also ground to build a village upon in Pendmoor, by the boundaries which he set out in the perambulation which he and his men made when he gave seizin in it to the said Hugh.<sup>w</sup> The original of this grant, from the number of blanks in the abstract, was plainly in a mutilated state when Dodsworth copied it at Ayden Castle, in 1638; but, though the name of the place in which the principal portion of the lands it conveyed be wanting, there can be no doubt, from the description of their boundaries, that they were the moiety of Langhurst, which Hugh de Morwick is mentioned as holding by foreign service in 1240. This last Hugh left four daughters, among whom his estate was divided, after his death, in 1269. Sybill, the eldest of them, married sir Roger de Lumley, of Lumley, in the bishopric of Durham, at whose death she re-married to Laurence de Sey-

<sup>w</sup> See Bothal Miscel. No. 4.

mour; Theophania, the second, married John de Bulmer; Beatrix, the third, became the wife of John de Roseles; and Margery, the fourth, was a nun in the priory "Sanctæ Trinitatis de Bosco," and conferred her share of her father and mother's inheritance upon her sister Sybill and her husband,<sup>x</sup> whose descendant, sir John de Lumley, 6 Rich. II. died seized of eight husbandlands and eight acres of ground here; besides forty acres of land, and two husbandlands and two cottages in Aldmoor, which possessions were probably the lands in "Langeherst and Auldmore," of which sir Thomas, son and heir of Ralph de Lumley died in the enjoyment, in 1418.<sup>y</sup> One of the family of Fitz-Hugh also died possessed of lands in "Langehirste and Aldmore," in 10 Richard II.; and another, in 1453, not only of lands in the same places, but in Long Benton, Little Benton, and Hallywell, which are not reckoned in prior inquisitions as parcels of the estate of the descendants of Hugh de Morwick. How the Fitz-Hughs became proprietors in this place I am unable to state; nor am I able to trace the course by which either that family or the Lumleys conveyed their possessions here unto other hands.<sup>z</sup> A branch of the family of the Lawsons of Cramlington were seated in this parish about the middle of the sixteenth century, and probably about that time became purchasers of certain parcels of the divided inheritance of Aelina de Bertram. William Lawson, 33 Henry VI., with William Bertram, Robert Raymes, and Robert Mitford, esquires, had power of attorney from sir Robert Ogle, knight, to put his brother John Ogle into possession of North Middleton for life.<sup>a</sup> John Lawson, of Pegsworth, 10 Jan. 1542, by will, bequeathed his body to be "buried in the church of Bothal St Andrew;" mentioned his children, but none of their names; and appointed Robert Lawson, of Longhurst, one of his executors.<sup>b</sup> John Lawson, gentleman, a tenant of the manor of Bothal, in 1576, was appointed by Cuthbert lord Ogle one of the commissioners for making the survey of the barony of Bothal, which bears that date.<sup>c</sup> Besides which, I have met with other scattered notices respecting the Law-

<sup>x</sup> See under Morwick and Chevington.

<sup>y</sup> III. ii. 253, 264.

<sup>z</sup> Thomas lord Lumley and John Esh, esquire, in 1463, had a grant from Thomas of Woodburn, of the manor of Tritlington, and a piece of land near that place, called Todhole, together with a messuage, four acres of land, five waste burgages, and an acre of meadow ground called Kynfen, in Newbigging; three acres of land in Hirst; a toft, croft, and six acres of land in Horsley; and a third of a husbandland in Earsdon.—(See *Bothal Miscel.* No. 5.)

<sup>a</sup> Hutch. ii. 310.

<sup>b</sup> Raine's Test. 414.

<sup>c</sup> Bothal Miscel. No. 2.



sons, of Longhurst; but, for want of documentary evidence, have been unable to carry their pedigree in a connected line to a higher date than the commencement of the seventeenth century. Some further notices respecting Longhurst are given in the Miscellanea respecting this parish, No. 7.

PEDIGREE OF LAWSON, OF LONGHURST AND OLD-MOOR.

[The family of Lawson has been long and extensively spread over the counties of Northumberland, Durham, Yorkshire, and Cumberland; and printed accounts of different houses of it are given in Wallis's Northumberland, ii. 141, 249, 250, 251, 271; Surtees's Durham, i. 53, 61—ii. 47,—and iii. 264; Thorsby's Leeds, 249, where they are derived from John Lawson, of Fawkesgrave, in Yorkshire, who lived in the time of Henry the Third. See also Burn's Cumberland, ii. 95; Hutchinson's Cumb. ii. 241; and the different Baronetages. John Lawson, 41 Edw. III. was a witness to a deed of Robert de Insula, dated at Newton, in the parish of Bywell (*Hart. MS. 2101, fol. 245, b*); also a juror at Corbridge, after the death of Walter de Tindall, in 3 Richard II. (*L. 3, 7. See Wallis, ii. 341*); and John Lawson, jun. occurs as witness to a deed of Walter de Tindall, dated at Devilston, in 1374.—(*Id.* 105.) Several Lawsons occur as tenants in different parts of the barony of Bywell, in 1626; and a pedigree of the Lawsons, of Brough-hall, seats the ancestors of that family at "Burwell and Alingdale, in Northumberland," before they married the heiress of Cramlington, and settled there prior to 1461, in which year, Agnes, the daughter and sole heir of sir William Cramlington, and wife of Thomas Lawson, is stated to have died. Sir Ralph Lawson, of Cramlington, who was one of the supervisors of the will of Robert Lawson, of Longhurst, as stated in Gen. I. of the following pedigree, was created a knight by James the First, and married Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir of Roger Brough, of Brough-hall, in Yorkshire.]

I.—ROBERT LAWSON, of Longhurst, by will, dated 25 July, 1610, leaves his body to be buried in the parish church of Bothal; and the farmhold in which he dwelt, to his eldest son Robert, and his heirs; to his second son William, and his heirs, the farm which he (William) then occupied; mentions his two youngest sons, Thomas and Henry; his wife's sister, Anne Gray; and Isabel Lawson, daughter of his son Robert; and appoints sir Ralph Lawson, knight, and Thomas Ogle, of Easington, supervisors of his will. The inventory to his goods is dated 4 March, 1611.—(*Raine's Test. 341.*)

<p>II.—1. ROBERT LAWSON, of Longhurst. In his will, dated Jan. 1, 1632, directed his body to be buried in Bothal church, and mentioned his eldest son Wm, his sons Roger and Thomas, and his daughter Catharine and her husband Anthoine Sotherine, and appointed Margaret his wife sole executrix. Proved 1632.—(<i>Raine's Test. 509.</i>)</p>	<p>MARGARET, mentioned in her husband's &amp; her son Roger's wills.</p>	<p>2. WILLIAM LAWSON, of Longhurst, mentioned in his father's will.</p>	<p>3. THOMAS LAWSON, of the Old-moor, mentioned in his nephew Roger Lawson's will, 8 April, 1651, as having three sons.</p>	<p>4. HENRY LAWSON and CATHARINE his wife, mentioned in his nephew Roger Lawson's will, &amp; as having issue then living—Henry, William, and Robert Lawson, Judith Gray, and Anne, Mary, &amp; Esther Lawson. He was a merchant and alderman of Newcastle, and sheriff of that town in 1636. Robert, his youngest son, in 1651, was married, and had a daughter Frances.</p>
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<p>III.—WILLIAM LAWSON, of Longhurst, gent. and Margaret his wife, purchased, 23 Feb. 1652, of John Thompson, of Pegsworth, clerk, and Catharine his wife, 2 farmholds in Old-moor; and he and his wife, in Easter term, 1653, had a fine from Thompson and his wife of the lands comprised in the above purchase.—(<i>Old-moor deeds.</i>) Before which time, viz. 8 April, 1651, his brother Roger left him a reversionary interest, after his wife Isabell's death, in his house, adjoining the Custom-house, in Newcastle.</p>	<p>MARGARET ..... She and her husband mentioned in the will of their brother Roger, 8 Ap. 1651. During her widowhood, &amp; before she married Anthony Mitford, she purchased a messuage or farmhold in Old-moor, of Ralph Bates, esq. of Hallywell, the deeds for which are dated 28 July, 1661.</p>	<p>ANTHONY MITFORD and Margaret his wife, late widow of Wm Lawson, of Longhurst, deceased, and Thos. Lawson, of Longhurst, gent. eldest son and heir of the said Wm and Margaret, for natural love and affection, in Oct. 1675, conveyed to John Lawson, of the Old-moor, gent. second son of the said Wm and Margaret, two farmholds in Old-moor. This Anthony Mitford was dead Nov. 29, 1679, when his wid. Margaret executed a deed of lease and release of premises in Old-moor, to her 2nd son John.—(<i>Old-moor deeds.</i>)</p>	<p>ROGER LAWSON, of Newcastle, by his will, dated 8 April, 1651, directs his body to be buried in the church of St. Nicholas, Newcastle. He was married, and his wife's name ISABELL.—(<i>See Bothal Miscel. No. 6.</i>)</p>	<p>CATHARINE LAWSON married, firstly, to Anth. Sotherine, by whom she had a son Thomas, and a dau. Mary; and, 2ndly, to Robert Preston, of Newcastle, plumber, who was living 8 April, 1651. JANE, wife of "Wm Dawson, of Camolse," living, &amp; had issue, 8 April, 1651. ISABELL, mentioned in her grandfather's will.</p>
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<p>IV.—THOMAS LAWSON, eldest son and heir, had a legacy of £200 by his uncle Roger's will.</p>	<p>JOHN LAWSON, of Longhurst, in pursuance of the deeds of 1675 and 1679, entered upon Old-moor. Married Dec. 4, 1679. Will dated 30 March, 1731; mentions his wife Barbara, and marriage jointure secured to her 9 Jan. 1671.</p>	<p>BARBARA COOK, dau. of Edward Cook, of Amble New-hall; bap. in 1660. This Edw. Cook was progenitor of the Cooks, of Newton-on-the-Moor.</p>	<p>ELIZABETH and ISABELL, both living 8 April, 1651.</p>
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Issue of John Lawson, of Longhurst,  
and Barbara Cook.

- V.—1. WILLIAM LAWSON, eldest son, born May 21, 1684; mar. Dec. 29, 1722. Had, by his father's will, lands in Longhurst. Will dated July 21, 1756. He died Mar. 1, 1769, aged 85.
- ANNE CARNABY, daur. of Robt. Carnaby of Fulwell, coun. Durham. Marriage settlement dated 22 Dec. 9 George I. She died Nov. 22, 1753.
2. EDWARD LAWSON, born March 6, 1686.
1. MARGARET, born Feb. 9, 1682; married Mr Henry Atkinson, whose daughter married Mr Wm Scott, the father of the lords Stowell and Eldon.
2. JANE, born Oct. 12, 1688; married at Bothal, May 28, 1713, Ralph Watson, then of Morpeth, gent., and afterwards of North Seaton. Bond for marriage licence dated 5 Jan. 1713.—(*Raine's Test.* 117.) She died July 22, 1742.
3. MARY, born Oct. 15, 1693; married at Bothal, June 16, 1723, to Mr George Barker, of Wetslade, who had issue, *Thomas, John, George, and Elizabeth*. JOHN BARKER, the second son, was in holy orders, D.D. and Master of Christ's Church College, Cambridge. He married Hannah, relict of Thomas Dockwray, D.D. vicar of Stamfordham, Dr Barker's will is dated 20 Nov. 1807; and he and his wife both died on the same day, in 1808. *Elizabeth Barker*, the only daughter of Mary Lawson and George Barker, married Samuel Cook, esq. of Newton-on-the-Moor, father of the rev. Joseph Cook, of that place, and vicar of Shilbottle and Chatton, in this county.
3. JOHN LAWSON, born May 16, 1691. By his father's will, had the lands of Old-moor; which, by his will, dated 13 Ap. 1764, he settled upon his only son *John*. He died in 1767, when his son was 13 years old.
4. BARBARA, born May 16, 1696; died unmarried, at North Seaton, in 1785, aged 89.
5. ELIZABETH, born Jan. 3, 1698; died young, and unmarried.
6. SARAH, born June 4, 1703; and June 30, 1741, married, at Bothal, the rev. John Walton; and had an only daur. *Sarah*, who married the late rev. Edward Nicholson, vicar of Mitford.

- VI.—1. JOHN LAWSON, eldest son & heir, born 31st of December, 1731. His father left all his lands and real estate, to him and his heirs for ever. Died Sep. 17, 1822.
1. DOROTHY, born Feb. 12, 1724; died Jan. 11, 1812.
2. BARBARA, born Oct. 21, 1725; died Oct. 10, 1749.
3. MARGARET, born Aug. 15, 1727, and married Wm Tewart, of Monkwearmouth, by whom she had issue two sons, viz.: *John Tewart*, of Glanton & Swinhoe, esq. who is unmarried; and *Edward Tewart*, a mercer in London, who is married, and has issue. She died Dec. 26, 1826.
4. ANNE, born Sept. 11, 1729; died March 30, 1812.
5. JANE, born Ap. 4, 1734; died July 22, 1742.
6. ELIZABETH, born Jan. 20, 1736; died April 23, 1818.
2. ROBT. LAWSON, born July 12, 1742; died 8 Aug. 1814.
4. EDWARD LAWSON, born Dec. 17, 1744; many years a solicitor in Morpeth; died 12 Sep. 1826.
5. THOMAS LAWSON, born Aug. 18, 1748; died Jan. 10, 1750.
2. WILLIAM LAWSON, born April 11, 1739; married at Warkworth, Nov. 30, 1773, when he is described in the marriage register as of the parish of Elsdon. He died Jan. 20, 1804.
- JOHN LAWSON, of Old-moor, when he came of age, had his father's will of April 13, 1764, established by a decree of chancery, dated 14 March, 1778; sold Old-moor, in 1828, to A. J. Cresswell Baker, esq.; living, in 1829, at Cresswell.
- VII.—WILLIAM LAWSON, of Longhurst, esq. born Jan. 21, 1775; married Feb. 24, 1821. In 1827, he purchased Hazon and Hartlaw of Charles Bacon, of Styford, esq.
- JOHN HESTER CLARK, daur. of the late John Clark, of Had-dington, North Britain.
- FRANCES LAWSON, a Willington, colliery viewer.
- VIII.—WILLIAM JOHN LAWSON, born 26 March, 1822.
- EDWARD LAWSON, born 10 September, 1824.
- SUSANNAH LAWSON, born 27 June, 1823.
- JANE HESTER LAWSON, born 10 May, 1826.

OTHER LAWSONS, OF LONGHURST, &c.

George Lawson, esq. and others, had a grant of the next presentation to Bothal, 31 July, 1528.—(*Above*, p. 148.)

24 Aug. 1586. Inventory of the goods of William Lawson, of Longhurst.—(*Raine's Test.* 889.)

June 25, 1601. Inventory of the goods of William Lawson, of Longhurst, parish of Bothal (*Id.* 421); and 14 Oct. 1601, administration to the goods of William Lawson, of Longhurst, mentions his widow Agnes, and his sons George and Edward.—(*Id.* p. 150.)

Oct. 14, 1601. Administration to the goods of Wm Lawson, of Coningarth, in the parish of Bothal, granted to Thomas Lawson, of Jesmond, his uncle, mentions Anne his daughter.—(*Id.* p. 150.)

March 30, 1615. Administration to the goods of William Lawson, of Longhurst; and again, June 27, same year, men-

tions Isabella his wife, and Robert, John, Margaret, and Anne, their children, under age.—(*Id.* 161 & 351.)

May 17, 1630. Inventory of the goods of Catharine Lawson, of Longhurst, by Robert and William Lawson; and 22 Feb. 1631, administration granted to William Bolton, of Longdike, in the parish of Felton, to the use of Robert and Isabella Lawson, children of the deceased.—(*Id.* 499.)

Most of the dates in the above pedigree are from the Bothal Registers, among my extracts from which are many Lawsons, of Longhurst, and other places in this parish, whose relationship with the individuals on the pedigree I have not had leisure to trace. Jan. 31, 1704, Ralph Lawson and Ann Barker were married; and Thos. Lawson and Eliz. Barker, both of Longhurst, May 28, 1717.

LONGHURST HOUSE.—The annexed view will convey to the reader's mind more correct notions of the Attic character which pervades the whole of the







L O N G H U R S T .

Engraved by B. W. Colver, from a drawing by J. D. ...



architecture of this elegant mansion, than any description I am able to give of it. It was taken by Mr Dobson, the able architect of the building, from the south-west angle; and I am indebted to Mr Lawson for contributing this appropriate embellishment to my account of his place. The foundation stone of the house was laid in June, 1824. The *portico*, or entrance to the house, on the west, is of the kind called *Antis*, in Greek, from having projecting walls, which extend eight feet on each side from the main building, and terminate with antæpilasters, between which are two beautifully fluted columns, each three feet in diameter and twenty-five feet high, and surmounted with very rich Corinthian capitals, the Acanthus leaves of which are thrown into projections strikingly bold and graceful. The entablature, which is also Corinthian, and finishes with a pediment, is continued round the principal building, the angles of which terminate with antæpilasters similar to those of the portico. The capitals of the two columns are original compositions of the architect; but their flutes are like those of the lanthorn of Demosthenes or the choragic monument of Lysicrates. The lower windows in the semi-circular part of the *south front* have architraves, friezes, and trusses highly ornamented, and supporting cornices—all which display of ornament blends with the richness of the columns, pilasters, and entablature, and assists in producing that engaging variety of outline and force of shadow which are the characteristic features of the building, and which have been intentionally and admirably contrived to harmonize and combine with the surrounding landscape—a requisite often neglected, but certainly, to the eye of the painter, not less indispensable than refined science in the architecture. It should also be said of this superb edifice, that it is built of a fine-grained and warm-tinted sandstone, procured from a quarry in Mr Lawson's own estate; and that its masonry is of the most excellent kind, being very closely jointed, and finely polished on the outside. The decorations and internal arrangement of the interior parts of a house are, however, matters of higher consideration than exterior beauty and embellishments, and these have obviously been well attended to here. The approach from the portico is by a vestibule to the *saloon* or hall, which is 34 feet 7 inches long, and 30 feet high, covered with a vaulted roof, consisting of a dome and two semi-domes of richly panelled stone, and lighted from the centre of the principal dome. *The staircase*, which is also vaulted with panelled stone, is in its base 19 feet deep by 15



feet broad, and opens from the middle of the north side of the saloon, under an architrave supported by two Ionic columns, and by antæpilasters, the capitals of which are composed after the Grecian style, and richly carved, and have their decorations continued all round the saloon. The first flight of stairs is single, and begins between the Ionic columns; the second double, and ascends by the walls; and the north wall on the first landing is divided into niches, formed by pilasters, having capitals composed to harmonize with the antæpilasters and columns opposite to them. The *gallery*, which runs round the saloon, and to which the chambers of the bed-room floor open, is formed of stone, panelled underneath, and supported by enriched cantilevers. The whole length of the south front is occupied by a suite of *three drawing rooms*, the largest of which is in the centre, and measures 26 feet by 21. The *library*, which is 33 feet by 18, and the *dining room* 40 feet by 22, front the east, on which side a conservatory is now building, connected with the house by a cloister open on the south, and having on the north a wall, which forms a screen to the principal court of the extensive range of offices attached to that side of the building. The height of the apartments on the ground floor is  $14\frac{1}{2}$  feet, of the bed-rooms  $12\frac{1}{2}$  feet, and of the attics 8 feet. The gardens are on the east, well sheltered, and have the Bothal burn running through them.

PEGSWORTH was formerly written *Peggesworth*, and is now often corruptly called *Pegswood*. It is well built, and stands on rock, on a bare and exposed, but dry and fertile eminence. The duke of Portland is lord and sole proprietor of the whole township, which contains 1231 acres, and pays a hay modus of two shillings a year. In lord Oxford's time there were eight tenants here: one farming 452 acres, another 200, and the other six having 37, 26, 23, 15, 12, and 5 acres each; besides which, these eight had 447 acres about Hebburn Moor and the Climbing Tree, in which they had a joint interest. Collieries for the supply of Morpeth have been long wrought in this township. Here, in 1240, was only one soccage tenant, Robert Pinzun, who held twelve acres of ground by the annual payment of two geese at Michaelmas, to the baron of Bothal. It has been omitted under the account of Bothal church to notice, that, in 22 Richard II. 1398–9, David Holgrave, the last husband of Helen Bertram, founded a chantry in the church of St Andrew, in Bothal, and endowed it with 3 tofts, 3 cottages, and 120 acres of land at Seaton, near



Woodhorn, besides lands and tenements, to the value of £40, in this place, of Bothal, Earsdon, Tritlington, and Fenrother. Pegsworth is remarkable for being the birth-place of Matthias Wilson, who was born in 1580, and, in his writings, took the name of *Edward Knott*, and sometimes of Nicholas Smith. In 1606, he became a member of the Society of Jesus; and, after teaching divinity at Rome with considerable reputation, he rose to the distinguished office of Provincial of that order in England. He was the champion of the Roman catholics against Cudworth.<sup>d</sup> John Horsley, of Pegsworth, who married Mary, the widow of George Horsley, about Dec. 7, 1685, was, I apprehend, the father of “Mr Horsley,” who occupied the farm of 200 acres here under lord Oxford, in 1737; and also of *John Horsley*, the very able and distinguished author of the *Britannia Romana*. The Horsleys, of Milburn Grange, were presbyterians at that time, and as Mr Horsley became a minister of the church of Scotland, it is probable that his parents were of the same persuasion. He received the rudiments of his education at the grammar school in Newcastle, and resided at Widdrington, probably as minister of the presbyterian chapel there, before he came to Morpeth; for he preached and published, in 1729, the Funeral Sermon on the death of Dr Harle, who had filled the office of minister of the Scotch chapel of Morpeth from 1692 to that time. See more under Morpeth respecting Mr Horsley.

THE township of BOTHAL DEMESNE has its name from a farm, which is situated about three quarters of a mile to the west of Bothal castle, and in the survey made in lord Oxford's time, is entitled “*Bothal Demesne, called the Whitefield-house farm* ;” besides which place it includes within it the castle and village of Bothal, and the hamlets and farm-houses called Bothal Riding, Bothal Barns, “Coneygarth,”<sup>e</sup> New Moor, Hirst, and Black Close,

<sup>d</sup> Among the works attributed to Edward Knott, are the following:—*Charity Mistaken*, with the want whereof Catholics are unjustly charged, for affirming as they do, with grief, that Protestantcy unrepented destroys Salvation: 1630. *Charity Maintained* by Catholics, against Dr Potter: 1634, 4to. *Infidelity Unmasked*; or a Confutation of a Book, published by Mr W. Chillingworth, under this title, *The Religion of Protestants, &c.*: Gunt, 1652, 4to.—(*Watt's Bib. Brit.*) The family of Wilson were long resident at Pegsworth and Old-moor, as may be seen by the extracts from the Old-moor title deed in Bothal Miscellanea, No. 9.

<sup>e</sup> Where was WETEWORTH in this parish? All remembrance of such a place is now entirely lost; though, in 1240, it had 14 soccage tenants within it, the names of all which, with the sizes of their tenements, and nature of their tenures, have been noticed under the account of Bothal

all which places contain about 2,960 acres, are exempt from all tithes, by an annual payment of 6s. 8d., and wholly belong to the duke of Portland, excepting a part of Hirst, which belongs to the rev. Robert Green, A. M., incumbent of All Saints' church, in Newcastle. Part of this district was probably the demesne of Bothal, out of which the prior of Tinmouth had an antient grant of two garbs or sheaves of corn, as mentioned in the account of the revenues of Bothal church. Before the year 1730, this parish seems to have maintained its poor by a general rate; but, about that time, by mutual consent, each township agreed to maintain them by a rate of its own. Bothal Demesne, however, finding itself heavily burdened by the Banks and Pegsworth colliers residing at Banks-houses, obtaining settlements upon it, complained of the

barony. Its name occurs twice in accounts of the possessions of the Bertrams.—(*See III. i. 44, 60.*) The hospital of St John of Jerusalem, in 1294, claimed lands within it (*Id.* 130); and the vills in this parish, in the assessment for defraying the expences of the knights in parliament for Northumberland, in 1381, stand in the following order:—"Essenden, 16d.; Auldmere, 16d.; Newmore, 12d.; Shepewesh, 12d.; Weteworth, 2s.; Bothal and Langhirst, 2s.; Pegsworth, 2s.; Heborne, 2s.; Fenrother, 16d.; Tritlington, 16d.; Eresdon, 12d."—(*Wallis, ii. apx. 5.*) In 36 Henry VIII. 1544, Robert lord Ogle died seized of the manor and castle of Bothal, the ville and territory of Whetworth, besides several other places.—(*Cole's Esch. Harl. MS. 757, p. 266.*) Was Weteworth the place which is now called *Coneygarth*, which lies about a mile to the north-east of Bothal, and which, in the survey of lord Oxford's estates, so often alluded to, is said to have then consisted of two farms, and 774 acres; 84 of which were on the Riding Moor? The farm house of *Bothal Riding* is situated in a curve of the Wansbeck, in the charming walk from Bothal castle to Shipwash. *NEW MOOR* is first mentioned in 1240, under the name of *New Pendmoor*, when Fulk Baynhard held two carucates of land in it of the baron of Bothal, by the service of a sixteenth part of a knight's fee of the new feoffment; and Richard, the son of Thurstan, half a carucate by the twentieth part of a like fee, and by the like feoffment. In after times it was, however, holden of the Bertrams, and their descendants, by tenants at will. It is in one farm, and contains 696½ acres. *THE HIRST*, which is also called the *North Hirst*, has had its name from some *hurst* or wood of low and stunted growth being near it. The duke of Portland has a farm in it of 353 acres, of which 167 are in Woodhorn parish. His grace's farm premises here are well built, and the farm in his own hands, and well managed. On the Bothal side of it there is a field called the *Gallow-house Close*, probably from its having been the place where the old barons of Bothal exercised their privilege of hanging such felons as were captured within the jurisdiction of their court. The *BLACK CLOSE* farm adjoins upon the Hirst grounds, and contains 462 acres. The hamlet of *Black Close* is at the Stakeford; and, when Wallis wrote, there was at it a coal work, staith, and small fire engine, so contrived as to fill a large basin with salt water from a small reservoir below, overflowed by the tides, for the use of the salt work, and also to draw the water from the colliery.



grievance, and the whole parish agreed that the colliers who gained a settlement in this township should be maintained by a general parish rate, and other paupers by the townships to which they severally belonged.

PENDMOOR. The eastern part of this parish comprizes a flat monotonous district, the soil of a considerable part of which is of a moory nature, and still addicted to the growth of heath. It extends from the boundaries of Longhurst to those on the west side of the parish of Woodhorn, and contains within it the hamlets of Old-moor, Middlemoor, and New-moor. This, I apprehend, is the district formerly called Pendmoor, and in which Robert Bertram, with the consent of king Henry, the son of Maud,<sup>f</sup> granted to Hugh de Morwick, in free marriage with his sister Aelina, a moiety of Longhurst, with his services in Ashington, to be holden in the same manner as his father Richard had done, and territory to found a village upon in Pendmoor, by boundaries which he and his men perambulated on the day he gave seizin in the land to the said Hugh de Morwick, and providing further, that the said moor of Pendmoor should continue common to the villes mentioned in his grant, as well as to the other villes belonging to him : the whole to be holden of him and his heirs, free of all service, excepting as much of the services due to the king as was performed by any two villes in the Bothal fee. This Hugh de Morwick's descendant, his grandson I think, of his own name, died in 1260, possessed, amongst other places, of lands in "Langhurst, Penmore, Reveley, &c." William Latimer, too, in 9 Edw. III. died seized of lands in "Pinnemore" and Chevington ; and the abbot of Newminster had possessions in "Great Pyndemore," in the 38th year of the same reign.

<sup>f</sup> As Robert Bertram did not succeed to his estate till the time of king John, and Henry the son of Maud was Henry the Second, the consent here mentioned could not be contemporary with the grant itself ; for Henry the Second died in 1189, and Richard Bertram, the father of this Robert, paid ten marks to the crown some time between July 7, 1196, and July 6, 1197, for leave to marry his eldest daughter to whom he pleased ; and Robert, his son, as has been noticed, is debited in the Pipe Rolls of the tenth of Richard the First, and the second year of king John, for three marks, for a recognizance for seven carucates of land in Longhurst, which document was necessary to enable him to make the settlements of lands there and in Pendmoor, which this charter conferred in marriage with his sister Aelina upon Hugh de Morwick, because it burdened the lands it conveyed with the services due from them to the king. The concensus referred to in this grant might, therefore, be a charter obtained from Henry the Second, which required new instruments in the reigns of his sons, Richard the First and king John, to confirm and carry into effect.

The OLD MOOR, or as it was commonly written, *Auldmore*, is mentioned, in 1240, as a member of the manor of Bothal, and constantly occurs in inquisitions post mortem as partly belonging to the Lumleys and Fitz-Hughs, as Longhurst did ; and partly to the Bertrams, and their descendants. In the fifteenth century the Widdrington family had a tenement and 12 acres of land in it. In 1663, it belonged to Robert Pearson, Margaret Lawson, Robert Storey, Robert Pearson, junior, and lord Newcastle ; after which time, the Lawsons purchased part of the property of the Pearsons, which Mr John Lawson, together with his other patrimonial lands here, lately sold, for £11,500, to A. J. Cresswell Baker, of Cresswell, esq., to whom, and to the duke of Portland, the whole township at present belongs.

ASHINGTON and Shipwash are at present united in matters relative to the maintenance of the poor. Ashington contains 574 acres, and pays a modus of 2s. 6d. in lieu of hay tythe. The grounds of it, though still very beautiful in places by the river side, are not in the fine order in which Wallis found them.<sup>s</sup> The old mansion-house, too, is nearly obliterated ; and, excepting in the garden walls, little remains to show that the place was once a gentleman's residence. Robert Bertram the First granted to Hugh de Morwick, in free marriage with his sister Aelina, the service of Essindene, to have it in the

<sup>s</sup> " It stands on an eminence, well sheltered with tall forest trees : a fine view from it of the sea ; also of Seaton Delaval and Bebside, through the openings of the plantations : the grounds sloping regularly to a bank of oaks by the river Wansbeck ; freestone rocks conspicuous through them, under which is a fine grass area, of a mile in length, by the river, which, for all that space forms a most beautiful serpentine canal ; a bank of oaks on the opposite side. On the west side of the streamlet called the Dene-burn, by a grindstone quarry, the river Wansbeck makes a flexure, where is a beautiful slope, now in tillage, shaded by spreading oaks and other timber on all sides but the south, the river making another flexure a little to the west of it, crossed by Shipwash bridge in sight : a boat in it for the use of the salmon fishery. Mr Crow's extent of ground by the river, from within a small field's length of the bridge, or the rectory glebe, west, to the Stakeford, east, is about a mile and a half measured, thus beautifully chequered with wood, rock, and river scenery : a foot walk, by the river, the whole length. About a quarter of a mile east from the grindstone quarry, under a bank of oaks, and other trees, close to a hedge, is a sacred fountain, called *Saint Margaret's Well*, pleasant and soft to the taste ; many of the small fresh-water buccinæ at the bottom : the north side faced with stone, natural and semi-circular, coated with moss, and a thin crust of earth, in which the primrose and meadow sweet have taken root, emitting their pleasant odours round it in the flowering season."—(*Wallis*, ii. 337, 338.)



same manner as his father Richard Bertram had it ;<sup>h</sup> which service Hugh de Morwick, his descendant, in 1240, held “*pro forinseco*,” that is, by the payment of scutage, and other military services, to the crown ; and this privilege continued to be enjoyed by the Lumleys and Fitz-Hughs, the successors of the Morwicks, in the time of Henry the Sixth.<sup>i</sup> Ralph de Essenden, according to a deed quoted by Fenwick, in his account of the Ogle family, and tested during the sheriffalty of John de Kirkley, about the year 1295, gave to his son John de Essenden, and to Isabella his wife, the manor of Essendon :<sup>j</sup> and this “*John de Eschenden*,” when Richard de Horsley was sheriff, conveyed the same manor to Robert de Coventre and Emma his wife,<sup>k</sup> whose daughter Margaret carried it by marriage to Robert de Fenwick ; and this Robert de Fenwick, probably for some trust purposes, in 1354, gave to William of Camhow, and to Alan de Whithefd, chaplain, his manors of Esselindene and Prestwick, which he had by the gift of John de Touleville, in that ville, excepting the lands which Robert of Coventry obtained in Prestwick by the gift of John de Plessis.<sup>l</sup> From this time to the latter end of the seventeenth century, Ashington continued to be a possession of the Fenwicks, of Wallington ;<sup>m</sup> but how it passed out of their hands I am unable to relate. Robert lord Rutherford resided here in 1709, in which year he had a son baptized at Bothal church. In Mr Wallis’s time, it belonged to George Sandiford Crow, esq. ; and, at present, it is the property of his grace the duke of Portland.

## MISCELLANEA RESPECTING BOTHAL PARISH.

No. 1.—Of the MONUMENT in Bothal church, Wallis has the following description :—“ His lordship’s head and feet rest upon the supporters of his coat armorial—a lion under his feet, a chain of many links round his neck, with a pendent cross. Under her ladyship’s head is a cushion, and another under her feet, with two cherub-like babes lying by her, one on each side, at the end of the cushion, near her face, each holding in its hand a tassel of the cushion : the head of one broken off : a dog by her feet, with a chain about its neck, the emblem of watchfulness.”

2.—“ The following extract,” which was first pub-

lished in the Antiquarian Repertory, “ is copied from a survey called ‘ *The Book of Bothool Barony*,’ in Northumberland, most beautifully written, and in high preservation, the property of his grace the duke of Portland, to whom that barony now belongs. It was taken June 20, 1576, by Cuthbert Carnabye, Robert Maddison, and John Lawson, tenants to that manor, by virtue of a commission granted by Cuthbert lord Ogle, and directed to Robert Carnabye, Robert Maddison, and Jacob Ogle, esquires, and Anthony Ratcliff and John Lawson, gentlemen, the whole 5, or any 4, 3, or 2 of them. Dated at Bothole, May 6, in the said year. ‘ To this manor of Bothoole belongeth ane Castell in

<sup>h</sup> Bothal Miscel. No. 4.<sup>i</sup> III. ii. 270, 271.<sup>j</sup> Bothal Miscel. No. 10.<sup>k</sup> II. i. 279, 7, a.<sup>l</sup> Bothal Miscel. No. 11.<sup>m</sup> III. i. 279.



circumference 490 foote, wharto belongeth ane Castell, great chaulmer, parler, 7 bed chaulmers, one galare, bullerie, pantrie, lardenor, kitchinge backhouse, brew-house, a stable an court called the Yethouse wherein there is a prison, a porter loge, and diverse faire chaulmering, an common stable and a towre called Blanke Towre, a gardine, ane nurice, chapel, and an towre called Ogle's towre, and pastrie, with many other prittie beauldings here not specified, fair gardinges and orchetts, wharin growes all kind of hearbes and flowres, and fine appples, plumbes of all kynde, peers, damsellis, nuttes, wardens, cherries to the black and reede, wall-nutes, and also licores verie fine, worth by the year £20."

3.—On the 13th day of Feb. 11 Hen. IV. 1410, the commons delivered, in parliament, a petition to our lord the king, from John Bartrame, in the following form:—"To the most wise the commons in this present parliament, John Bartrame, of the county of Northumberland, Showeth—That as sir Robert de Ogle, knight, father of the said John, was formerly seized in his demesne, as in fee, of the castle and manor of Bothal, with their appurtenances in the said county, the which Robert, by licence from our most sovereign lord the king, gave the said castle and manor, with their appurtenances, to William Themilby, John Redshaw, and William Shirburne, chaplains, to them and their heirs for ever: the which William, John, and William, by virtue of the said licence, re-granted the said castle and manor to the said Robert for the term of his life; the remainder, after his death, to go to the said John Bartrame and his heirs male by him begotten, as appeared more fully by charters made for that purpose. Then the said Robert died; and, after his death, the said John Bartrame, by virtue of the said remainder, entered upon the said castle and manor, with their appurtenances, and continued in peaceable possession of them, until one sir Robert de Ogle, knight, son of the said Robert, at a late hour at mid-night, on the feast of All Saints last past, with 200 men at arms and archers arrayed in the form of war, of which men at arms and archers, some were soldiers and some Scotchmen, and declared enemies of our lord the king, coming with scaling ladders, payises, hurdises, and other ordnance of war, besieged the said castle, lurking all that night for the purpose of surprising or scaling it: and in the following morning the said Robert, to the servants of the said petitioner, then in the castle, gave assurance, upon his

corporal credit and honor, that they should safely come to parley with them without the castle, and safely return without injury or hurt; upon which the said Robert, when Thomas Wodall and Thomas Coward, servants of the said petitioner, came out of the castle upon the said assurance, them, the loyal subjects of our said sovereign lord the king, took, detained, and imprisoned: and the siege was continued for four days and more, till the said castle, with the goods and chattels of the said suppliant there remaining, to the value of £200, by force, and assault, and fear of death, were taken, and his houses there plundered and burnt, and his corn in his granaries, and other things there found, to the value of £200, totally wasted. The which Robert, the said castle and manor, with all that was in it, with all the said goods and chattels, forcibly, as before said, took, and has continually, with certain of the said soldiers, occupied and kept, and at present occupies and keeps, notwithstanding that during the time of the said siege and assault, sir John de Widdrington, knight, and Sampson Harding, justices of the peace of our lord the king, came to the said men at arms and archers, and commanded and charged them in the name of the king to desist from the said assault, and to raise the said siege. At which time, the offenders aforesaid, contemptuously as rebels to our said lord the king, refused to obey their orders, so that they did not dare further to execute their office from fear of death. May it, therefore, be agreeable to the wisdom of your honourable house, to make a special request to our said lord the king, that your said petitioner may be restored to the possession of his said castle and manor by the authority of parliament, and to command the sheriff of the county, by his letters to that effect, to cause the said force to withdraw, and put the said petitioner in possession of the said castle and manor: and, in case of his finding any resistance, that he thereupon make a proclamation at the gate of the said castle—that the said Robert, son of Robert, and the other malefactors in the said castle, do deliver up the said castle to the said petitioner, upon pain of forfeiture of their lives, lands, tenements, goods and chattels, to our said lord the king; and that the said sheriff be empowered, by the said letters patent, in case of his finding any resistance or rebellion on their part, forthwith to take with him the posse comitatus of the county, with other liege subjects of our lord the king, and to put the said petitioner in possession of the said castle and manor; and that he



also forthwith arrest the said Robert, the son of Robert, with the other malefactors and rebels then remaining in the said castle, and them put and retain in prison, till he have further orders from the king. And that the said sheriff have power, by the said letters patent, to seize all their lands, tenements, goods, and chattels, into the hands of our said lord the king, and for his use, and them to answer for to our lord the king, till it be declared before our said lord the king and his council, whether the said Robert, the son of Robert, has any right in them or not. And that the council of our said lord the king have, by the authority of parliament, power to hear and determine all matters contained in the said petition; and to call before them forthwith, the said Robert, the son of Robert, as well as the said petitioner, and, according to their good discretion and advice, to do right, and award damages to the said petitioner, if he be able to show good right before them—considering that the said castle and manor lie so near to the east march of Scotland, that sufficient remedy cannot be done to the petitioner by the course of the common law: which petition being read and considered, it was ordered by the king, and the lords in this present parliament, at the request of the commons aforesaid, in the following manner:—That a writ be directed to the sheriff of Northumberland, to take the castle and manor aforesaid into the hands of our lord the king, before the 15th day of Easter next to come, and safely to guard the said castle and manor, with their appurtenances, and with the goods and chattels therein, without committing waste or destruction, till the octave of the Holy Trinity next after to come; and that, by the same writ, proclamation be made at the gates of the said castle—That the said sir Robert Ogle, and the others herein named, and all the other people abiding in the said castle and manor, be put out of the said castle without delay, upon pain of forfeiture of life and members, and their lands, tenements, goods, and chattels. And also that it be contained in the said proclamation—That the said sir Robert Ogle, in his own proper person, appear before the council of our lord the king, in the octave of the Trinity aforesaid, to answer as well to the king as to the said John Bartrame, concerning the wrongs and grievances contained in the said petition. And that the said council have power, by authority of parliament, to hear and determine the matter contained in the said petition, according to the best of their judgement. And if the said

Robert come not in his own proper person before the said council, at the said octaves, to answer to the said petitioner the matter contained therein—then that the said Robert stand convicted of the matter contained in the said petition; and that the said John Bartrame, by the same authority, be restored to the possession of the said castle and manor, with their appurtenances, and with the issues and profits, goods, and chattels therein found, and at the same time taken by the said sheriff; and that damages be awarded to him by the said council, according to their discretion. And that the said sir Robert and the other malefactors be apprehended, and kept in prison till they have paid a fine and ransom to our lord the king, and agreed concerning damages to the petitioner; and besides, till they find sufficient surety to keep the peace with the petitioner, his tenants, and servants; and that they will not attempt to do any thing to the petitioner contrary to the said judgement in time to come, but according to due process of law. And that the said sheriff cause the said writ to be returned into the chancery of our lord the king, in the octaves aforesaid, with all that he has done in this matter.”—(*Translated from the Record in French in Rolls of Par. iii. 629.*)

4.—Robtus Bertram õib; amicis, &c. Sciatis me dedisse ..... confirmasse consensu Henrici R' filij Matild' Hugoni de Morwic cum Aelina sorore mea in lib' matrim' ..... p has divisas . scilt . sicut vetus fossata q̃ inter agros cultos de Hebre t̃ de Langhirst tendit ad wastellum qui est inter ..... moram tendens in orientem t̃ sic totū planū usq; ad locū ubi Balnwesic exit de nemore versus aust̃ ..... nunc cum toto bosco usq; ad divisas inter Langhirst t̃ Hulcham t̃ iter sicut ..... inter Langhirst t̃ Peggeswrde ..... Colchale (Bothale?) t̃ item inter Langhirst t̃ Bothale sicut fischerweie tendit in orientē . Excepta cultura q̃ vocatur Threpfurlangs q̃ est dnica fra mea de Bothala . Et servitiū de Essindene sicut Richus Bertram pater meus nūquā melius fuit . Et territoriū ad unam villam ædificand in Pendmora p ipsas divisas p quas ego t̃ hoies mei pambulavim' illo die quo pdēm Huḡ in ipsam fram saisiavi . Et erit pdca mora de Pendmora comūnis tam pdēs villis qm aliis meis villis . Et totā istā pfatā fra do t̃ concedo pdcō Huḡ de Morwic cū Aelina sor. mea in lib' maī sibi t̃ hedib; eor̃ . Tenend de me t̃ hñib; meis lib' t̃ quiet. ab õi serv. t̃ consuetud. salvo forinseco servitio dni R' quantum p̃tinet ad duas alias villas de feudo meo . His testib; . Roḡo de Merlai . Ada de Emeldun . Witto clico de



Cleveland . Johē de Morewic . Ada de Pleisie . Witto fit Ada . Roḡ fit Grimaldi . Roḡto fit Petri . Roḡto de Bradford . Waltero de Tirlington . Edulfe fit Evede . Rad de Essingdene . Witto de Faruder . Achario de Otilwic . David fit Rad . 't multis alijs.—(*Dods. LV. fol. 82.*)

5.—Carta Thome Wodburn ari Tho. dno Lumley. Sciant, &c. qd ego Tho. Wodburn arm. dedi Tho. Lumley militi, dno de Lumley 't Joho Esh armigero ma. meū de Tritlington cū oibz fr̄is, &c., 1 peciā prat. vocat. *Todhole* iuxta Tritlington, uñ mess. 4 acr. ter. 5 burgagia vasta 't 1 acr. p'ti vocat. *Kynfen* in Newbigging, 3 acr. &c. in Hirst, 1 toft, cum crofto 't 6 acr. 't c. in Horsley, 't 3 am ptem unius fr̄e husband. in Erisdon in com. N. hend. &c. de capitalibz dn̄is feod̄or̄ illor̄ p servitia inde debita. Dat. apud Byentroby iuxta Dunelm, 3 die Dec. a° r. R'. E. 4° p't. qñ. Ang. 13°.—(*Dods. MSS. LXX. fol. 71.*)

6.—April 8, 1651. Will of Roger Lawson, of Newcastle upon Tyne: to be buried in St Nicholas church: to Isabell my wife my house adjoining the Custom-house, and after her death to William Lawson, of Longhurst, gent. my brother, and the heirs of his body, and failing them, to my nephew Thomas Sotherine, son of Catharine Preston my sister, wife of Robert Preston, of Newc. plumber: to my loving mother Margaret Lawson: Thos. son of Wm L. my brother: Elizabeth and Isabell my brother William's daurs.: my bro. Wm and Margaret his wife: the children of my sister Jane Dawson, wife of Wm Dawson, of Camoise: the children of my uncle Hen. Lawson, late of Newc. mercht. and alderman, deceased—viz. Robert L., Henry L., Wm L., Judith Hall, Anne L., Marie L., and Esther L.; Robert the youngest; Catharine their mother: Frances L. daur. of the said Robt. L. mercht.: Judith Hall, daur. of John Hall, mercht.: Jane Grey, daur. of Francis Grey, mercht.: Thomas and Mary Sotherine, my sister Catharine's children: my nephew Wm Hancock, apprentice to Thomas Smith, barber-surgeon: my uncle Thomas Lawson, of the Old-moor, and his three sons: Isabell L. my wife, eñix.

7, a.—Sir Ralph Grey, lord of Wark on the Tweed, who died in France, 21 Henry VI. married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry lord Fitzhugh; and his descendant, Ralph Grey, of Horton, esq. by indenture, dated 13 Aug. 1584; conveyed four messuages in Longhurst, with lands and tenements annexed to each of them, and then in the occupation of Robert Sadler, William

Straker, Lewis Lawson, and William Lawson, to each of the said occupants, and a messuage and tenement in Old-moor to Matthew Pearson (*Deeds of Old-moor*); and, in 1663, widow Lawson, widow Mitford, Robert Lawson, Wm Straker, Robt. Sadler, and Geo. Denning, were each assessed at £9 a year for their respective freeholds in Longhurst.

7, b.—Thomas Baites, of Morpeth, by indenture, dated 20 Sep. 27 Eliz. 1585, conveyed to Robert Lawson, of Longhurst, a moiety of a tenement in Longhurst, late in the occupation of William Lawson and Janet Spore.—(*Deed at Longhurst.*)

8.—LONGHURST contains 36 houses, and is the largest village in this parish. The old mansion-house of the Lawsons, which has been recently pulled down, stood on the east side of Bothal-burn, immediately opposite their present seat. One lintel of a door-way in it was inscribed, W. L. 1653; and another, W. L. 1715. *Longhurst Grange*, which is the property and residence of Mr George Lawson, is a recent name and erection. The other proprietors of freeholds in Longhurst besides the duke of Portland and the Lawsons, are Geo. Wharrier, John Tindall, and John Sadler.

9.—OLD-MOOR. Ralph Graie, of Horton, esq. 13 Aug. 26 Eliz. for £45, conveyed a messuage and lands in Old-moor to Matthew Pearson. Thomas Milburn, of Preston, in Northumberland, 19 Dec. 1654, conveyed the lands in Old-moor, called Milburn's Land, to Wm Lawson; and, 23 Sep. 1657, Robert Storie sold to the same William Lawson, the meadow ground in Old-moor called the Watch Croft. Thomas Milburn, 12 April, 1658, conveyed to William Lawson two parts of a cottage and four riggs of land in the East-field, and six riggs in the Gose-flatt. July 28, 13 Chas. II., Ralph Bates, of Halliwell, esq. gave a conveyance to Margaret Lawson, widow, of a tenement and farmhold in Old-moor; and another messuage and lands here were conveyed, 14 March, 1622, by John Wilson, of Old-moor, to Diones Wilson, of Pegsworth, which messuage and lands James Whitehead, of Welbeck, in Nottinghamshire, gent. and Edw. Wilson, of Durham, M. D., in 1649, sold to Catharine Wilson, of Pegsworth, who, in the following year, conveyed them to John Thompson, of Bothal, clerk, and Catharine his wife, who, in 1652, sold them to William Lawson, of Longhurst, and Margaret his wife, as stated above in the pedigree of that family. The whole estate thus accumulated here, amounted to 324 acres. One field in the West Farm



was called Brockhill, and another Camphill; and one in the East Farm, Ellrish-know. The whole township was computed to consist of 9 farms, or 943 acres, of which the Lawsons had 3 farms, which, as above noticed, contained, including lanes, 324 acres. In lord Oxford's time, Mr Lawson's freehold consisted of 62 acres, Mr Cresswell's of 14, Pearson's of  $8\frac{1}{4}$ , and lord Oxford's divided part, of 94 acres: and of the West Moor and the outer and inner pasture, two acres of waste ground, and a meadow field of 140 acres—in all  $764\frac{1}{4}$  acres, till that time holden in common, were divided among the several proprietors. Mr Cresswell then held 214 acres of lord Oxford, at 3s. 6d. per acre; and Mr Lawson had 195 acres of the newly divided land, at a rent of £18 1s. 6d., and an old farm of 60 acres, at £16 2s. a year.

10, *a*.—Radulph' de Essendon dedit et concessit maneriū de Essendon filio suo et Isabellæ uxori suæ. Hiis testib; Roberto Bertram de Bothal. dno Johanne de Kirkley tunc vicecomite Northumb. dno Hugone de Delavall. dno Rog' Mauduit. dno Adam de Camois militib;.

10, *b*.—Ego Rob'tus de Fenwyke dedi Witmo de Camhow et Alano de Whithefd capell'is nra mea de Esselindene et de Prestwyke in com. Northumbr. q̄ hui de dono Johis de Fouleuille in eadem villa. exceptis terris q̄ Rob'tus de Coventre quondam huit de dono Johis de Plessis in villa de Prestwyke, &c. Test. Johne de Copeland tunc vicecomite. Rob'to Bertram. Johne de Fenwyke. Henrico de Haverington milit. Dat. 10 Julij, 1354, 28 Ed. 3.—(*Lansd. MS. 326, fol. 116.*)

11.—ROBERT BERTRAM, their liege bachelor, by petition to the king and his council, showed, that having been seized of the manor of Burton Leonard, in the county of York, as of his demesne, in fee, by the deeds and feoffment of John Bekard, during whose whole life he continued to hold it, which manor was holden of the queen as of the manor of Knaresburgh; and sir Hugh de Hastings, then steward to the queen, having seized

the manor of Burton aforesaid, by reason of the minority of John, son of Roger Mauduit, cousin and next of kin of the said John Bekard, thereby ousting the said Robert—he therefore prayed restitution, and the matter was ordered to be heard in chancery.—(*Rot. Par. ii. 192.*)

12.—Proclamation upon an exigent against George Ogle, late of London, otherwise of Tritlington, was made in 1628, at the sessions at Morpeth, the sheriff's court at Alnwick, and on the great door of the church of Bothal.

13.—ADMEASUREMENT and TITHES of this parish. *Cawsey Park* contains 1030 acres, and is exempt from all tithe by a modus of £3 a year. *Hebburn Demesne* consists of Cockle Park, including Woodhouses, Bluberymires, Hebburn-hill, and Hanging-leaves, besides the township of East and West Forest, and Pea-hills, and one farm in Tritlington, all which together contain 2,092 acres, and are exempt from all manner of tithes by the annual payment of a modus of twenty shillings. *Bothal Demesne*, as has been noticed, consists of White-field-house, Bothal, Bothal Riding, Bothal Barns, Coneygarth, New-moor, Hirst, and Black Close, and contains 2,960 acres, and pays a modus of 6s. 8d. annually in lieu of all tithes. The remaining townships of the parish pay tithe in kind, excepting hay, for which each township pays a modus, as follows:—Ashington 2s. 6d. for 574 acres; Old-moor 2s. 6d. for 923 acres; Longhurst 4s. 8d. for 1520 acres; Pegsworth 2s. for 1095 acres; Hebburn 6s. 9d. for 1000 acres; Fenrother 5s. for 1198 acres; Earsdon 2s. 4d. for 1087 acres; Tritlington (except one farm) 6s. 8d. for 922 acres: so that the parish has 6082 acres exempt from tithe of corn and hay by a modus of £4 6s. 8d.; 8319 acres exempt from hay tithe by a modus of £1 12s. 5d.; and contains in all 14,401 acres. For this article, and much other information respecting this parish, and the county at large, I am indebted to William Lawson, of Longhurst, esq.

ULGHAM, in the charter of Henry the First, which conferred the right of free chase upon it to the Merlay family, was called *Elchamp*.<sup>n</sup> It is a paro-

<sup>n</sup> This name is very variously written. In Robert Bertram's deed to Hugh de Morwick, in Henry the Second's time, it is *Hulcham*. In the account of knight's fees, about the year 1240, it is *Ulwcham*, in which word the *w* is a consonant, and should be pronounced like a *v*. After

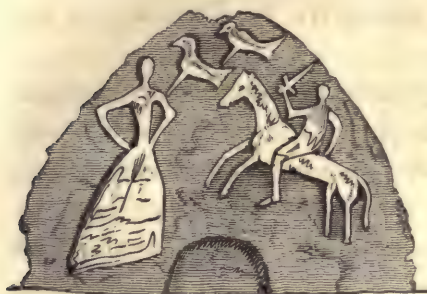
chial chapelry subordinate to Morpeth, but separated from that parish by the whole breadth of the parish of Bothal. On the east, it is bounded by the chapelry of Widdrington and the parish of Woodhorn: on the south, by the parish of Bothal; on the west, by the chapelry of Hebburn; and, on the north, by the grounds of Chevington, in the parish of Warkworth. In shape on the map, it somewhat resembles that of England; the broadest part being to the south, and measuring about  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles. Its greatest length is not more than  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles. In 1821, it contained 70 families, each inhabiting a distinct house, and the whole of them consisting of 348 persons. Some of its soil, especially about the village of Ulgham, is gravelly and good: but a considerable part of it is stiff and clayey; which, however, under good management, is very suitable to the growth of wheat and oats, alternated with clover and fallow. Queen Elizabeth, Feb. 7, 1600, disposed of coal mines in the grounds of Ulgham Grange to one Thomas Howbie; and a bed of coal is still seen cropping out in the banks of Ulgham Mill, nearly opposite to which, on the south side of the Line, coal pits have been worked no great length of time since.

THE CHAPEL of Ulgham is dedicated to St John the Baptist, the anniversary of whose nativity is still holden here according to the old style, on the 5th of July, which is the day of Ulgham feast. I know nothing about the antient history of this chapel. The present edifice is modern and simple, having no pretensions to style in architecture. Its walls within, when I saw them in

that time it is generally written *Ulgham*, which, in its first form of *Elchamp*, I think, plainly means *water field*: but why the village was so called I cannot account. Was it because the antient *hay* or enclosure, mentioned below in the accounts of the *manor* of Ulgham and the estate of Ulgham Grange, was well supplied with water, and that the village was contiguous to it? Its situation on the southern bank of the *Line* is remarkably pleasant, and from its chapel yard the very extensive plain on which it stands seems to have no swell or knoll upon it as far as Bedlington on the south, and Rimside Moor on the north. I have before shown, that the words *Ell*, *Hell*, *Ull*, *Hull*, *Well*, and *Elv*, or *Elf*, are all of the same origin, and all mean *water*.—(See II. i. 86, 87, 95, 195, 374.) The modern names of the farm-houses in the manor of Ulgham are, Ulgham Fence, The Cockles, Ulgham Broom, Crowden-hill, Hills, Ulgham Park, Ulgham-hope, Woodhouse, Northwood-house, and East, Middle, and West Stobswood; and those in Ulgham Grange estate, Grange Moor and Farneybeds. A field, called *Ulgham*, is mentioned in the description of the boundary of the manor of Byres, in the parish of Haltwhistle (*Hexham Black Book*); and Milo de Quittunstal granted an acre of land upon *Ulwhom*, near Whittonstall, by a deed without date, to the hospital of Saint Mary, in the Westgate, in Newcastle.—(L. 213.)



1829, instead of being of a goodly white, were painted with blotches of green and black damp. Its nave is 38 feet by 22, and its chancel of a proportionate size. No crosses or recumbent figures in the floors or walls tell us of any antient family of wealth residing here, excepting one solitary inscription on the south wall, to the memory of Robert Lawson, of Ulgham, and his family.<sup>o</sup>



A weather-worn bas-relief, however, of which the annexed figure is a representation, is here pointed out as the picture of George and the Dragon. It is on a stone, which serves as a lintel to a window which has been walled up, on the north side of the chancel, and by its shape seems to have been the top of a head-stone: but to what legend or tradition the

figures relate I cannot conjecture. They seem intended to represent a knight defending a lady from two birds. The rector of Morpeth has an indifferent house in the village, with about 20 acres of glebe land attached to it.

MANOR.—This chapelry was one of the manors of the barony of Morpeth, which accounts for its being parochially included in the parish of that name. Ranulph de Merlay, when he founded Newminster Abbey, in 1138, gave to the abbot and convent of that house the portion of it which is now called Ulgham Grange: and it was probably one of his family who conferred upon the prior of the hospital of St John of Jerusalem the lands here, over which that fraternity claimed various privileges at the assizes, in Newcastle, in 1294:<sup>p</sup> but Robert de Somerville and Isabella his wife, at the same assizes, showed that they had right of warren in all their land in Northumberland, by the special grant of Henry the First, to their ancestor Ranulph de Merlay; and also claimed free chase “in Ulgham, by a charter of the same

<sup>o</sup> “Near this place lyeth the body of Mr Robert Lawson, who died the 8th day of August, 1697. Of Mrs Elizabeth Lawson, the first wife of the said Robert, who died 21st Feb. 1668. Of Mrs Catharine Lawson, his second wife, who died 27 Nov. 1698. Of Jane Lawson, daughter to Robert and Elizabeth, who died the 18th Jan. 1663. Of Ralph Lawson, second son to Robert and Eliz., who died 15 Sept. 1693. And of Lawson Armstrong, who died 4th Dec. 1822, aged 82.”

CHARITIES.—George Wilson, in 1716, left to the poor of this chapelry some plot of ground, which, in 1786, was in the possession of George Nelson, and of the annual value of £1 10s.: and, in 1824, Miss Ann Coward, of Hadston Linkhouse, gave a legacy of £20 to the same purpose.

king, which they produced in court, and which testified that king Henry the First gave to their foresaid ancestor, Ranulph de Merlay, all his woods, hay, and chace of *Elchamp*.”<sup>a</sup> The *Hays* or *Hags* of former ages were grounds that were hedged round ; and the “ Haye” of this place is again mentioned in John de Greystock’s restitution of right of common, to the monks of Newminster, upon his grounds in Stobbiford, and elsewhere in Ulgham, on the north side of the Line.

THE VILLAGE OF ULGHAM, as I have already noticed, stands very pleasantly on the south side of the Line, which runs past it, under narrow and woody banks, and has the road from Morpeth by Widdrington to Warkworth passing through the western part of it. It consists of four farm-houses and two ale-houses, disposed in two rows, and interspersed with very indifferent thatched cottages, with gardens behind, and a wide disorderly street between them.<sup>r</sup> A few of its cottages have, however, been lately re-built in a good and substantial style, and more are now in the same praiseworthy progress of improvement. Here still remains, a sacred and venerable object of antient times, a stump of the *village cross*, 4 feet high, with steps up to it, once neatly fluted, but now guttered by the weather, and worn into hollows by whetting upon. The villagers have a vulgar tradition, that it was a cross to hold a market at when there was a plague at Morpeth. But their predecessors, before the fanaticism of the Commonwealth broke off the holy sign that surmounted it, assembled about it in groups in summer evenings ; and the only throng that ever gathered about it, was on the day<sup>s</sup> of the dedication of their chapel, when the people in the neighbouring villages came to partake of the joy and festivities of Ulgham feast, which is now dwindled into a poor gingerbread fair, and the purposes of its institution forgotten. The chapel yard and gardens here abound with the garden snail (*Helix hortensis*), a filthy and destructive animal, which ought to be carefully gathered, and destroyed.

<sup>a</sup> III. i. 184.

<sup>r</sup> The large old hall house at the east end of the village, and adjoining to the church yard, has, for many generations, been occupied by the respectable family of Wilson, which formerly resided under the Dacres and Howards, about Naworth Castle, in Gilsland.

<sup>s</sup> On Old Midsummer-day, July 5, the people of this country used formerly to assemble in large concourses, at Holy Wells ; and still do so in Ireland. In the old pagan theology, it was the day of the feast of the summer solstice, when the sun entered the tropic of Cancer, which was the northern gate by which Mercury conducted souls to their birth from the moon.



ULGHAM HALL is situated at the west end of the village of Ulgham, and was probably the mansion-house of the ground in that place, which, in 1294, belonged to the knights of the hospital of St John of Jerusalem. In 1663, it belonged to Robert Lawson,<sup>t</sup> whose descendant, Lawson Armstrong, left it to his grandson, Mr John Swallow, of Morpeth, who is the only freeholder in this chapelry, excepting the earl of Carlisle and earl Grey.

ULGHAM GRANGE, in the occupation of Ralph Fenwick, esq.<sup>u</sup> stands on the northern bank of the Line, overlooking the mill and windings of the stream, and has old trees and a trim terrace in the ascent to it in front, and excellent farm premises behind it. This is the estate in “Ulacum”<sup>v</sup> which Ranulph de Merlay, by his charter, in 1138, gave to the abbot and convent of Newminster for the purpose of founding granges upon, and by these boundaries:—“From the Eagle’s Nest to the Well of Erard, and as the strand of that well runs into the Lima, and as the Lima runs to the march of Linton, and so to the march of Forum.” Erard’s Well has lost its name, but rises near a clump of beech trees just east of Northwood-house, and its strand, which runs southward into the Line, is still the boundary between the grounds of Ulgham and Ulgham Grange. The Eagle’s Nest must, therefore, have been north of Erard’s Well, in the oak wood on the north boundary of this estate. The name and situation of *Forum* are also forgotten: it was an estate which Robert Bertram, of Bothal, sometime in the reign of king John, gave also to the monks of Newminster. It is plain from the course of the above described boundary, that this Forum was situated on the north-east side of the ground included in Ranulph de Merlay’s grant already quoted. I think it probable that it included a part at least of the lands of the farm called Farneybeds, which occupy that situation, and are comprized within the boundary of the present estate of Ulgham Grange. John de Greystock, finding that his

<sup>t</sup> 9 March, 1698: adm. to goods of Robert Lawson, of Ulgham, mentions Catharine his widow, and George Lawson, of Gloster-hill, parish of Warkworth, gentleman, their son.—(*Raine’s Test.* 221.) 20 March, 1699: adm. to goods of Catharine Lawson, of Ulgham, widow: Anne Ogle, of Carter Moor, widow of Mark Ogle, sister of the deceased.—(*Id.* 213.)

<sup>u</sup> Administration to the goods of Jane Fenwick, of Ulgham Grange, 24 May, 1698, was granted to Gerard Fenwick, of the same place, Thomas Fenwick, of Preston, and Arthur Fenwick, of Morpeth; and the administration to the goods of Muriel Fenwick, of Ulgham Grange, widow, 24 May, 1699, mentions her son Richard.—(*Raine’s Test.* 213, 222.)

<sup>v</sup> In Dugdale’s Mon. 916, it is “grangia de Hulwane;” but both these are incorrect readings.

ancestor Ranulph de Merlay, when he founded the abbey of Newminster, endowed it, among other things, with common of pasture of all his lands, and that some of this Ranulph's heirs had, by power, deprived them of that privilege at "Stobbiford," and elsewhere in Ulgham; and, unwilling that his own soul, or the souls of his ancestors, or heirs, should be punished, or put in danger for the injustice done to the religious of that house, by this unjust abstraction, at the petition and instance of such religious, restored to them common of pasture for all their stock, excepting goats, on Stobbiford and elsewhere, as well in the woods as on the open grounds of Ulgham, on the north side of the "Lyne," excepting in the corn and meadow lands, and in the Heye. Also he granted to them, that if their cattle should at any time stray into the corn fields on the south side of the Line, they should be chased away without impounding or other hindrance; and he further granted that they should have pannage for their swine in the wood of Ulgham.<sup>w</sup> After the dissolution of religious houses, Ulgham Grange continued for some time to be a possession of the crown, amongst which it is reckoned in 1568. In 1600, queen Elizabeth, as I noticed before, conveyed coal mines here to Thomas Howbie; and, 19 Dec. 1601, she granted the manor of Ulgham Grange with its appurtenances, to Edward Carrill, and others.<sup>x</sup> In 1648, it belonged to col. Edward Grey, who was then residing upon it; but some time between that year and 1660, becoming a delinquent to the Commonwealth, his estates were forfeited. Those of Little Benton, Heaton, and Higham Dikes, which he obtained by marrying the widow of Robert Mitford, of Seghill, were sold, 20 Feb. 1657, to Mr Pim, for £3,189, by the trustees of forfeited estates;<sup>y</sup> but Ulgham Grange, in 1663, still continued in col. Grey's possession, and at present is the property of earl Grey.

THE PARISH of WOODHORN<sup>z</sup> contains the chapelries of Newbigging, Widdrington, and Horton, exclusive of which, it consists of seven townships, viz.: Woodhorn, Woodhorn Demesne, North Seaton, Hurst, Linemouth, El-

<sup>w</sup> Wallis, ii. 310, where the original Latin of this deed is given.

<sup>x</sup> Land Rev. Off. Records, xi. 240; xii. 160.

<sup>y</sup> Linden Papers.

<sup>z</sup> Woodhorn, i. e. the *wood corner*, from the Anglo-Saxon *hepn*, a corner, having probably been the south-east corner of the wood which formerly overspread this coast (however now denuded of it), as we learn from many etymological intimations in this neighbourhood: e. gr. *Wid* or *Woodrington*, *Hirst*, *Longhurst*, *Norwood*, i. e. *Northwood*; *Stobswood*, from the Anglo-Saxon *Stub* or *Stobbe*, the stump of a tree; *Northhurst*, *Woodhouse*, *Woodhouses*, &c.—(*Archæol. Æl.* i. 258.) The



lington, and Cresswell. On the north, it is bounded by the chapelry of Widdrington; on the east, by the German ocean and the chapelry of Newbigging; on the south, by the river Wansbeck; and, on the west, by the parish of Bothal and the chapelry of Widdrington. With Newbigging, in 1809, it was assessed to gaol cess on a rental of £11,660; in 1815, to property tax on £11,734 a year; and, in 1821, contained 1378 persons—of whom 64 were artisans, 106 neither mechanics nor husbandmen (chiefly fishermen), and the rest employed in agriculture. In its length from north to south it is about six miles, and its mean breadth about two miles. Some of its land, especially about Woodhorn and Woodhorn Demesne, may be ranked amongst the best in the county for grazing; and nearly the whole of it is well adapted to agriculture. One thing in this parish must not be passed over without observation—the great improvement which has been made of late in the roads through it, and indeed all the way from the sea to Morpeth—for which the neighbourhood are indebted to the activity, public spirit, and munificence of A. J. Cresswell Baker, esq.

The connection of the church of this parish with the monastery of Tynemouth, and of much of its lands with the barony of Balliol, induces me to think that it was formerly a possession of Robert Mowbray, earl of Northumberland: for that nobleman re-founded the priory of Tynemouth; and many of his estates, after his attainder, were granted to the Balliol family. In 1240, John de Balliol held in capite of the crown, the barony of Bywell, which at that time consisted of Newbigging, Woodhorn and its members, Linemouth and Hurst, Haliwell, Linton, and Ellington with Cresswell and Ayden its members, all in this parish, besides considerable possessions in the parishes of Stamfordham, Chollerton, and Bywell St Peter,<sup>a</sup> at which time Robert de Rue held Linemouth and half of Hurst by a twelfth part of a knight's fee, and Adam de Perington, Ellington, Cresswell, and Hayden, by one knight's fee of the old feoffment, as mesne tenants under the Balliols.

Kelso Chartulary contains several deeds respecting a fishery on the Tweed, called *Wdhorne*. Churches, in Latin, were frequently called *casa*; and, in Anglo-Saxon, *herns*, as the Candida Casa of Bede, which the Saxon settlers called *Whithern* or *Whithorn*. Was this church originally built of wood, and the place thence called Woodhorn?

<sup>a</sup> III. i. 212. The places in this parish which contributed to the expences of the knights of the shire in 5 Ric. II. were “the borough of Newbigging 6s, the ville of Seaton 2s., Woodhorn 3s., Hirst and Lynemouth 2s., and Ellington, Cresswell, and Ayden 3s. 4d.—(Wallis, *apx.* 5.)

This John de Balliol was a baron of great distinction and power ; and, as founder of Balliol college, in Oxford, has rendered his name deservedly dear to all lovers of sound and useful learning. Besides his Northumberland estates, he was possessed of the barony of Barnard-castle, and, in right of his wife Dervaguilla, was lord of Galloway : for she was a daughter of Alan lord of Galloway, grand-daughter of David earl of Huntingdon, and great niece of Malcolm the Third and William the Lion, kings of Scotland. This connection with royalty, however, led the way to the ruin of his house. Edward the First, in 1292, gave the crown of Scotland to his youngest son John de Balliol, but in 1296 compelled him to resign it ; and granted his estates to John Dreux, earl of Brittany and Richmond, which grant was confirmed by charter of Edward the Second, dated August 12, 1308, and in the list of the estates which it conveyed, mentions “ the manors of Bywell and Wodehorn,” and all the lands and tenements which Agnes de Valence and Alianora de Genevre, widows of his brothers Hugh and Alexander, held in dower in the inheritance of the deposed monarch.<sup>b</sup> Agnes de Valence was a lady of high rank, and seems to have been endowed with a spirit that was anxious to support a larger portion of dignity and property than had fallen to her share ; but the tyrannous proceedings of the king’s cousin could not daunt the courageous mind of her neighbour at Woderington : for, in 1290, Adam de Widdrington, in a petition before the king in parliament, on account of divers fines being unjustly levied upon him and his tenants by this Agnes and her bailiffs, in Woodhorn, prayed that Thomas de Normanville and William de Vescy might be appointed justices, together with the vicar of the place, to hear and determine the several matters of trespass of which he complained.<sup>c</sup> At the assizes in Newcastle, in 1294, the same Agnes being summoned to show by what warrant she claimed the privilege of free warren in her demesne lands in Woodhorn, and infangthef, gallows, market, fair, and assize of bread and ale in Newbigging and Woodhorn, pleaded that these places which she held in dower were in the inheritance of John, king of Scotland, and that she could not, therefore, answer to the matters in question : but Balliol’s attorney appeared in court, and claimed the grant of a weekly market on

<sup>b</sup> See the statement of the connection between the Balliol, Valentia, and Strathbolgie families above, pp. 41 and 42.

<sup>c</sup> Woodh. Misc. No. 5.



Mondays, at Newbigging, by charter of Henry the Third, which he produced in court. He also claimed an annual on the eve, day, and morrow of the feast of St Bartholomew, by a charter, dated in the forty-fifth year of the same king's reign. For the rest of the privileges he pleaded enjoyment "*ab antiquo*;" and the judgement for the defendant was "*eat inde sine die*."<sup>d</sup> Balliol, after resigning the crown of Scotland, became the pitiless companion of captivity and misfortune; and "forsaking wholly the administration of the Scottish dominion, finally went over into Normandy to his antient inheritance and lands there, where, at length falling blind, and wasting away by long age, he departed out of this world in the castle of Galliard, leaving those lands which he possessed on that side of the sea unto his son Edward Balliol, who, being released out of captivity, was come over to his father before his decease."<sup>e</sup> In addition to his former grant, Richmond, in 1309, had a charter for a market and fair at Newbigging, in this parish, which was probably given to him by way of confirming the grants formerly made by Henry the Third for similar purposes;<sup>f</sup> but having been engaged in negotiations connected with the quarrels in the royal family, the king, in 1326, accused him of prevaricating in the execution of his orders, seized his lands and goods, and put the honor of Richmond and the manors of Bywell and Woodhorn under the custody of Robert of Byncester.<sup>g</sup> After the earl of Richmond's death, in 1334, a writ of *ad quod damnum* was issued to enquire what waste and destruction had been committed upon the manors of Bywell and Woodhorn, and other lands, which had belonged to John de Balliol; and Edward the Third, in the following year, in consideration of good services done to him, and by way of covering some grants which he had made to David de Strathbolgie, earl of Athol, gave the manors of Woodhorn and Newbigging in fee to John de Denton, a burgess of Newcastle, and mayor of that town in 1336,<sup>h</sup> in which year, Mary, countess of Pembroke, and widow of sir Adomar de Valence, granted to the same John de Denton the manor of Woodhorn and the ville of Newbigging, with rents there, and in Hirst and Linemouth. In 1343, Denton conveyed both the manors of Woodhorn and Newbigging to sir Gerard de Widdrington; though I think it probable that his conveyance included only the reversion of the fee simple in them after the death of the countess of Pembroke, who died in 1377 possessed of the manor of Wood-

<sup>d</sup> III. i. 155.      <sup>e</sup> Hol. Hist. of Scot. p. 208.      <sup>f</sup> III. ii. 394.

<sup>g</sup> Rapin, i. 400; Rymer, iv. 209; III. ii. 300.      <sup>h</sup> III. ii. 369; and Woodh. Misc. No. 9.

horn, Seaton, Hurst, and the ville of Newbigging, besides several places in the barony of Mitford.<sup>1</sup> Slavery continued to linger on these estates a century after they fell into the hands of the Widdringtons; for, in 1470, sir Gerrard Widdrington, by his deed, manumitted his native, William Atkinson, and granted to him the office of bailiff of the ville and demesne of Woodhorn.<sup>1</sup> The inquests after the death of the Widdringtons, also show that their possessions here continued, from the time they acquired them in 1343, to that of the downfall of their house in the Rebellion in 1715, to be holden of the barony of Bywell, and not in capite of the crown; and, by a rental of that barony made in 1624, it appears that the bailiff of Bywell had officially to answer to his lord for castle ward and cornage payable to him out of various places, and amongst the rest out of "Halliwell, 4s. 6d.; Hurst, 15d.; Line-mouth, 5s.; Seaton, 12s.; Ellington, 7d. ob.; Cresswell, 7d. ob.; t Woodhorn, 15d."

THE CHURCH of Woodhorn and that of Bywell St Peter, with Coquet Island, and the lands of Amble, between the years 1097 and 1119, were settled upon the Abbey of St Alban's as the portion of that house out of the revenues of its subordinate priory of Tynemouth.<sup>k</sup> This arrangement, however, was afterwards broken into, and the advowson and impropriation of this church regularly confirmed upon Tynemouth.

After the Dissolution, the *vicarage* paid to the crown, under the head of pensions and portions, the annual sum of seven marks.<sup>1</sup> The registers of the consistory court of Durham contain depositions and decrees respecting the vicarial tithes of this parish, especially during the time of Mr Simcoe,

<sup>i</sup> See Woodh. Misc. Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 12; III. ii. 274, 275; III. i. 88.

<sup>j</sup> Woodh. Misc. No. 6. The class of bond servants antiently called *natives*, were persons born in the manors of the lords to whom they were subject. Some of them were bondmen by birth or stock; others by contract.—(See Cowell.)

<sup>k</sup> Abbas Richardus, assensu conventus unanimi, decrevit ecclesiam de Thinemue solvere ecclesiæ sancti Albani (videlicet festo ejusdem) triginta solidos sub tali forma. "Ut nec ipse abbas nec aliquis ex parte sua aliud quicquam exigat ab ipsa ecclesia aut suis hominibus. Sic tamen, quod abbas retineret in manu sua Ambellum, et insulam de Koket, et ecclesiam de Biwella, et ecclesiam de Wudehorne. Et si quando abbas illuc ire voluerit cum viginti hominibus per quindecim dies in sumptibus ejusdem ecclesiæ perendinaret. Si vero negotio fratrum de Thinemue abbati eundi causa existerit, in sumptu ejusdem ecclesiæ, associatis cum quibusdam feodatis, qui de jure et consuetudine armigerorum vices gerere debent, viam faceret atque moram. Quos et ipse feodavit et ad illud assignavit."—(Mat. Paris in Vit. xviii. Sc. Alb. Abb. p. 55.)

<sup>1</sup> Brand's Newc. ii. 111.



who obtained a decree for tithe of lobsters landed at Newbigging. The same office also contains a terrier of the glebe lands of this church, and proceedings in a suit respecting dilapidations in the manse of the vicarage. In the time of queen Elizabeth, Robert Dudley had a suit in chancery with vicar Henley, the object of which was to compel the defendant to produce the deeds of a messuage in Newcastle upon Tyne, which the plaintiff had purchased of the crown, and had belonged to the vicarage of Woodhorn, or to a chantry in the church there;<sup>m</sup> and Mr Kennicott, the present incumbent, after long litigation, had a decree in the same court for tithe of agistment in several parts of the parish. Concerning the *rectory* of this church there are copies of several deeds, made during the time of queen Elizabeth, in the office of the auditor of the land revenue, Spring Gardens, London. In 1291, the rectory was valued at £75 1s. 8d. a year; the vicarage, with the chapelry of Horton, at £50; and the rectorial part of Horton at £20 13s. 4d.; when the prior of Tynemouth had an annual portion out of the rectory of Woodhorn, the particulars of the emolument of which were as follows:—In Woodhorn 25 marks, in Seaton 24 marks, Widdrington 12 marks, “Haiden” 5 marks, Chibburn 40s., Linemouth and Hirst 100s., Ellington 13 marks, and from the mill of the same village 15s.; in Dririgge 40s., Cresswell 13 marks, and in Linton 6 marks—in all £75 1s. 8d.; the tenths of which were £7 10s. 2d. The rectorial proceeds in Horton were at the same time assessed in the following manner:—In Horton 20 marks, in Coopen 8 marks, Bebside 40s.—in all £20 13s.; the tenths of it being £2 1s. 3½d. As this taxation was made by the receiver of the rents, and other servants of the prior and convent of Tynemouth, and for the express purpose of paying tenths to the crown by, it may be fairly considered to be charged upon a moderate, if not upon an easy rental. In 1628, the mercers company in London made an extensive purchase of tithes of sir John Fenwick, among which was a moiety of the great tithes of Woodhorn, Widdrington, Two-steads, North Seaton, Cresswell, Horton, Horton Demesnes, Hirst, Hutton, Ellington, Lynton, and Lynmouth, which moiety they still hold; the Rev. Dr White, as rector of Hampstead, being the impropiator for the other half.<sup>n</sup> Some parcels of the great tithes of this parish also belong to the duke of Northumberland, Adam Askew, esq., and the rev. Joseph Cook, of Newton Hall.

<sup>m</sup> Cal. of Proc. in Chanc. i, 256.<sup>n</sup> See Brand's Newc. ii. 593; Wallis, ii. 110.



WOODHORN CHURCH

Is dedicated to St Mary, and in the patronage of the bishop of Durham. It consists of a tower, nave of three aisles, and a chancel, all covered with rude unsightly roofs, and forming, in every point of view, a very unfavourable subject for the pencil. The *tower* on the outside of its west wall has the arms of Widdrington and Ogle, and a male figure, with its hands in a praying posture, carved in high relief on stone: internally it is 15 feet by 12, and engaged with the nave by a semi-circular arch. The *nave* is nearly square, being  $45\frac{1}{2}$  feet from north to south, and 44 from east to west; and has on each side, next the tower, two low Norman piers and arches, and one on each side, next the chancel, high and pointed, and that on the north richly moulded. The vestry is at the north-east corner of the nave, and has near its door a neat female figure, with a dog and two cherubs at its feet, carved in sandstone. The *chancel* walls are very antient, its roof covered with black slate, and modern: it measures  $44\frac{1}{2}$  feet by  $16\frac{1}{2}$  broad, has three lancet windows in the east, and is lighted both from the north and south: the inscriptions in it are given in the Miscellanea respecting the church; and the substance of those in the burial place of the Watsons, of North Seaton, in the south-west corner of the nave, is worked into the pedigree of that family, under North Seaton. The chapels of Horton and Widdrington were separated from Woodhorn, and had separate endowments settled upon them in the time of vicar Wibbersley.



## MISCELLANEA RESPECTING WOODHORN CHURCH.

No. I.—VICARS.—*Richard Parson* of Woodhorn, occurs with Robert Bertram and Richard his brother, as a witness to a deed respecting Ellington, in the time of king John.—(*Woodh. Misc. No. 7.*)

*Gaufridus* Vicarius de Wudhorne, 1224, occurs as a witness to bishop Richard de Marisco's endowment of Chatton vicarage.—(*III. ii. 151.*)

*Sir Luke*, vicar of Woodhorn, witnesses a deed of the prior of Brinkburne respecting land in Newbigging, in 1334.—(*Woodh. Misc. No. 8.*)

*Robert Aleford*, vicar of Woodhorn, occurs in an Ellington deed of the date 50 Edw. 3, 1376.—(*Id. No. 9.*)

*Robert de Bothe*, 1389. *Alexander de Burgh*, 1410. *William Couton*.

*Thomas Robert*, 1411, after the resignation of Couton: rector of Whalton in 1415.

*Richard Marshall*, 1415, after the resignation of Robert.

*John Lee*, 1429, after the resignation of Marshall.

*Robert Watson*.

*William Evenwode*, 1483, after the death of Watson.

*Thomas Patonson*, 1506, after the death of Evenwode: collated by Cuthbert Tunstal, bishop of Durham.

*Thomas Burton, L.L.B.*, 14 Oct. 1533, after the death of Patonson: vicar of Mitford in 1531; master of Ellishaw Hospital, in Redesdale, in 1534.

*Ralph Tod, L.L.B.*, 6 June, 1546, after the death of Burton: vicar of Hartburn in 1554.

*Thomas Henley*, or *Handley*, clerk, 1 Ap. 1569, after the death of Tod. He had a suit for dilapidations with the representatives of his predecessor, in which it appeared that Tod, in the ten years immediately preceding his death, had built two lofts to the vicarage-house, both then utterly decayed and clean fallen to the ground; and did also repair and re-edify a little chapel belonging to the said vicarage, adjoining nigh unto the same; and, in about five or six years last past, did, at his own costs and charges, build and erect a new barn, parcel now of the houses belonging to the said vicarage, and did also build anew, &c. and repair a dove cot. He had also a suit in chancery with one Robert Dudley respecting the writings to a house in Newcastle, which had belonged to a chantry in Woodhorn church.

*Edward Bethome*, 1573, after the death of Henley.

*Robert Mason*, 1588, after the death of Bethome.

*Michael Colman, A.B.*, 26 Nov. 1609.

*John Cradock, M.A. & D.D.* I have not seen when

he was collated to this vicarage; but he was preferred to the fifth stall in Durham Cathedral, Aug. 7, and installed Aug. 18, 1619. In the same year he was collated archdeacon of Northumberland; but resigned that office Aug. 6, on being appointed, on the same day, the bishop's spiritual chancellor and vicar-general. He was also presented to Northallerton, Feb. 23, 1624, and had the rectory of Gainford. He died, and was buried in the church here, Aug. 1627. Heavy charges were preferred against him in parliament, in May, 1624, for extortion, as a high commissioner at Durham, a justice of peace, and a chancellor, and for confounding these offices, and making one to help another. His preferment was great, but his death miserable: for he died of poison, for which his wife was accused, but acquitted.—(*Jour. H. C. i. 697, 710, 711; Hutch. Dur. ii. 241.*)

*Thomas Triplet, M.A. & D.D.*, 19 Aug. 1630. He was born in or near Oxford, and became a student of Christ Church there; rector of Whitburn, 25 May, 1631; rector of Washington, 7 Ap. 1640; prebendary of Fenton, in the church of York, in 1641, and of Freston, at Sarum, in 1645. On being deprived of his preferments he went to Ireland, and taught a school in Dublin; afterwards followed the same employment at Hays, in Middlesex. After the gloomy night of the Usurpation was over, his prospects brightened again. Bishop Morton, March 23, 1648, had collated him to the ninth stall in Durham Cathedral; but he was not installed till Nov. 2, 1660: he however exchanged that preferment for a prebend of Westminster. In 1664, he settled a rent charge of £18 for charitable purposes in the parishes of Woodhorn, Whitburn, and Washington, and died July 18, 1670, aged 70. "He was always esteemed a great wit, a good Grecian and poet, and hath several copies of verses extant."—(*Walker, 68; Hutch. Dur. ii. 261; Surt. Dur. ii. 44, 52, 56.*)

*John Clapperton*, 1640. Walker mentions him as one that was driven from his living by the zealots, during the Usurpation; and that his living was then valued at £120 a year.

*Thomas Lupton*, an intruder: he conformed after the Bartholomew act.—(*Calamy.*)

*John Wolfall, M.A.*, 8 Oct. 1661. Randal writes his surname Woodfall. John Wolfall, B.A., according to Randal, was curate of All Saints, Newcastle; and, according to Brand, ordained priest, and still curate there, March 15, 1662. He died Feb. 22, 1683.—(*See Monumental Inscript. below, No. III.*)



*Christopher Laidman*, 1692, after the death of Allenson. Julia, daughter of Francis Laidman, of Morpeth, married Francis Johnson, of Woodhorn, esq.—(See *M. Inscrp. below*, No. II.)

*William Simcoe*, clerk, 11 April, 1724, after the death of Laidman. He was preferred from Longhorsley, where he had been vicar 32 years. For a further account of him and his family, see above, at pp. 91 & 92; also in *Public Characters*, vol. 6; and *Monthly Magazine* for Jan. 1807.

*John Wibbersley*, *M. A.*, May 11, 1766, after the death of Simcoe: collated to Whickham, in the county of Durham, in September, 1768. He was under-usher of the Grammar School, Newcastle, July 12, 1742; usher there, June 6, 1749; and perpetual curate of Lamesley and Tanfield, 8 Octob. 1751: published an *Assize Sermon*, preached at St. Nicholas, Newcastle, July 28, 1752. His library, which was very curious and valuable, was purchased after his death by Mr Payne, in London.—(*Brand's Newc. i.* 97.)

*Hugh Hodgson*, *M. A.*, 11 Oct. 1768, after the resig. of Wibbersley. He was of Lincoln College, Oxford; vicar of Leake, in Yorkshire; curate of Easington, county of Durham, to Archdeacon Dickens, 7 May, 1762. In 1769, he was preferred to the vicarage of Eggingham, where he died in 1821.

*Henry Latton*, *M. A.*, 1770, after the resignation of Hodgson. He was of Wadham College, Oxford, where he took his degree of *M. A.*, 5 Feb. 1762; after which time he was a curate in Wales, and at Andover; and vicar of Felton, 2 Nov. 1772. A daughter of his published "*Maræ, a Series of Letters, containing a Narrative of Facts, &c.*" 2nd ed. Newcastle, 1828.

*Benjamin Kennicott*, *M. A.*, after the death of Latton. He was inducted Dec. 15, 1798. Mr Kennicott, who was sometime rector of Dodbrooke, in Devonshire, and to whom the author is indebted for facilitating his enquiries, is a cousin of Benjamin Kennicott, the learned editor of the Hebrew Bible, from the text of Van der Hooght, collated with above 600 MSS., and printed at Oxford, in 8 vols. fol. 1776—1780.

## II.—MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS in the Chancel.

1. On the south wall, within the altar rails, on white marble:—"Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Henry Latton, *A. M.*, late vicar of Woodhorn and Felton, who departed this life, October 25, 1798, aged 61 years. Also of Sarah, his wife, who died July 5, 1813, aged 75 years." Adjoining the above, on sandstone:—"Sacred to the memory of their well-beloved daughter, Priscilla

Elizabeth Latton, who was born Jan. 8, 1774, and died March 7, 1793, aged 19. Her disconsolate parents have erected this tablet. Elizabeth Priscilla Latton, sister to the above, died Dec. 7, 1806, aged 29 years."

2. On white marble:—"To the memory of William Johnson, of Woodhorn, son of John Johnson, esq., of Hirst, who died Nov. 8, 1804, aged 90 years. Also of Catharine, wife of William Johnson, of Woodhorn, and eldest daur. of Wm Cresswell, esq., who died Aug. 13, 1797, aged 68 years. Also of Julia, wife of Francis Johnson, of Woodhorn, and daur. of Francis Laidman, of Morpeth, who died Aug. 8, 1813, aged 44 years."

3.—On black marble:—"Here lieth inter'd the body of John Wolfal, *M. of A.*, and vicar of Woodhorn, who after ye faithful and industrious performance of his ministerial office 26 years, was summoned to receive his reward the 22d of February, anno Domini 1683."

4. On the north wall of the chancel, on white marble:—"M. S. In a vault, on the north side of this wall, are deposited, the remains of Elizabeth Addison, daur. of William Cresswell, of Cresswell, in this county, esquire, and relict of John Addison, of Whitby, in the county of York, esquire. She departed this life on the first of December, 1807, aged 68. This monument is erected by her nephew, Addison John Cresswell, in grateful remembrance of her unbounded kindness to him."

5. Near the last, on a neat panel of white marble, is:—"To the memory of Francis John, second son of Addison John Cresswell Baker, of Cresswell, in this county, esquire, and Elizabeth Mary, his wife, who died on the 20th of March, 1827, aged 5 years."

III. A true and perfect TERRIER of all the glebe lands, grounds, and edifices, belonging to the vicarage of Woodhorne, in the deanerie of Morpeth and diocese of Durham, given in by the minister and churchwardens, December the twentieth, 1663.

Imprimis a vicarage house, barne, biar, stable, stack-yard, with two little gardens, all situate and lying in the east end of Woodhorne.

Itē. One pasture close, adjoining on the north side to the church yard, on the east side to the water mill, on the west side to the vicarage house, containing in estimation six acres, be it more or less.

Itē. One close, called the Dovecoat close, bordering on the west side on the close called Catchcroft, containing in estimation four acres, be it more or less.

Itē. One close, called Parke close, having the mill race on the north side, containing by estimation three acres, be it more or lesse.



Itē. One close, called the Eastfield, having on the east side Newbiging lane, on the south side Newbiging field, containing by estimation sixteen acres, be it more or lesse.

Itē. One close, called Middlefield, with Night close and Rye close, having Newbiging feild at the south-east end, and the mill race at the west end, containing by estimation ten acres, more or less.

Itē. One field, called the Westfield, adjoining to Woodhorne grounds, called the Mires, on the west side, containing in estimation twentie acres, more or less. All the aforesaid gleabe is encompassed and divided from the other lands by a quick hedge or wall.

Itē. One small parcell of ground lying in Newbiging, adjoining to Nicholas Watt's house on the south side, the car on the north side, and the townegate on the east side, containing three poles, more or less.

Itē. One parcel of meadow ground, lying in Linton feild, called the vicar's boundes, encompassed with the lands of the lord Widdrington, containing in estimation eight acres, more or less.

Itē. One small parcell of ground, lying in Horton fields, called the ....., encompassed with the lands of sir Ralph Delavale, containing in estimation two acres, more or less.

THOS. WATSON, THOS. SINGLETON, churchwardens.

IV. PAROCHIAL VISITATIONS, extracts from minutes of.—1723. The impropiators are the duke of Somerset, and the mercers company in London. The present lessees of the impropiators, Mr Edw. Grey, of Alnwick, and Mr Potts, of Killingworth; and one Mr Johnson is an under lessee to one or both. *Benefactions*:—Thos. Triplet, D. D., left an annuity or rent charge of £5 p annum, for ever, for putting out to some trade an apprentice or apprentices, boys or girls, born within the said parish of Woodhorn. In 1705, forty-six Roman catholics returned in this parish. Visited Sep. 21, 1723; but nothing remarkable in Dr Sharpe's long list of orders executed. In 1758, archdeacon Robinson says, "the house very bad." Dr Askew, who has an estate in the parish, says that it is clear £200 per annum, curates paid. At my visitation, in 1759, the churchwardens absolutely refused to present the house. Dr John Sharp, visited July 21, 1764, and ordered, inter alia, the screen between the church and the chancel to be taken down as low as the top of the rails; and the king's arms and commandments to be put up at the west end of the church: the three east windows, and

the two north windows to be opened out to their original size, and glazed. The following remarks are from the minutes of Dr Singleton:—Visited June 1, 1826. Mr Kennicott was presented to this considerable living by bishop Barrington, out of respect to the memory of his cousin, Benjamin Kennicott, the great Biblical Scholar. Woodhorn vicarage is worth £650 a year, out of which the vicar pays £15 a year to the curate of Horton. The impropriation is in the mercers' company, the rector of Hampstead for the time being, and the duke of Northumberland for Newbigging Demesne. In this latter place, and in Woodhorn township, a composition is pleaded against the vicar, who has carried the agistment tithe in the other part of his parish after a sharp litigation. The population is about 1200; but there is plenty of room in the church, which is in a cold and desolate condition: it has, however, the advantage of a number of free sittings. The church-yard fence is bad: the roof is bad grey slate, and neither aisle nor chancel is ceiled. The clerk has 3d. from each house, and 5d. for each antient farm. The parsonage is good and roomy: it has, however, a staring roof of red pan-tiles. The garden is sheltered, and pretty. There are 90 acres of contiguous glebe. They have two bells, a register beginning in 1605, and a large cup and showey patten, which the clerk told me were both plated. There is a school kept by the clerk, but wholly unendowed. The books of the church are in bad condition, and ought to be new bound.

V. Woodhorne, in the king's books, is valued at £21 17s. 7½d.; pays yearly tenths £2 3s. 6¾d.; episcopal procurations 13s. 4d.; and archidiaconal 12s.

VI. PRESENTMENTS.—Woodhorne. The vicar was presented, and proceedings entered against him in 1601, because they had no sermons these twelve months: and, May 9, 1604, "John Wilkinson and 6 others, and John Codlin, piper," were presented "for going through Woodhorn on Sunday, the 26th of February last, in service time, to play at foot-ball with the said piper, before them."

VII. 1. CHARITIES.—Dr Triplet, vicar of this parish in 1630, by deed, dated Jan. 1664, directed a perpetual certain rent charge of £18 a year, then subject to his disposal, and vested in ten trustees named in the deed, to be applied to apprenticing boys and girls born in the parishes of Woodhorn, Whitburn, and Washington, to such trades as the trustees, or any three, four, or more of them, might think proper, and in the following propor-



tions—for Whitburn £8, and for Woodhorn and Washington each £5. The deed provides for filling up the number of the trustees as often as they should be reduced to four, and authorizing them to retain reasonable expences incurred in executing their trust. Soon after the doctor's death, the trustees sold the rent charge, and with the purchase money bought an estate in the township of Stockton on Tees, consisting of about 42 acres, and having upon it a farm-house and out-buildings; besides which, in 1809, they were possessed of £266 13s. 8d. navy five per cent. stock. The list of the trustees, as filled up in January, 1809, was as follows:—Sir Hedworth Williamson, bart.; William Watson, of North Seaton, John Hogg, of Norton, Wm Sleigh, of Stockton, Henry Stapylton, of Norton, Geo. Brown, of Stockton, esquires; and the rev. Messrs Christopher Anstey, of Norton, John Brewster, of Eglescliffe, and H. Cotes, of Bedlington.—(*Surt. Dur.* ii. 36.)

2. In the year 1800, the sum of £1200 was left by a Mr Forster, for establishing a charity school, in which

25 children might be instructed; but, from a flaw in the construction of the will, the executors were told that the transaction would be illegal; they, however, promised to carry the will of the testator into effect, and paid £25 to a master, and gave annually some articles of clothing; but both being now dead, the heirs have refused to continue the salary or refund any of the property.—(*Mack.* ii. 126.)

3. Lady Bulkeley, of the family of Warren, owners of Widdrington, in this parish, bequeathed by her will, in 1826, £500 to the use of the poor in this parish, for ever, constituting the archdeacon of Northumberland and the vicar of Woodhorn trustees of the charity. Her ladyship's executors paid in the full sum without deduction; and, May 5, 1826, it was bought into the three per cents, and produced £642 1s. 1d. stock.—(*Dr Singleton's Visit. Book.*)

VIII. SCHOOL at Woodhorn. In 1577, Aymer Oxley, schoolmaster here, was presented at the visitation at Morpeth, for not being licensed to his office.

WOODHORN is situated on rich flat land, and the road from Newbigging to Morpeth branches off in it, one way by Bothal and Pegsworth, and the other by Longhurst. On the Bothal line is the residence of Francis Johnson, esq. whose mother was eldest daughter of the late William Cresswell, of Cresswell, esq. The street leading to Longhurst is the larger of the two; but cannot be commended for much order or neatness. The antient wind-mill of this place still remains, but the stream that formerly toiled in the wheel of its water mill now passes idly into the sea. Thomas de Raynton, in 1327, died seized of lands in Woodhorn and Seaton:<sup>o</sup> and, in the following year, the prior of Tynemouth occurs as having two tofts and two places here.<sup>p</sup> Lands in Woodhorn, Newbigging, and other places in this county, which had probably been forfeited in the rebellion of Gilbert de Middleton, were, in 1360, granted to Robert, son and heir of Robert de Seaton, for £20. The Thorn-ton, of Netherwitton, had also lands here and in Seaton, in 1428 and 1516. George Birleton, of Woodhorn, yeoman, occurs in a list of freeholders liable to serve on juries at the assizes in 1628; and, at the assizes, in the preceding year, Anthony Errington and Isabella Rayloston had a suit about the division

<sup>o</sup> III. i. 67.

<sup>p</sup> Brand's Newc. ii. 92.



of lands in the same places.<sup>a</sup> In 1663, lord Widdrington is put down in the schedule of the county rate as the only proprietor here, and as having a water-mill and wind-mill.<sup>r</sup> But John Widdrington,<sup>s</sup> of Stonecroft, (who, in the same document, is assessed for lands in Seaton,) by his will, in 1664, gave to his sister Ursula Montenoy, of Stonecroft, and to her heirs for ever, “all her lands in Woodhorn, and in Seaton, alias Monkseaton and Woodhorn, which he had lately purchased of sir Henry Widdrington, of Blackheddon, knight, and Nicholas Whitehead, of Morpeth, gent. and Margaret his wife.” The rental of the lands and houses here which had belonged to lord Widdrington, and were purchased by the York Building Company, amounted in 1723, to £734 18s. a year, and at present belong to the rev. Mr Waddilove and lady Vernon, to whom her part of them descended from the late Elizabeth Harriet viscountess Bulkley, only daughter of sir George Warren, who married Jane, only daughter of Thomas Revel, esq. who bought them of government after the York Building Company had failed to complete their purchase of lord Widdrington’s estates. In 1774, Francis Barlow, esq. of the Crown Office, London, the rev. Robert Darley Waddilove, of Topcliffe, in Yorkshire, but then in Spain, and the rev. Mr Bedford and Robert Moxon, esq. of London, had an estate in this township.

WOODHORN DEMESNE was also one of the estates of lord Widdrington purchased by the York Building Company; but on their failing to make their bargain good, sold in 1750, under authority of decrees of chancery, to the Cresswell family. It consists of 303 acres of most excellent grazing ground; and in 1723 let for £166 a year, and in 1750 for £168. The mansion-house has an extensive sea prospect from it, and was occupied by A. J. Cresswell Baker, esq. the proprietor of the estate, during the time he was engaged in building his seat at Cresswell: in some documents it is called *Woodhorn Red House*. This estate was purchased in 1774 by John Addison, esq. of Whitby, husband of Elizabeth, sister of John Cresswell, esq. and great-aunt of Mr Baker.

NORTH SEATON is often in old writings called *Seaton Woodhorne*, or *Seaton near Woodhorn*. John de Seaton, one Lawrence, and the heirs of Walter of Seaton, in 1240, each held one-third part of Seaton by the yearly payment of one mark each.<sup>u</sup> In 1292, Tinmouth priory had possessions in “North

<sup>a</sup> Swinb. MSS. iii. 5, 105.      <sup>r</sup> III. i. 281, 282.

<sup>s</sup> This John Widdrington was son to Ralph, brother to sir Henry, father of William first lord Widdrington.      <sup>t</sup> Raine’s Test. 903.      <sup>u</sup> III. i. 220.

Seton" worth 7s. a year ;<sup>v</sup> and the prior of the hospital of St John of Jerusalem, in 1294, claimed different privileges in his lands " in Ulgham, Wete-wirth, Seton, Newbigging, Ellington, and elsewhere."<sup>w</sup> William, the son of Isabella de Seaton, in 1360, gave 100s. to the crown for forfeited lands in Seaton and Woodhorn ; and Robert, son and heir of Robert of Seaton, for £20, had, in the same year, a grant of similar lands in Woodhorn and Newbigging.<sup>x</sup> David Holgrave gave lands here to a chantry in Bothal church in the time of Richard the Second.<sup>y</sup> The families of Widdrington and Thornton had also possessions here, as appears by numerous inquisitions and other evidence, to which it would be tedious to allude. Robert lord Ogle, by will, dated 5 May, 1543, left to his wife, among other possessions, a tenement in Seaton, near Woodhorn. Robert lord Lumley, whose family inherited much of the Thornton property, died in the time of James the First, seized of lands in Seaton, otherwise called Woodhorn Seaton. Rowland Archer, of Seaton, occurs in a list of jurors for Morpeth ward in 1628.<sup>z</sup> The proprietors here, in 1663, were Mr John Widdrington, of Stonecroft, the lady Young, Thomas Potts, Thomas Watson, and Rowland Archer.<sup>a</sup> John Rogers, of Denton and Rutchester, esq. had an estate here, in 1765, worth £300 a year, which was sold after his death ;<sup>b</sup> and at present the whole township is the property of Wm Watson, esq. whose mansion-house is situated in the village of North Seaton, and about half a mile from the sea. The ground about this place is of excellent quality. Formerly there was a hospital between North Seaton and Newbigging ; and, in the soil, above a grindstone quarry on the sea banks, a little north of the village, called the *Spital quarry*, an urn of red clay, and of the usual form, was found, at the depth of three feet, " placed between four stones set edge-ways, with a stone cover."<sup>c</sup>

<sup>v</sup> Brand's Newc. ii. 592.<sup>w</sup> III. i. 130.<sup>x</sup> III. ii. 326, 327.<sup>y</sup> Id. 262.<sup>z</sup> Swinb. MSS. iii. 103.<sup>a</sup> III. i. 281.<sup>b</sup> Newc. Cour. 2 Feb. 1765.

<sup>c</sup> Wallis, ii. 339. The lands of North Seaton adjoin the north side of the mouth of the Wansbeck, which Harrison says, was called " in old time *Deva*, and is far greater than the Line. It issueth, up west and by north of West Whelpington, thence it runneth to Kirkwhelpington, Wallington, Middleton, and Angerton. Here it meeteth with a water running from about Farneylaw by the Grange, and Hartburne on the north, and then going from Angerton, it runneth by Mosedden to Mitford, and there in like manner crosseth the Font, which issuing out of the ground about Newbigging, goeth by Nonneiekirke, Witton Castle, Stanton, Nunriding, Newton, and so into the Wansbeck, which runneth in like manner from Mitford to Morpeth Castle (within two miles whereof it ebbeth and floweth), the New Chapel, Bothal Castle, Shipwash, and so into the sea."<sup>23</sup>

—(*Description of England in 1577.*)



## PEDIGREE OF WATSON, OF NORTH SEATON.

[Collected chiefly from inscriptions in Woodhorn church and church-yard. Several of the tombstones belonging to the family have been cut into flags, and employed in flooring the church.]

I.—THOMAS WATSON, of North Seaton, assessed to county rate for lands there in 1663; on Nov. 19, in which year he purchased lands at Linemouth.

II.—RALPH WATSON, of North Seaton; JANE, wife of Ralph Watson, of North Seaton; buried in Woodhorn church, Jan. 16, 1674. JOHN LAWSON, of Long-hurst and the Old-moor; married in 1671; & great grandfather of the present Wm Lawson, of Long-hurst, esq. BARBARA, daur. of Edward Cook, of Amble New Hall, who was progenitor of the Cooks, of Togston, Newton on the Moor, Brainshaugh, and Blakemoor.

III.—1. STEPH. WATSON, of North Seaton, esq. married DIANA, daur. of .... Mitford, of Seghill. 2. RALPH WATSON, A. B. and M. D., of Linemouth. His will is dated July 28, 1721; and he died Aug. 11, in the same year, aged 32. JANE, dau. of John Lawson, of Long-hurst and the Old-moor; born Oct. 12, 1688; married at Bothal, May 28, 1713. THE REV. WM SIMCOE, vicar of Woodhorn, 2nd husb. He married 1st, in 1724, ANNE, daur. of Dr. Ellison, prebendary of Durham, &c.; and died March 8, 1766, aged 90.—(See above, pp. 91 & 186.) 3. BENJ. WATSON, mentioned in the entail of Linemouth, in his bro. Ralph's will. MARGT. LAWSON, born Feb. 9, 1682; mar. HENRY ATKINSON, of Newcastle, hostman.

IV.—1. RALPH WATSON, son of Stephen Watson, buried at Woodhorn in 1716. 2. STEPHEN WATSON, of North Seaton, was sometime chairman of the quarter sessions for this county, and major of the North-umberland militia; died Feb. 23, 1805, and buried at Woodhorn. DOROTHY, daur. and co-heir of Dr Watson, of Linemouth. In Oct. 1765, she & her husband sold & conveyed her moiety of Linemouth, to Hen. Atkinson, her sister's husband. JANE, daur. & co-heir of Dr Watson, married at Woodhorn, June 2, 1748; died July 22, 1793; and buried at All Saints, Newcastle. [For account of his brother and sisters, and their connection with the Scotts, Baron Stowell and Earl of Eldon, see the pedigree of Atkinson, of Linemouth, below p. 193.] HENRY ATKINSON, esq. born Sep. 11, 1713; married at Woodhorn, June 2, 1748; died July 22, 1793; and buried at All Saints, Newcastle.

V.—1. RALPH WATSON, eld. son of Stephen Watson, of North Seaton; a captain in the North-umberland militia; died at Bedlington, 4 Feb. 1780, aged 36.—(Newcastle Courant.) 2. STEPHEN died Nov. 21, 1751, aged 5 years. 3. STEPHEN died Jan. 30, 1753, aged 1 year. 4. STEPHEN died Oct. 23, 1766, aged 2 years. 5. WILLIAM WATSON, of North Seaton, esq. ELIZABETH, daur. of John Reed, esq. of Acklington; ob. in July, 1829, and was buried in Woodhorn church. 1. DIANA WATSON died 9 Oct. 1822, and was bur. at Horton. CUTHBERT WATSON, of Cowpen, esq., where he died May 3, 1802, aged 59. He was buried at Horton. 2. DOROTHY WATSON ob. January 20, 1820, & was bur. at Bedlington. GEO. POTTS, of Shilford, in the parish of Bywell St Andrew, esq.

VI.—1. WILLIAM WATSON, eld. son & heir, born Aug. 12, 1814. 2. STEPHEN WATSON died Aug. 19, 1823, aged 3 years. 3. JOHN THOMAS WATSON born ....., 1824. 4. ELIZABETH died at Edinburgh, April 14, 1826, aged 15 years; buried in Woodhorn church, where there is a monument of white marble to her memory. 5. DINAH born Oct. 9, 1814. 6. CLARA died young. 7. DORAH, born Ap. 30, 1817. 1. DOROTHY WATSON, daur. and co-heir, married at Horton, Sept. 17, 1800, to CHARLES DALSTON PURVIS, of Earsdon, esq., who married first, Mary, daur. of Robert Surtees, esq., of Milkhouse-burn, by whom he had issue—Anne; Thomas, a barrister in Lincoln's Inn; Robert Anthony, an attorney-at-law in Newcastle; and Mary. By his second wife, he had issue—Dorothy Diana, married Oct. 11, 1827, at St Andrew's, Newcastle, to John Anderson, esq., a banker there, by whom she has issue one daur. Dorothy Elizabeth Anderson. Mr C. D. Purvis died July 21, 1821.—(See pedigree of Atkinson, under Linemouth.) 2. MARGARET DIANA WATSON, daur. and co-heir of Cuthbert Watson, married the REV. RALPH ERRINGTON, youngest son of the late John Errington, esq. of Walwick Chesters, by whom she has issue five sons and eight daughters, viz.—1. Cuthbert William; 2. Ralph; 3. John; 4. Thomas Charles; 5. Frederick Watson; and, 1. Diana; 2. Mary Isabella; 3. Dorothy; 4. Margaret Anne; 5. Ellen; 6. Frances; 7. Louisa Jane; 8. Elizabeth Augusta: all living in Sep. 1829. 1. MATTHEW POTTS, esq. living at Morpeth, married ANNE YOUNG, HUSBAND COLLINSON, by whom he has issue—1. Anne; 2. Dorothy; 3. George; 4. Eliza; 5. Maria; 6. Fanny. 2. DOROTHY POTTS married HEN. BRUMELL, esq. of Morpeth, by whom she has issue—1. Dorothy; 2. Henry; 3. George; 4. Hadwin; 5. John; 6. Matthew; 7. Jane; 8. Edward; 9. Charles; 10. Frank. She has issue five sons and eight daughters, viz.—1. Cuthbert William; 2. Ralph; 3. John; 4. Thomas Charles; 5. Frederick Watson; and, 1. Diana; 2. Mary Isabella; 3. Dorothy; 4. Margaret Anne; 5. Ellen; 6. Frances; 7. Louisa Jane; 8. Elizabeth Augusta: all living in Sep. 1829.

HURST is situated on the way between Bothal and Woodhorn, and belongs to the duke of Portland, Mr Watson, of North Seaton, and the rev. Robert Green, of Newcastle. In 1240, Linemouth, and a moiety of this township, were holden by Robert de Rue of John de Balliol by a twelfth part of a knight's fee of the old feoffment; and the other half of Hurst, by Elias of Hurst, by the soccage service of five shillings a year.<sup>d</sup> The grant of Woodhorn and Newbigging, which Maria, countess of Pembroke, in 1336, made to John de Denton, also included possessions in "Hurst and Linmuthe."<sup>e</sup> In 1360, Richard Hunter gave ten marks for lands in Hurst, Newbigging, and Elling-

<sup>d</sup> III. i. 212, 226.

<sup>e</sup> Woodh. Misc. No. 12.



ton, which had belonged to John de Horsley and John Thorald, adherents of Gilbert de Middleton.<sup>f</sup> Thomas lord Lumley, 13 Edw. IV. acquired three acres of land here.<sup>g</sup> In the time of Henry the Eighth the lords Ogle of Bothal had lands in this township, and John Ogle, esq. resided in it. Edward Riddle granted lands in Hurst, near Woodhorn, to Ralph lord Ogle; and, in 1510, the same Ralph lord Ogle granted the manor of the same place to his son William Ogle, esq. and their heirs.<sup>h</sup> But another deed relates that Robert lord Ogle, in 1513, gave to his mother, Margaret Ogle, for life, all his lands here, which his father Ralph lord Ogle had by the gift of John Weddall, with remainder to his brother William and his heirs.<sup>i</sup> Robert lord Ogle died 4 Elizabeth, possessed of the “castle of Hyrste,” then in the tenure of George Ogle for life, and holden of the earl of Westmoreland as of the manor of Bywell.<sup>j</sup> George Ogle, of the Hirst, was also one of the supervisors of the will of the same Robert lord Ogle;<sup>k</sup> and occurs as a commissioner for inclosure upon the Middle Marches in 1552.<sup>l</sup> “Thomas Errington, of the Hirst, gent.” was a freeholder of this county in 1628;<sup>m</sup> and, in 1663, a portion of Hurst belonged to Mr William Errington, and the rest to the marquis of Newcastle.<sup>n</sup> The *castle* of Hirst is still remaining; but is nothing more than a strong old farm-house, with a small tower, elevated very slightly above the roof of the building, and apparently for the defence of the door.

LINEMOUTH<sup>o</sup> has its name from being situated on the small estuary of the

<sup>f</sup> III. ii. 275, 327. <sup>g</sup> Supra, p. 160. <sup>h</sup> Woodh. Misc. Nos. 10 & 11. <sup>i</sup> II. i. 392, 11, a.

<sup>j</sup> Cole's Esch. 760, p. 311. <sup>k</sup> II. i. 392. <sup>l</sup> Border Laws, 332. <sup>m</sup> Swinb. MSS. ii. 105.

<sup>n</sup> II. i. 281.

<sup>o</sup> The mouth of the Line was rendered remarkable by a spermaceti whale of the species called *Physeter macrocephalus* being killed at it on August 8, 1822. It was 61 feet long, and 37 feet 4 inches in girth. The breadth of its tail was 14 feet; of its head 10 feet 9 inches; and the space from the eyes to the nose 21 feet. The upper jaw projected 5 feet over the lower one, which had two rows of teeth, externally resembling ivory, but porous and ash-coloured within. Its height, when first thrown on shore, was 12 feet; and it produced 9 tons and 158 gallons of oil. It was claimed by the proprietors of the land on each side of the Line; but the admiralty settled the dispute between the claimants by seizing the oil, and fixing their broad arrow upon the bones, which were latterly given up to Mr Cresswell Baker, and removed into the pleasure grounds at Cresswell, where they will be long admired as objects of rarity and vastness of size. For several days after it was killed, immense crowds of people flocked from the adjacent country, and even from great distances to see it; and its stupendous size never failed to rivet the attention of all who viewed it. Whales of this kind are natives of the Greenland seas and Davis' Straits; but they are occasionally found further south.



Line, which Harrison calls the Lune, and describes as “a pretty brook rising west of Espley, from whence it goeth to Tritlington, Ulgham, Linton, and ere long into the sea.” It is a township of one farm, and a little more than 300 acres. In 1240, John, son of Robert Rue, held it and Hurst by military service;<sup>p</sup> and, in 11 Edward III. the countess of Pembroke conveyed it to John de Denton, burgess of Newcastle.<sup>q</sup> Sir Ralph de Eure, in 10 Henry V. died seized of this place, and of property in the contiguous villes of Hayden and Ellington.<sup>r</sup> In 11 Charles I. there was a trial at law in the exchequer side of the court of chancery, respecting wreck upon the sea coast within this estate.<sup>s</sup> In 1663, Mr William Horsley, of High Callerton, was assessed to county rate for Linemouth, High Callerton, and the Hole-house;<sup>t</sup> and, in 1721, Dr Watson left this estate to his two daughters and co-heirs: Jane, the elder of whom, as stated in the pedigree of the family of Watson, of North Seaton, married Henry Atkinson, father of the late Ralph Atkinson, esq. of Newcastle, who left this place and his other landed property to James Henry Holes Bradford, son of General Sir Thomas Bradford, by his niece, the only daughter of his brother James Atkinson, esq. of Newcastle.

## PEDIGREE OF ATKINSON, OF LINEMOUTH, &amp;c.

[Compiled from memoranda and muniments in the possession of the family, and from information obligingly communicated by Robert Anthony Atkinson, esq.]

ARMS granted to Robert Anthony Atkinson, of Newcastle upon Tyne, esq. and to Anne Atkinson, his wife, in pursuance of the will of Ralph Atkinson, esq.:—Erminois, on a fess cottised gules, between three pheons azure, a lion passant or, between three roses argent. CREST:—On a wreath of the colours, on a mount vert, a pheon azure between two roses springing from the mount argent, stalked and leaved proper.

I.—ELANOR FORSTER=HENRY ATKINSON, of Newcastle, hostman. married 26 July, 1694; His father died Jan. 26, 1688, and his mother Mary, Sep. 29, and was bur. at Gateshead, Oct. 3, 1714, aged 76. MARGARET LAWSON, daur. of John Lawson, of Longhurst, by his wife Barbara, daur. of Edward Cook, of Amble New Hall; born 9 Feb. 1682; married at Borthal, Feb. 2, 1706; died Nov. 19, 1726, and buried in All Saints church, Newcastle.

II.—1. JOHN ATKINSON, born Feb. 7, 1706. He settled in London, and married, April 4, 1741, Miss Henly, by whom he had issue—Anne, wife of John Wardle, of Fenchurch Street, London. 2. HENRY ATKINSON, esq. born Sept. 11, 1713; marr. at Woodhorn, 2 June, 1743; died July 22, 1793. He was both bap. & bur. at All Saints, Newcastle. 1. JANE ATKINSON, born Aug. 31, 1709; died July 17, 1800, and was buried at All Saints. WILLIAM SCOTT, coal-fitter and merchant in Newcastle; married at Horton chapel, in the parish of Woodhorn, on Monday, Aug. 18, 1740. 2. MARGARET ATKINSON, born April 7, 1715; died June 19, 1744. 3. BARBARA ATKINSON, born Dec. 19, 1721; married JOHN RICHARDSON, and died 27 Dec. 1807, without issue.

<sup>p</sup> III. i. 212. <sup>q</sup> Woodh. Misc. No. 12. <sup>r</sup> III. ii. 269.

<sup>s</sup> Martin's Index. <sup>t</sup> III. i. 257, 318.



Issue of Henry Atkinson, esq.  
and Jane Watson.

III.—1. HENRY ATKINSON died an infant.  
2. RALPH ATKINSON, esq. born Oct. 6, 1749; died 16 May, 1827; was bap. and buried at All Saints, Newcastle. By his will, which is dated March 30, 1827, he devised his manors and estates at Angerton, South Middleton, Linemouth, Shipley, Weetsled, and Hallywell, all in this county, in trust, for the children of his niece dame Mary Anne Atkinson, by her husband sir Thos. Bradford; and his premises in Newcastle, in trust, for the children of his sister, Jane Rutherford. His will expressly orders his trustees to manage his affairs under the direction of the high court of chancery.  
4. JAMES ATKINSON, born 29 July, 1751; married MARY LAWTON; & died 14 Feb. 1816. His wife died June 17, 1818.

3. JOHN ATKINSON, esq., born May 8, 1750; marit. at Tyne-mouth, in 1793, to BARBARA COWARD; died Mar. 19, 1818, s. p.; bap. and buried at All Saints, Newcastle.  
5. CHARLES ATKINSON died 27 Jan. 1778, s. p.  
6. JANE ATKINSON, born Aug. 3, 1757; marit. at All Saints, 19 Nov. 1785, to THOMAS RUTHERFORD, esq. who died 9 Dec. 1814, and was buried at All Saints, Newcastle. Mrs Rutherford was living in September, 1829.

Issue of William Scott  
and Jane Atkinson.

I. WILLIAM SCOTT, now BARON STOWELL, of Stowell Park, in the county of Gloucester, F.R.S. and D.C.L.; was born at Heworth, in the county of Durham, Oct. 28, 1745; on Sept. 22 in which year, Newcastle, in consequence of the defeat of General Cope by the rebel forces, was thrown into the greatest consternation, and many of its most opulent merchants immediately fled, taking with them into the country their most valuable effects. Among others who fled from the rising storm was lord Stowell's mother: she was lowered from the walls of the town by a basket into a boat in the Tyne, and conveyed to Heworth, as a place of greater security for her confinement. For an account of his lordship's public life, I refer the reader to the Peerages of the Realm. I may not, however, be considered as going out of my way, by observing that the circumstance of his lordship being born at Heworth enabled him to take one of the Durham fellowships in University College,

Oxford, in 1766, and afforded him the first step to those high honours to which his industry, high integrity, and transcendent talents have raised him. His lordship, too, has shown great affectionate regard for the place of his birth, by going to see it in his several visits to Newcastle. He married, firstly, in 1782, ANNA MARIA, eldest dau. and co-heir of John Bagnall, of Early Court, Berkshire, by whom he has issue—1. *William Scott*, M. P. for Garton, born May 23, 1794.  
—2. *Marianne*, married firstly, to Thomas Townshend, esq. who died in 1820; and secondly, in 1823, to Henry, first and present Viscount Sidmouth. Lord Stowell's second wife was LOUISA CATHARINE, marchioness of Sligo, to whom he was married in 1813. She died in 1817.

2. BARBARA SCOTT, born at Heworth, and twin sister of lord Stowell; died in Newcastle, May 3, 1829.  
3. HENRY SCOTT, merchant in Newcastle, married MARY, dau. of Thomas Cook, of Togston, and died Dec. 8, 1799; which Mary died June 3, 1825, having had by her husband issue one daughter—*Mary Scott*, who married *Joseph Forster*, of Seaton Burn, in this county, esq. and alderman of Newcastle; and was living in Sept. 1829, having had issue by her husband, who died April 7, 1831:—

1. *Henry Forster*, who died at Calais, 5 June, 1823.  
2. *Joseph Francis Forster*, married firstly, in France, in 1823, to the *Baroness St Renny*, who died at Chartres, 19 Nov. 1823; and secondly, on May 19, 1825, at the English ambassador's chapel in Paris, to *Junie Jombart*, who is now living, and a widow, her husband having died May 18, 1828, s. p.  
3. *Ellen Forster*.  
4. *William John Forster*, who married Ap. 20, 1829, *Frances*, only dau. of Dr Hird, of Leeds.  
4. JANE SCOTT, born May 22, 1750, and died May 8, 1822; having married SIR THOMAS BURDON, of West Jesmond, knt. who died July 26, 1826, and by him having had issue—

1. *William Burdon*, died in Feb. 1823.  
2. *Thomas Burdon*, died in Feb. 1829.  
3. *Richard Burdon*, esq. married 11 Feb. 1815, *Eliza*, only dau. of sir James Sanderson, baronet, on which occasion he took the name and arms of SANDERSON in addition to his own. The issue of this marriage are—*Richard*, *Eliza*, *Mary*, and *John Scott*, all living in 1829.

5. JOHN SCOTT, viscount Encombe, of Encombe, in the county of Dorset, and EARL OF ELDON, of Eldon, in the county of Durham, D.C.L., F.R.S., and F.A.S., many years lord high chancellor of England, and living in 1829. Lord Eldon was born in his father's mansion-house in Love Lane, Newcastle, June 4, 1751. For an account of his lordship's brilliant and upright career as a lawyer and statesman, I must refer my reader to the Peerages of the Realm and the Histories of our country, in which he appears as one of the most prominent and conspicuous figures of his age. His lordship married ELIZABETH, dau. of AUBONE SURTEES, esq. of Newcastle upon Tyne, by whom he has issue:—

1. *John Scott*, who, in 1804, married *Henrietta Elizabeth*, only dau. of sir Matthew White Ridley, bart. by whom, having died in 1805, he left issue—*John Viscount Encombe*, born in Nov. 1805, and living in Sept. 1829. His widow re-married to William Farrar, Esq.  
2. *William Henry Scott*, M. P. for Newport, in the Isle of Wight; born 25 Feb. 1795.  
3. *Elizabeth*, married in 1807 to *John Stanley Repton*, esq.  
4. *Frances Jane*, married in 1820, to the *Rev Edward Banks*.

IV.—1. JANE ATKINSON died an infant.

CHARLES PHILIP AINSLIE, esq., a lieutenant-colonel in the army; married May 12, 1807, at St Andrew's, Newcastle; died at Messina, in 1811, and was buried at All Saints, Newcastle, in 1812.

2. MARY ANNE ATKINSON living in 1829.

SIR THOMAS BRADFORD, K.C.B., a lieutenant-general in the army, and colonel of the 30th regt.; was commander of the forces in Scotland six years, from 1819 to 1825. In Aug. 1822, he received his present Majesty on his landing at Leith; and, in 1826, was appointed commander of the forces at Bombay.

ANTHONY PURVIS, second son of Charles Dalston Purvis, esq. by Mary, his first wife: in consequence of which marriage, and in compliance with the will of the said Ralph Atkinson, esq. her husband, by sign manual, bearing date June 26, 1829, took the surname of Atkinson only, and the arms of Atkinson.

4. MARY RUTHERFORD, living in 1829.

V.—1. CHARLES PHILIP AINSLIE, born March 18, 1806; and lieutenant in the 4th light dragoons.  
2. MARY ANNE AINSLIE.

1. JAMES HENRY HOLES BRADFORD, born 9 March, 1819.

2. ELIZABETH MARY BRADFORD.

3. GEORGINA AUGUSTA FREDERICA BRADFORD, born in Edinburgh, where she was bap. in 1822, having for her godfathers, his present Majesty, and her great uncle Ralph Atkinson, esq., and for her godmothers, Mrs Falconer, sister to sir Thomas Bradford, and Mrs John Atkinson, of Newcastle.

4. RALPH BRADFORD, born Oct. 6, 1823.

5. BARBARA BRADFORD.



ELLINGTON, that is, *river town*, has its name from its situation on the river Line. The highway to it from Cresswell goes off in it in one direction to Morpeth, and in another to Widdrington and Ulgham. It is a clean and well built village, seated on rock, on the brow of a hill, fronting the west, and having land of good quality about it. This, with Hayden<sup>u</sup> and Cresswell, in

<sup>u</sup> ELLINGTON, in former times, had several proprietors in it. Alexander de Dumart, about the time of king John, gave to Walter de Balliol, and his heirs, in fee, two bovates of land in Ellington, consisting of 60 acres, which Alden the son of Ucthred held there, and other two bovates holden by Norman, the son of Urskill (*Woodh. Misc. No. 13*); and, about the same time, Robert de Balliol gave to Walter, the son of Philip of Linton, those twelve acres of land in the field of Ellington, which he accepted in exchange of his lord, Thomas de Percoy for a rent of 40s. which he had in the ville of .....—(*Id. No. 14.*) Also, by a deed without date, but probably executed about 1240, Beatrice Pawlyn, of Ellington, in her widowhood, gave to Robert, son of Walter of Ellington, that toft of her land which laid between her own ground and the ground of Wm Byker and measured at the top towards the king's highway, 9 feet in length and breadth, and at the lower part 20 feet in length and breadth, and the broadest part which extended to the park (vivarium), contained 200 feet in length and breadth; also half a rood of land adjoining the park, between the grounds of Ralph, son of Tymoth, and those of William Byker.—(*Id. 15.*) The prior of the hospital of St John of Jerusalem had possessions here in 1294, for which he claimed various immunities.—(*III. i. 130*); Agnes Graper died seized of lands in this place in 1343; and John de Wendout, and his heirs, as appears by several inquests after their deaths, in the reigns of Edward the Third and Richard the Second, had a messuage and 18 acres of land here.—(*III. i. 74, 84; III. ii. 252, 253, 258, 259.*) Edward the Third, in 1360, granted to John Hunter, for the sum of ten marks, divers lands and tenements in Hurst, Newbigging, Ellington, and elsewhere, which had belonged to John de Horsley and John Thorald, adherents to Gilbert de Middleton in his spirited revolt against Edward the Second. A writ of *ad quod damnum* was issued, in 1377, to enquire respecting lands in this and other places, granted to the priory of Tynemouth; and another, in the time of Henry the Sixth, respecting divers messuages in Alnwick, eight in Warkworth, and two in Ellington, granted to the chaplains of the chantry of the Blessed Virgin in Alnwick, by Henry earl of Northumberland.—(*III. ii. 277, 401, 406.*) In 29 Elizabeth there was a decree in a suit in the exchequer, for the tenants in Ellington to enjoy Aldenfield for ever by paying 20s. a year to the queen, and the same sum to the defendant in the suit (*Martin's Index*); and the indexes to the Records in the Office of the Auditor of the Land Revenue refer to grants of lands and tenements here, in the same reign, to Reginald Briscoe and Henry Haggerstone, and to fourteen other deeds or records respecting property in this place.

HAYDEN was a member of the manor of Ellington, and in the barony of Balliol in 1240, when it belonged to Adam de Piriton, from whom it descended like Ellington, to the families of Vesey and Welles. No place of the name is known in this neighbourhood at present. Was it the place called the *Dean-house*, which is the name of a farm situated on a small dene on the left bank of the Line, and between the lands of Ellington and Linemouth?

HALLYWELL, which is also often classed in antient records with the manors of this parish that



1240, was the manor of Adam de Piriton, from whom it passed by marriage to the antient and noble families of Vescy and Welles—the latter of whom forfeited it at the battle of Towton field, in 1461, by adhering to the cause of the house of Lancaster against Edward the Fourth. The particulars I have been able to collect respecting the

DESCENT OF ELLINGTON, THROUGH THE FAMILIES OF PIRITON, VESCY, AND WELLES,

Are slightly interwoven with the warp and woof of the following pedigree, by the evidences to which, as well as by the Inquisitiones Post Mortem, and other records, it will be seen that the name of the last of these families was usually written WELLE. The parts without reference to authority, are from Dugdale's Baronage, li. 10, &c.

ADAM DE PIRITON, in 1240, held Ellington, Cresswell, and Hayden, in this county, by one knight's fee of the old feoffment, and died 50 Henry III., 1266, possessed of the same property, besides Saxton, Multon, and Wange, in Northamptonshire.—(*III. i. 44, 212; Cal. Inq. p. m. i. 28.*)

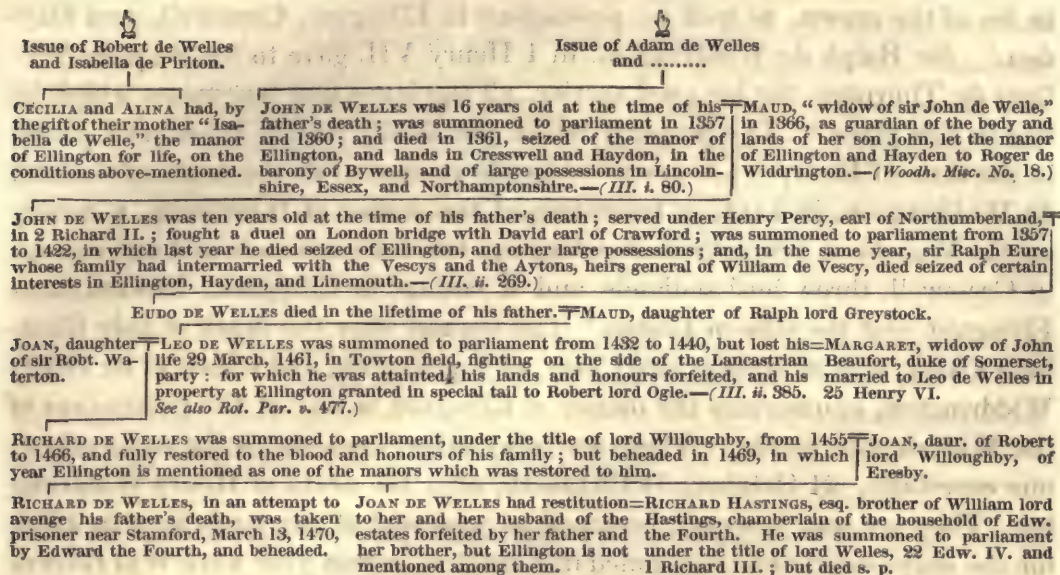
ADAM DE WELLES, in 1294, was in the retinue of William de Vescy in the wars in Gascony, was summoned to parliament from 27 Edw. I. to 4 Edw. II. 1311, in which last year he died.

<p>1. WILLIAM DE VESCY, baron of Alnwick, with whom the abbot and convent of that place, by deed, dated at Alnwick, in 1269, covenanted not to buy any thing in the territory of Ellington without his consent; and if they should infringe the letter of their covenant by making any bargain there, they of their own free will agreed that he might distrain their fee in the ville of Ellington till they had rendered him satisfaction for each purchase they made as far as the sum of 40s. (<i>Woodh. Misc. No. 17, a.</i>) Robert de Kayhanes, in 1271, quitclaimed to Wm de Vescy all his part in the manor of Ellington, with all the appurtenances and escheats which could possibly fall to him by inheritance, except knights fees. He also granted to the said William certain rents in Novavilla and Notasse, in Glamorganshire; and to this William and his wife Isabella, all his share of Chelleworth and Colecote.—(<i>Id. No. 16.</i>) He died in 1297, possessed of two parts of Ellington, but without lawful heirs.—(<i>III. i. 53.</i>)</p>	<p>2. ROBT. DE WELLES, after the death of his first wife Isabella, widow of Wm de Vescy, had re-married in 1318; for he and his wife Jane, &amp; his brothers Adam and John, are mentioned in a record of that year.—(<i>Cal. Inq. p. m. i. 289.</i>)</p> <p>ADAM DE WELLES was 16 years old at the time of his bro. Robt.'s death; was summoned to parliament from 1352 to 1343; and died in 1345, possessed of two parts of Ellington, besides considerable property in Northamptonsh. and Lincolnshire.</p>
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were comprized within the barony of Balliol, is situated between Earsdon and Seaton Delaval, in the parish of Tynemouth, and in 1240 was holden by Eustace Delaval by the soccage service of free marriage, and since the time of queen Eliz. has belonged to the family of Bates, of Milburne.

The following anecdote is related by Dugdale, from Stowe:—John lord Welles “in 19 Ric. II. being sent ambassador into Scotland to treat concerning certain matters of great importance betwixt both kings, he happened to be at a solemn banquet, where the Scots and English were discoursing of deeds of arms, and said:—‘Let words have no place: if ye know not the chivalry and valiant deeds of Englishmen, appoint me a day and place when ye list, and ye shall have experience.’ Whereunto David earl of Crauford assenting, this John lord Welles chose London bridge for the place, and the earl of Crauford assigned St George’s day for the time.” “Upon the day of battle both of them coming to the bridge on their barbed horses, at the sound of trumpet, encountered each other with square grounden spears; in which adventure earl David sat so strong, that, notwithstanding the spear was broken on his helmet and visage, he stirred not, inso-much that the spectators cried out, that ‘contrary to the law of arms, he was bound to the saddle.’ Whereupon he dismounted, and got up again, and ran a second course; but, in the third, he threw this lord Welles out of his saddle to the ground; and, dismounting again, embraced him, that the people might understand he had no hatred towards him, and with great humanity visited him afterwards every day till he recovered his health.”—(*Baronage, ii. 11.*)





The family of Widdrington acquired possessions in Ellington at an early period; for Robert of Gloucester gave to his own son John, a toft and a croft in "Hellington;" and John the son conveyed to Duncan de Widdrington a toft, by deed without date; and Richard, son of Robert of Gloucester, gave a toft and three acres of ground in Ellington, in 40 Henry III. to John, son of John de Widdrington.\* About the same period, John lord of Widdrington gave to David Lasceles, in marriage with his cousin [cognata] Joan, all his land, with the tofts which he had by his own and his brother Duncan's purchase in this place;† and Edmund de Ellington, the son of Ralph de Stokys, gave to Duncan de Widdrington half an acre of land in "territorio de Ellington."‡ In 1367, Isabella, the daughter and heir of sir Robert Darayns, knight, gave seisin to Roger de Widdrington of all her lands in Ellington, which fell to her by inheritance after the death of her father.§ The possessions, however, which the Widdringtons acquired in this parish, as I have before noticed, continued all along, during the existence of the feudal system, to be holden of the barony of Balliol; which, from the time of Richard the Second to that of queen Elizabeth, when it was forfeited, belonged to the Nevilles of Raby; which family, in 1388, held a moiety of Linemouth and Hurst

\* Woodh. Misc. No. 20, 21, 22.      † Id. No. 19.      ‡ Id. No. 23.      § Id. No. 24.



in fee of the crown, as well as possessions in Ellington, Cresswell, and Hayden.<sup>a</sup> Sir Ralph de Widdrington, in 1 Henry VII. gave to his chaplain William de Thornton, for his good service, all the lands and tenements which he had in this place.<sup>b</sup> The property which this family had in Woodhorn parish in the time of Henry VI. is described in the inquest after the death of sir John de Widdrington, in 1444, as consisting of the manor of Woodhorn, a fishery on the Wansbeck, property in Newbigging, two husbandlands and one cottage in Cresswell, three husbandlands and a cottage in Ellington, Newton near Ellington, and the ville of Linton.<sup>c</sup> The inquest after the death of lady Elizabeth Carey, wife of Robert lord Carey, of Leppington, and widow of sir Henry Widdrington, enumerates the manor of Ellington as one of the possessions of the Widdrington family. There are also other inquests to the same effect; one especially, 21 October, 34 Elizabeth, after the death of Henry Widdrington. They are not, however, returned as possessed of any lands here in 1663, for the only proprietors mentioned in Ellington in that year were Wm Brown, Matt. Hall, Wm Swan, Thomas Corby, Margery Smith, Mr John Fenwick, and Mr John Ridley;<sup>d</sup> but, besides the manors of Woodhorn, Ellington with Cresswell, and Newbigging, which are enumerated among the possessions forfeited by lord Widdrington in 1715, there were also advertised for sale, lands in Ellington and Deanhouse, let in 1750 at £374 16s., besides free rents out of the manor of Ellington amounting to £2 11s. 2d. annually.<sup>e</sup> After the failure of the York Building Company to complete their purchase of these lands and interests, the greater part of them were sold, in 1750, under authority of decrees in chancery, to Adam Askew, esq., M. D., of Newcastle, whose grandson Adam Askew, esq. of Redheugh, in the county of Durham, and of Wimpole Street, London, is their present proprietor.

#### PEDIGREE OF THE ASKEWS, PROPRIETORS OF ELLINGTON AND LINTON.

[This name was originally *Ake-skeugh*, which signifies Oak-knoll, or hilly ground covered with wood. They were descended from Thruston of the Wood (*Thrustanus de Bosco*), who lived in the time of king John, and had feoffment from the Boyvills, lords of Kirksanton, of a place called *Akeskeugh*, within the lordship of Millum, in Cumberland, from which place they derived their name. The authorities for the former part of this pedigree will be found in Burn and Nicholson's History of Westmorland, p. 255; and the latter part of it was communicated to the author by Richard Craster Askew, esq. of Newcastle upon Tyne.]

I.—SIR HUGH ASKEW, knight, who was descended from Thruston de Bosco, and raised to great honours and preferment for his services to king Henry the Eighth, had a gift of the manory of Seaton, which is about four miles south of Mulcaster, in Cumberland, and was then worth £500 a year. He had been yeoman of the cellar to queen Catharine, but upon her divorce lost his situation; but had it restored by a dexterous manœuvre: "He applied himself for help to the lord chamberlain for some place or other in the king's service. The lord chamberlain knew him well, because he had helped him to a cup of the best; but told him he had no place for him but that of a charcoal carrier. 'Well,' quoth Askew, 'help (Over)'

<sup>a</sup> III. ii. 257.

<sup>b</sup> Woodh. Misc. No. 24.

<sup>c</sup> III. ii. 274.

<sup>d</sup> III. i. 281.

<sup>e</sup> Newc. Cour. 2 June, 1750.



Issue of sir Hugh Askew, knt. and ..... Huddleston.

me in with one foot, and let me get the other in as I can.' And upon a great holiday, the king, looking out at some sports, Askew got a courtier (a friend of his) to stand beside the king, and he got on his velvet cassock and his gold chain, and a basket of coal on his back, and marched in the king's sight with it. 'O,' says the king, 'now I like yonder fellow well that disdains not to do his dirty office in his dainty clothes—what is he?' Says his friend that stood by on purpose: 'It is Mr Askew, that was yeoman of the cellar to the late queen's majesty, and is now glad of this poor place, to keep him in your majesty's service, which he will not forsake for all the world.' The king says: 'I had the best wine when he was in the cellar; he is a gallant wine taster; let him have his place again.' In 1 Edw. VI. and 3 Eliz. he was sheriff of Cumberland; and for his bravery and good conduct at the battle of Musselburgh, was created a knight banneret under the royal standard in the camp at Roxburgh. His tombstone in Millum church bears the following inscription:—"Here lyeth Sir Hughe Asketh, knight, late of the seller to king Edward the VI.: which Sir Hughe was maid knight at Muskeibroughfelde in the yere of oure Lord 1547, and died the second day of Marche in the year of oure lord 1562."

II.—HUGH ASKEW, of Greymanes, in the parish of Mulcaster, in the county of Cumberland. Some think that this Hugh was nephew to Hugh the cellarer.

III.—HENRY ASKEW, of Greymanes, died, according to the parish register of Mulcaster, in 1621.

IV.—WILLIAM ASKEW, who sold Greymanes, and purchased an estate at Kirkby, in coun. of Lancaster, and died in 1641.

V.—JOHN ASKEW, of Kirkby, in the county of Lancaster.

VI.—ANTHONY ASKEW, of Kendal, M. D., second son. ANNE, only daur. of Adam Storrs, of Storrs Hall, in coun. Lancaster.

VII.—ADAM ASKEW, of Newcastle upon Tyne, M. D., where he settled about the year 1725, and soon fell into very extensive practice. In 1750, he purchased the lands in Ellington and Linton forfeited by lord Widdrington in 1715, and died in 1773. ANNE, a younger daur. and co-heir of Richard Crakenthorpe, of Newbigging, in the county of Westmorland.

VIII.—1. MARGARET, daur. of Cuth. Swinburne, of Longwitton and the Westgate, in this county; died without issue. 2. ANTHONY ASKEW, of London, M. D. justly celebrated for his extensive collection of books & manuscripts, especially such as were connected with Greek literature. He was born at Kendal in 1722; of Emanuel College, Cambridge, B. M., 1745; studied at Leyden; and accompanied the English embassy to Constantinople: took the degree of M. D. June 3, 1750. He died at Hampstead, in 1784; after which his collection of books and manuscripts were sold for upwards of £5000.—(See *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1784.) 3. ELIZABETH, daur. of Robert Halford, esq., a master in chancery. She died in 1778. 4. ADAM ASKEW, A. M., rector of Plumland, in Cumberland, the perpetual advowson of which living his father, 22 Oct. 1765, purchased of the duke of Portland for £1300. His father also purchased Middleton Hall, in the parish of Kirby Lonsdale, and left it to this Adam. 1. DEBORAH, died at the age of 19, unmarried.

2. ANNE, died in 1813, unmarried. 3. HENRY ASKEW, M. D., practised for a short time as a physician. He married Dorothy, daur. of Adam Boulthby, of Whitby, esq., and died in 1796, s. p. His widow died in 1792. They were both bur. in St John's church, Newcastle. 4. JOHN ASKEW, esq. of Pallinsburn and Goswick, by his will, dated 21 September, 1794, left the castle of Berwick, the Mills, and the estate of Castle Hills, to his wife, for life; his lands at Holy Island to his son William; and to his eldest son Geo. Adam, the silver jar given to him by lord Monthermer, to go with Pallinsburn as an heirloom.—(Raine's Test. 833.) BRIDGET, only child of John Watson, esq. of Goswick.

IX.—1. ADAM ASKEW, of Redheugh, in the coun. of Durham, and of Wimpole Street, London, esq.; London. Robert Carey, a merchant in pole Street, London, esq.; London. 2. ANTHONY LINACRE ASKEW, M. A., was fellow of King's College, Cambridge; died unmarried in 1818. 3. HENRY ASKEW, in holy orders, rector of Greystock, in Cumberland, marr. ANNE, daur. of Thomas Sunderland, esq. of Ulverstone, in coun. of Lancaster, by whom he has issue—Henry, Anne, and Ellen. 4. RICHARD ASKEW, esq. was formerly a major in the 27th regiment of infantry, from which he has retired on half-pay. 5. THOMAS ASKEW, esq. LUCY, youngest daur. of Robert Carey, of London aforesaid, and sister of the wife of her husband's eldest brother. 1. ANNE ELIZABETH, eldest son and heir. 2. SARAH died about the year 1809, unmarried. 3. DEBORAH married SIR LUCAS PEPPYS, bt. M. D., and physician to his late Majesty George the Third, and has no issue. 4. AMY married the REV. JOHN WASHINGTON, of Winchester, and had issue—Henry, a clergyman, who is dead, s. p.; John, a lieut. in the army; Adam, a barrister; Elizabeth, and Maria. 5. ELIZABETH, HENRY PERCY PULLEINE, of Carleton Hall, in Yorkshire. 1. GEORGE ADAM ASKEW, of Pallinsburn and Goswick, esq. 2. ELIZABETH ANNE. 3. JOHN WATSON, in holy orders; fellow of University College; will dated January 19, 1805 (*Raine's Test. 846*); died in 1810. 4. SIR HENRY, K. C. B., a major-general in the army. 5. WILLIAM was first lieutenant of the *Triumph*, 74 guns, and was killed by an accident on board in 1806. 6. ISABELLA unmarried. 7. RICHARD CRASTER, a barrister in Newcastle upon Tyne, to whom the author is indebted for contributions to this pedigree. 8. CHRISTOPHER CRACKENTHORPE, a captain in R. N. 9. HUGH BERTRAM, a retired officer in the naval service of the East India Company.

ELIZABETH.  
THOMAS.  
JOHN.  
LUCY.  
GEORGIANA.

1. HENRY, a cornet in the first regiment of dragoons; now dead.  
2. ELIZABETH DOROTHEA.  
3. HENRIETTA married ..... Hinks, a capt. in the horse artillery.  
4. JAMES.  
5. ANNE, wife of the Rev. Mr Ryder, of ..... near Sheffield.  
6. FRANCES.  
7. AMY.  
8. ROBERT.  
9. SARAH.  
10. CHARLOTTE.

CRESSWELL has its name from a spring of fresh water at the east end of the village, the strand of which is grown up with *water cresses*. During the existence of the feudal system, this township was accounted a member of the



manor of Ellington, and in the Balliol barony; the Cresswell family, therefore, and the other proprietors in it, not holding their lands in capite, and the escheator consequently not making any inquisitions after their death, till the barony fell into the hands of the crown by the attainder of the earl of Westmorland, in queen Elizabeth's reign, the history of their descent, from father to son, for want of written testimony, is rendered intricate and difficult to illustrate. The Cresswells, however, appear upon various private and public records, at a very remote period, as persons of the first distinction, and principal proprietors of the place; for Utting, or Ucthred de Cresswell, was a witness with Robert Bertram, Gerard of Widdrington, and others, in the time of king John, or of his son Henry the Third, to deeds respecting Ellington; and Roger, the son of Utting de Cresswell, occurs in a pleading, in 1249, as a manucaptor of Robert de Cresswell, who, in another authority, is represented as father of Simon, and grandfather of Roger de Cresswell, as will be seen in the following

#### PEDIGREE OF CRESSWELL, OF CRESSWELL.

ARMS:—"Gules, on a bend sinister sable, three bull's heads argent."—(*Craister Tables*.) But the arms of George Cresswell, of Nunkilling, in Holderness, grandson of George Cresswell, of Cresswell, as registered at the visitation of Yorkshire, in 1584, were:—"Gules three plates, each charged with a squirrel, sejant, of the field." Edmondston, for Cresswell, of Purston, in Northamptonshire, gives:—"Azure three plates each charged with a squirrel gules, cracking a nut, or. CREST—On a wreath, a branch of a tree barways vert, and on it a squirrel cracking a nut, or, between two sprigs of hazel fructed or. Another Crest,—a saracen's head proper."

[The descents below are in the same successive order as in the account of this family given in Wallis, excepting that he has three heads of the family, one after each other, of the name of John, from Oswin, in Generation IX. to William, in Generation XII., where I have been unable to obtain distinct notices of more than two. The descents from George, in Generation VII., to John, in Generation X. are proved by the pedigree entered at the College of Arms by George Cresswell, of Nunkilling, in Holderness, at the visitation of Yorkshire in 1584, for a copy of which I am indebted to C. J. Young, esq. York Herald. From a manuscript of the Cresswell pedigree said to be taken from old writings, Robert de Cresswell was in possession of the estate in the reign of Richard I. 1191.]

I.—SIR ROBERT DE CRESSWELL, knight, was father of Simon, and grandfather of Roger, as mentioned in an escheat of 21<sup>st</sup> Edw. I. 1293.—(*Woodhorn Misc. No. 25*.) He witnessed a deed respecting Whittonstall, while William Heron was sheriff of Northumberland between 1246 and 1256.—(*L. 275*.) In a trial at law, in 1249, John Baard and others against Waleran de Horton, the defendant excused his appearance on the plea of sickness, upon which Robert de Cresswell and three other knights were ordered to enquire into the truth of the plea; but neither the defendant, nor the knights who took the view, appearing at the time appointed, the sheriff of the county had a mandate to attach them; but to take Roger the son of Utting, and others, as sureties for Robert de Cresswell and his three associates, presenting themselves on a given day at the Strande, in the county of Middlesex.—(*III. ii. 343*.) Robert de Cresswell tested a deed of Robert de Balliol, without date, respecting Ellington (*Woodh. Misc. No. 14*); and was also a witness with Robert de Rue, mesne lord in Linemouth and Hurst in 1240, to a deed of Ada de Balliol, respecting twelve acres of land at Streatham, in the county of Durham (*Lansd. MS. 326, fol. 152*); and to deeds without date respecting Widdrington and Ellington.—(*Id. 150*; and *Woodh. Misc. No. 20*.)

II.—SIMON DE CRESSWELL was witness to a convention between Roger Bertram, of Bothal, and John Silvester, rector of Bothal, in 1261 (*III. ii. 41*); to a deed respecting Dririgge, in the sheriffalty of Adam de Gesemouth, between 1261 and 1265; and to another respecting Ellington, without date.—(*Lansd. MS. 326, fol. 151, a.;* and *Woodh. Misc. No. 21*.)

III.—ROGER DE CRESSWELL, in 21<sup>st</sup> Edw. I. was proved, upon a view, to be the son of Simon, and grandson of Robert de Cresswell, and to have entered upon the tenements they had enjoyed.—(*Woodh. Misc. No. 25*.) In Nov. 1291, he was upon a jury, at Newcastle, respecting the extent of the lands of Gilbert de Middleton. (*Inq. p. m. 19 Edw. I. No. 19, in Tur. Lond.*); and, in 1292, Roger de Cresswell was one of the jurors in a trial between the corporation of Newcastle and the prior and convent of Tynemouth, respecting the port of the Tyne.—(*Brand's Newc. ii. 561*.) He witnessed the deed of Isabella de Welle, which settled Ellington upon her two daughters (*Woodh. Misc. No. 17, b.*); and was one of the manucaptors for Robert Bertram, as knight of the shire for Northumberland, in 1290; and for Henry de Dychand, in the same office, in 1296. He also witnessed deeds respecting Linton, in 1304 and 1307 (*Lansd. MS. 326, fol. 152, 153*; see also *Woodh. Misc. No. 19*); and respecting Roddam, in 1309.—(*F. 68*.)



IV.—ROBERT DE CRESSWELL occurs in a list of men at arms in Northumberland delivered into chancery in 1327 (*Cot. MS. C. fol. 72, b.*); was witness to a deed respecting Pendemore, near Linton, in 1333 (*Woodh. Misc. No. 26*); and had restitution of certain of his lands in Cresswell, in 1358.—(*III. ii. 325.*)

V.—ALEXANDER DE CRESSWELL and Simon his son, tested a deed at Ellington, on the feast of the Holy Trinity, in 1376 (*Woodh. Misc. No. 9*); and, in the same year, Alex. de C. was a witness to a settlement of the Widdrington property.—(*Lansd. MS. 326, fol. 151, a.*) Wallis quotes authorities for his being a juror on two inquisitions after death in the time of Edward the Third; and on one holden at Newcastle after the death of John de Strivelyn, in the second year of Richard the Second.

VI.—JOHN CRESSWELL being in captivity in Scotland, the king, Dec. 6, 1380, issued a mandate to the mayor and bailiffs of Kingston-upon-Hull, to take goods to the value of £40 out of a Scotch ship that had been lately captured at sea, and forthwith to give him that sum to assist him in procuring his redemption.—(*Rot. Scot. ii. 31.*) One of the same name had a tenement in Newbigging in 1410 (*Woodh. Misc. No. 27*); and Wallis says he was living in the time of Henry the Fifth.

VII.—GEORGE CRESSWELL, of Cresswell, was living in the time of Henry the Sixth.

VIII.—ROBERT CRESSWELL, ELIZABETH, daur. of Thomas lord Lumley and PERCIVAL CRESSWELL, ..... daur. of Has-  
of Cresswell. Elizabeth Plantagenet, daur. of Edw. IV. by of Cresswell. sale of Hanklow, in  
lady Elizabeth Lucy.—(*Surt. Dur. ii. 163.*) Cheshire.

IX.—1st wife, .....—OSWIN CRESS—2. JANE—3. DOROTHY, 1. MARGARET—1. GEO. CRESS—2. ANNE, d. 2. THOS. CRESS—  
well, of Cress- ERRING- daur. of John WELL, of Nun- of William WELL, married,  
wald in lord Wharton's order for the marches in 6 Edward VI. In Margery, wife of Mr New- 10 Eliz. 1568, he is also called Os- wald Cresswell, of Cresswell.

X.—JOHN CRESSWELL, of Cresswell, died 29 Oct. 1596; administration to his effects 16 June, 1599.—(*Raine's Test. 138.*) Inquest after his death, taken 19 Aug. 1609, found him die possessed of one capital messuage in Cresswell, and of 200 acres of land, 100 of marsh, 60 of pasture, and a free fishery in the sea, holden of the king's manor of Bywell by the service of three parts of a knight's fee.

Elizabeth, mentioned in the administration to her husband's effects, and seems to have re-married to Luke Errington, whose will is dated 11 Dec. 1609, describes him as of Cresswell, and gives to John Cresswell, his wife's son, his "brown fillie," to his brother John Errington £10, and mentions Elizabeth Errington his wife, and Elizabeth Errington his daughter. Widow Cresswell, of Cresswell, buried at Woodhorn, March 8, 1635.

CUTHBERT CRESSWELL, mentioned in the administration to his brother John's effects, and in the will of Luke Errington, who seems to have married his brother John's widow. According to his brother Robert's will, his wife's name was Margaret, and he had three daughters—Margaret, Dorothy, and Catharine, and a son Robert, and two other children.—(*Raine's Test. 340, 439.*) This is probably the Cuthbert Cresswell who was appointed supervisor of coal-mines in Northumberland for queen Elizabeth.—(*Land Rev. Office Records, vol. xx. fol. 94.*) His son Robert was baptized at Woodhorn, in May, 1609. ROBERT CRESSWELL, of Ellington, gent., by his will, dated July 20, 1610, left his body to be buried in the quire of Woodhorn church, and besides noticing his bro. Cuthbert's family, mentions his nephew John, and his two sisters.—(*Raine's Test. 340.*) Richard Fenwick was queen Elizabeth's receiver for Wylam and Ellington, and Robert Cresswell, his deputy.—(*Land Revenue Office Records, vol. xv. fol. 102.*)

XI.—JOHN CRESSWELL, of Cresswell, esq., son and heir, aged 11 years, 7 months, and 10 days, at the time of taking the inquest after his father's death. JOAN, wife of John Cresswell, mentioned in a writ of alias capias, Hilary term, 1628, and in other documents in the Swinburne MS. iii. 195, 237, and 250. JANE and ISABELLA, both mentioned in the administration to their father's effects, and in the will of their uncle Robert.—(*Raine's Test. 138, 340.*)

XII.—1. WILLIAM CRESSWELL, of Cresswell, esq., bap. at Woodhorn July 9, 1635, had lands in Cresswell assessed to county rate in 1663, his father John and his brother Ephraim being at the same time assessed in the same schedule. He purchased an estate at Long Framlington, of Isaac Jackson, of North Shields, "chirurgion chandler," which was conveyed to him by deed of indenture, with livery and seizin, indorsed 12 March, 1678. He died before 19 Sep. 1698, as appears by an indenture of that date between Lillis Cresswell his widow, and his sons Robert and Henry, by which, administration to his effects having been granted to his widow, on the 14th day of the same month, she made assignment of such administration to her son Robert, upon trust, to pay his father's debts, and divide the surplus between him and his brother Henry, providing that if any part of such surplus were due to Jane, daur. of the said William Cresswell, deceased, and then wife of Edward Manners, of Acton, he the said Robert, should be accountable for such part to the said Edward Manners and Jane his wife.—(*Indent. penes W. Lawson de Loughurst, arm.*) Wallis, whose book was printed in 1769, says that this William "was succeeded by his son Wm Cresswell, esq. father of the present possessor William Cresswell, esq. who hath one son John, and several daughters."

XIII.—WILLIAM CRESSWELL, of Cresswell, esq., son and heir. Will dated 18 May, 1749, in which his estate is described as consisting of lands at Cresswell, Bog-hall, Long Framlington, Morpeth, Potling, and Ellington. See abstract of his will among gleanings below No. 8. ROBERT CRESSWELL, of Newcastle on Tyne, in 1698, had assignment of administration to his father's effects from his mother Lillis Cresswell. Licence to marry granted 27 August, 1700, to Robert Cresswell, of St Andrew's, Newcastle, and Anne Tully, of All Saints, wid.—(*Raine's Test. 27.*) HENRY CRESSWELL, of Cresswell, in 1698. Licence to marry granted 6 Dec. 1700, to Henry Cresswell, of Newc. gt. & Jane Wilkinson, spinster.—(*Raine's Test. 23.*) JANE CRESSWELL, wife of Edw. Manners, of Acton, in 1698. Licence for their marriage was granted 23 Aug. 1688.—(*Raine's Test. 87.*)

XIV.—WILLIAM CRESSWELL, esq., of Woodhorn Demesne in 1749, and afterwards of Cresswell, called Wm Cresswell, jun. of the Red-house, in the poll book for 1748, at which election he voted for lands in Hauxley. This is the William Cresswell who made the modern additions to the old tower of Cresswell. He left his estate of Woodhorn Demesne to be divided amongst his daughters; and John Addison, the husband of Elizabeth, bought the shares of her sisters in it, and left it to her for her life, with remainder to her nephew Francis Cresswell, and his eldest son A. J. Cresswell, esquires. GRACE, daur. of Francis Forster, of Low Buston, died at Morpeth, 18 Aug. 1772.



Issue of William Cresswell, esq.  
and Grace Forster.

XV.—JOHN CRESSWELL, of Cresswell, esq. only son and heir, in an indenture of Nov. 20, 1773, is described as inheriting from his father, lands at Cresswell, Bog-hall, Hauxley, Long Framlington, Morpeth, Oldmoor, Potting, and Ellington. He sold the estate at Long Framlington; and died of a fever, in Westminster, 10 Jan. 1781.

CATHARINE da. of John Dyer, of Alberglassyn, Wales, esq.

1. CATHARINE, eldest daur. married William Johnson, of Woodhorn. 2. DOROTHY died unmarried. 3. GRACE died unmarried. 4. ELIZABETH, married at Woodhorn, June 17, 1767, to JOHN ADDISON, of Whitby and Appleton, in the county of York. She died at Woodhorn Demesne, Dec. 1, 1807, aged 68, and was buried at Woodhorn, where there is a monument in the church to her memory.—(See above, p. 186.) Mrs Addison purchased one-third part of Bewick for £16,000; and left it to her nephew A. J. Cresswell Baker, esq.

5. LILIA married the REV. ROBERT SANDERSON, master of the grammar school at Morpeth, and curate of Hebburn, by whom she had issue one son, who was a captain in the royal navy, and two daughters:—1. Maria, married to Sir George William Leeds, of Croxton Park, in the coun. of Cambridge, baronet; 2. Anne, married William Burrell, of Alnwick, esq.

6. JULIANA, lived at Woodhorn Demesne, where she died October 7, 1829, aged 92.

7. BRIDGET, married at Woodhorn, 5 Nov. 1765, to HARRY PARKER, of New Norfolk Street, Grosvenor Square, London, esq. afterwards SIR H. PARKER, of Melford Hall, in the county of Suffolk, baronet, by whom she had issue—Sir William Parker, baronet, and two other sons and two daughters.

8. ALICE, wife of the REV. GEO. SMALBRIDGE, rector of Bothal; and afterwards of the REV. EDW. OTTER, rector of Bothal.

XVI.—FRANCIS DOROTHEA CRESSWELL, twin daughter and co-heir.

FRANCIS EASTERBY, of Blackheath, in the coun. of Kent, who purchased Mrs Brown's moiety of the Cresswell estate, and took the name and arms of CRESSWELL, and is now living Sept. 7, 1829, at Old Brompton, in the county of Middlesex.

CATHARINE GRACE CRESSWELL, twin sister of Mrs Cresswell, and co-heir of her father, married BIRNIE BROWN, esq. and has issue four sons—James, Birnie, Walter, & William; and three daughters—Elizabeth Addison, Alicia, & Arminia. Eliz. A. married at Moradabad, June 5, 1827, to Robert Terranean, esq. who is in the civil service of the East India Company.—(Newc. Cour. 12 Jan. 1828.)

XVII.—ADDISON JOHN CRESSWELL, of Cresswell, esq. eldest son and heir; high-sheriff of Northumberland in 1821; took the name of BAKER, in addition to his own, on his wife succeeding to the property of her cousin John Baker, esq. Mr Cresswell Baker laid the foundation stone of his magnificent mansion-house at Cresswell, June 14, 1821, and besides purchasing the whole of the township of Cresswell, excepting Blake-moor and the lands belonging to his father, has bought Old-moor for £11,500, Hadstone and Link-house for £38,000, Birdhope Craig, Woolaw, Hillock, and a share of Siloans, for £15,000.

ELIZABETH MARY REED, daur. of Gilfrid Lawson Reed, of Champion Hill, in the county of Surrey, esq., and cousin and heiress of John Baker, of Hinton on the Green, in the county of Gloucester, and of Grosvenor Street, London, esq.

2. FRANCIS CRESSWELL, of Lynn, in the county of Norfolk, esq. married RACHAEL, daur. of Wm Frye, esq. and has three sons. 3. WILLIAM CRESSWELL, esq. a barrister of the Temple, London. 4. CRESSWELL CRESSWELL, esq. in holy orders; vicar of Seaham, county palatine of Durham. 5. OSWALD JOSEPH CRESSWELL, county palatine of Durham. 6. ELIZABETH died May 2, 1827. 7. FRANCES. 8. JANE CATHARINE died Jan. 31, 1828.

XVIII.—OSWIN ADDISON, born April 10, 1819.  
FRANCIS JOHN, born Feb. 20, 1822; died March 20, 1827.  
WILLIAM GILFRID, born March 21, 1825.

ANNA FANNY, born April 9, 1827.  
HENRY ROBERT, born August 22, 1829.

GLEANINGS RESPECTING THE CRESSWELL FAMILY.

1. Luke Errington, of Cresswell, by will, 11 Dec. 1609, directs his body to be buried in Woodhorn church: gave to John Cresswell, his wife's son, his brown filly—to his brother John Errington £10—the rest of his goods to Elizabeth E. his wife, and Elizabeth E. his daur. and they joint ex'cs. Inventory of his goods dated 20 Dec. 1609, mentions "Mr Cuthbert Cresswell."—(Raine's Test. 439.)

2. Dec. 13, 1609, will of Lancelot Cresswell to be buried in the church of Framlington—to Humphrey my eldest son—my son Gerard. Witness Lancelot Manners:—and, 6 Sep. 1627, administration to the effects of Humphrey Cresswell, of Framlington, mentions his widow Isabella, and William, Agnes, John, and Barbara. their children, then under age.—(Id. 225, 343.)

3. Will of Anne Cresswell, of Heddon on the Wall, 2 March, 1614, directs her body to be buried in Heddon church, and mentions her sons Anthony, Clement, and Arthur, her daur. Margaret Barkus, Isabella her son's wife, Wm Barkus, her son Clement's daughter, Mabel Barkus, and her son Arthur's daur. Mabel.—(Id. 352.)

4. Robert Cresswell married Jane Conyers, great grand daur. of sir John Bertram, knight, baron of Bothal, and had

issue Jane, who married Thomas Bates, and had issue five sons, of whom William, the second, was slain at Leigh, and Anthony, the youngest, in the Wansbeck, in 1660.—(Dodsw. MSS. li. 51.)

5. Robert Cresswell, by an inquest holden at Hexham, was found to be dead in Easter term, 1629.—(Swinb. MSS. iii. 244, 262, 276.)

6. In the time of the Commonwealth, serjeant Cresswell was appointed one of the justices of the court of common pleas.—(Whit. Mem. 272, 337, 372.)

7. Baptisms at Warkworth.—May 10, 1709, Henry; July 20, Francis; and Sep. 1716, Jona, all children of Henry Cresswell, of Hauxley.—Oct. 15, 1724, William, son of Robert Cresswell, of Hauxley.—Feb. 10, 1742, Henry; Nov. 22, 1744, Dorothy; and Ap. 24, 1746, Robert, children of William Cresswell, of Hauxley.

8. May 18, 1749, William Cresswell, of Cresswell, esq. by will, charged his estates with the payment of £80 a year to Francis Forster, of Low Buston, and Robert Fenwick, of Lemington, esquires, for the use of Robert Cresswell, gentleman, and also with a rent charge of £20 a year to Juliana, wife of John Bell, if she should become a widow; and then



gave his estates to lord Ravensworth and Lancelot Allgood, of Hexham, in trust, for the use of William Cresswell, of Woodhorn Demesne, otherwise Red-house, with remainder to his first and other sons; remainder to Henry Cresswell, of Marsham-street, Westminster, for life, and then to his sons successively, with divers remainders over; and on the further trust, to raise for said Wm Cresswell, of Woodhorn Demesne, £500, and legacies of £1000 to said Henry C.; £2000 to the daurs. of Wm C. of Woodhorn Demesne; £500 to William Cresswell; and £300 to his sister Dorothy, which Wm and Dorothy were children of William Cresswell, of Hauxley, and Elizabeth his wife, and then minors, to which Elizabeth the testator left the interest of £450 for her life, and after her

death directed the principal of that sum to be equally divided between her sons Henry and Robert Cresswell.

9. Robert Cresswell, of Cresswell, died suddenly, Ap. 3, 1760, in his way from Buston to Warkworth church; and William Cresswell, nephew of the late Wm C., of C., died at Hauxley, Aug. 26, 1773.—(*Newcastle Courant*.)

10. Wallis, whose History was printed in 1769, says he had part of his information respecting the Cresswell family from Henry Cresswell, of Windsor, a gentleman of great research into learned and curious matters.—(*II.* 342.)

11. Mr William Hall, of Bondicar, and Dorothy Cresswell, were married at Warkworth, July 14, 1769.

Beside the Cresswells, a few other families have had possessions in this township. Sir Henry Widdrington, in 1517, died seized of lands in it.<sup>f</sup> Marjory Fenwick, of Stanton, entailed lands here on her son Thomas, in 1535.<sup>g</sup> In 1568, Oswald Cresswell, John Atkinson, and Cuthbert Musgrave, are returned by the queen's feodary as holding lands in this place; and the nineteenth volume of the Records in the office of the auditor of the land revenue contained a document made in queen Elizabeth's time respecting property here. In 1628, Robert Humphrey and Nicholas Atkinson, of Cresswell, were summoned as jurors to the assizes at Newcastle; and, in the same year, the high-sheriff of the county was exonerated at the exchequer from the payment of £2 out of the mill of Cresswell, for the same sum charged upon the estate of John Cresswell, and for £10 on that of Ephraim Widdrington, in Cresswell.<sup>h</sup> In 1663, sir Francis Radcliff, Mr Ephraim Cresswell, Mr William Cresswell, John Cresswell, esq., William Singleton, William Brown, and widow Humphrey, were the proprietors of this township. Sir Francis Radcliff's part was situated on the north side of the village, and sold to the Cooks, of Amble New Hall, a descendant of whom, of the Blakemoor line, lately sold a part of it to A. J. Cresswell Baker, esq., to whom, and to his father Francis Cresswell, esq., the whole township, excepting Blakemoor, at present belongs.

The *village* of Cresswell lies east and west, upon a slope, fronting the sea, is well built, and tenanted chiefly by fishermen. Excepting Newbigging, it is the most populous village in this parish. Mr John Lawson, father of Mrs

<sup>f</sup> Cole's Esch. vol. 756, p. 46.      <sup>g</sup> Supra. p. 120, No. 16.

<sup>h</sup> There are proceedings upon a trial at law in the court of exchequer, in 1636, upon a writ of de quo warranto, respecting wreck of sea in Cresswell.—(*Martin's Index*.)

Cook, of Blakemoor, resides in a good house at the north-east end of the village : nearly opposite which is the

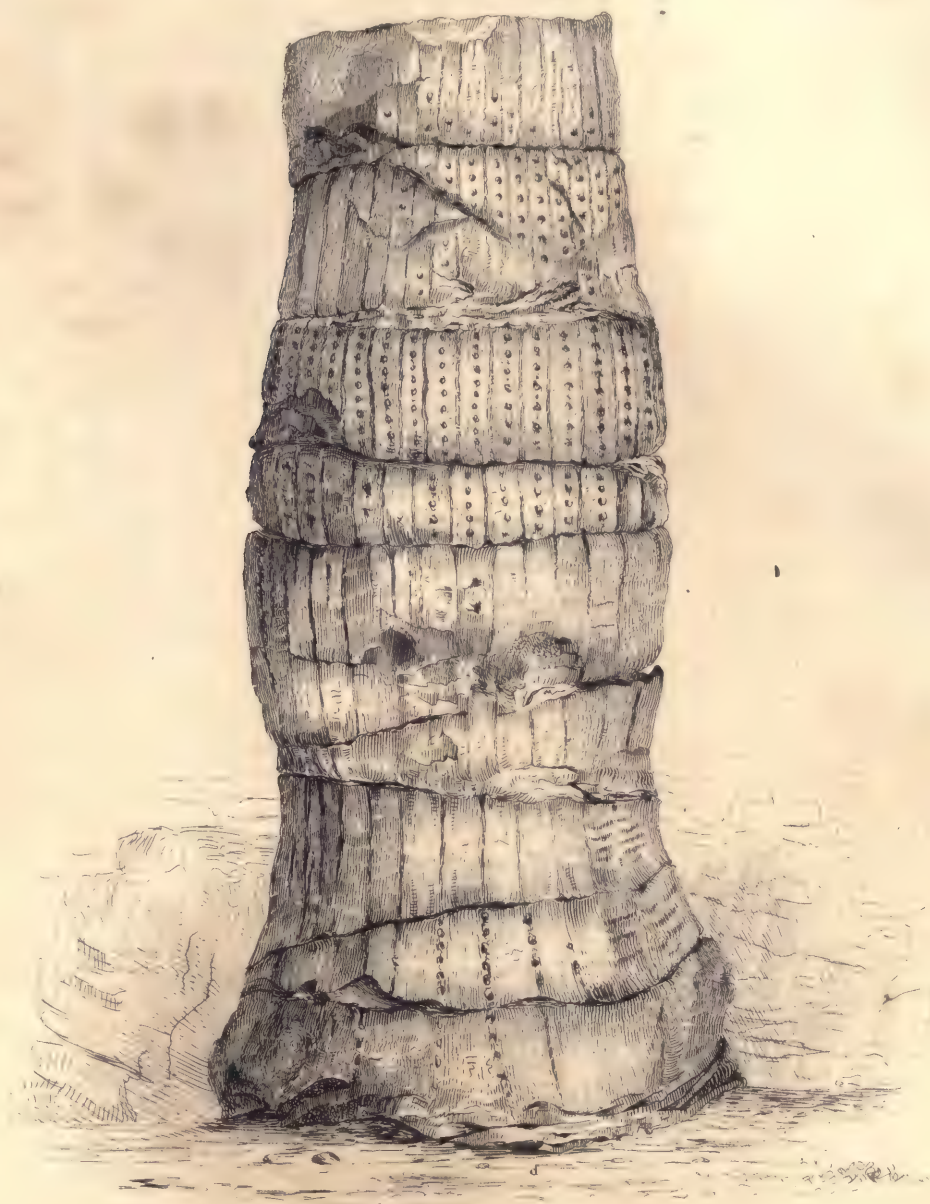


OLD TOWER AND MANSION HOUSE

Of the Cresswells, which fronts the sea, and has in view the fine beach and sands of Druridge bay, which extend from Hadstone rocks on the north to the Broadcar rocks on the south. The tower is 21 and a half feet long and 16 and a half feet wide within, and consists of a strong room vaulted with stone, on the ground floor ; and two floors above, approached by a circular stone staircase. The north-east angle of it is surmounted with a turret, in the inside of which is a rude inscription cut on the lintel and two side-stones of a window, which, perhaps more from the difficulty of decyphering it, than for any valuable fact it was intended to record, has become an object of curiosity and interest. The letters on the lintel, I have no doubt, were intended for *WL CReswell*. Those on the side stones I could not make out. Mr Cresswell Baker has heard some of the old members of his family say, that the reading of the whole was, " William Cresswell, brave hero." I imagine that it was cut by some ignorant country mason in the time of William Cress-







FOSSIL TREE at CRESSWELL.

Drawn & Etched by T. Sopwith 1830.



well, who died about the year 1698, because, in the form of some of its letters, it resembles the rude funereal inscriptions of that time. William Cresswell the Third took down the old mansion-house, and the chapel which was attached to it, and upon the same site built the large additions to the old tower, which formed a very convenient and extensive family residence. In 1772, this mansion house was advertised in the Newcastle Courant to be let; and, from having now been long unoccupied by the family, and tenanted by several families of labouring people, it has lost its wonted trimness; and its long passages and bare walls have learned to make the hollow sounding responses of a large and thinly furnished dwelling. On the sea banks, nearly opposite to the house called the Bogg-hall, in this estate, numerous *casts of plants* of the euphorbia or cactus tribe, are found in an alternating stratum of schist and softish sandstone. They are in the situations in which they originally grew, being perpendicular for several feet upwards. They are also of very various sizes, and have grown in an aluminous stratum resembling fire clay, in which sections of their roots may be very distinctly traced. The outsides both of the roots and stems are coated with a crust of exceedingly fine coal. Specimens of them have found their way into the museum at Wallington, and into other collections; and for the drawing and etching of the fine specimen represented in the annexed plate, and now in the conservatory at Cresswell, I am indebted to the accurate and willing pencil and needle of Mr Sopwith. The original measures in girth at the base, 7 ft. 4 in.; at 3 ft. 7 in. from the ground, 5 ft. 8 in.; and at the top, 4 ft. 10½ in.; and the whole height from the ground is 5 ft. 8 in.

CRESSWELL HOUSE is from designs by Shaw, and has been built under the superintendence of Mr Green, of Newcastle. The foundation stone of this magnificent structure was laid by its proprietor, Addison John Cresswell Baker, esq. during the year of his sheriffalty, June 14, 1821, and its roof covered-in in 1825. Since which time the offices and colonnade have been completed, and the stables and conservatory are now, September, 1829, in progress. For the three fine engravings which accompany this account, I am indebted to the liberality and munificence of Mr Cresswell Baker. The *first* is a view of the south and west fronts, and has the old tower of Cresswell and the sea on the right, and Coquet Island in the distance on the left. Number *two* shows the south and east fronts, with the colonnade and offices over it; and number *three* is taken from the conservatory, and



has the colonnade in front, and gives a north-east prospect of part of the offices and of the main body of the house. In the external character of this splendid edifice, especially in the great width of the piers, the unbroken line of entablature, and the projection of the cornice, there is a simplicity, united to a boldness and freedom, which at first sight rivet and captivate the eye, as well as produce high ideas of the fertility and graphic correctness of the mind which designed it. Its order of it, which extends from the ground to the top of the building, is nearly of an Ionic proportion; and was composed on purpose for this place, rather than copied from any particular example. The *base*, which varies a little from the attic base, runs through the whole building upon a plinth four feet high. In the *entablature*, the modillions of the cornice are like those in the principal cornice within the octagon tower of Adronicus Cyrrhestes at Athens, and the *cima* is ornamented with the masks of lions and panthers, alternately, and the soffit or underside of the corona with coffers. *Antæ* or angular pilasters of a simple character fortify the corners of the building. On the south, east, and west fronts, the lower range of *windows*, which light the principal story, are enriched with an architrave, frize, and cornice, which ornaments are occasionally omitted, and pilasters supporting a frize and cornice, surmounted by a pediment, substituted in their room. The upper tier of windows to the bed-room story have an architrave and sills. The *west front* is  $81\frac{1}{2}$  feet, and in the centre of it has the portico, a very interesting and beautiful feature of the building, and of the kind technically called *in antis*, from receding from the walls; the entablature over it is supported by two fluted columns, and its ceiling formed by very large stone beams with deep coffers in stone between them. Here, as well as in the south front, the capitals of the columns are similar to those in the porticos of the octagon tower mentioned before; and the principal door-way, which is beautifully carved, and has the window on each side of it decorated with pilasters and a pediment, forms a great ornament to this front. The *south front*, which has a range of 9 windows, measures  $107\frac{1}{2}$  feet in length, and has the uniformity of its line very strikingly and pleasingly interrupted by the bow of the music room at its centre, the entablature over which is supported by two pillars similar to those of the portico, and the centre window of the wing on each side of the bow has the pilasters and pediment. The *east front*, which overlooks the sea, is  $93\frac{1}{2}$  feet in length: it is without columns, but its centre is strongly marked by four pilasters like the *antæ* at the principal angles of the house; and the window on each side of this centre has the pilasters and





Drawn by T.M. Richardson

Engraved by W. Miller

CRESSWELL HOUSE.





pediment noticed in the general description of the windows. This front also derives great consequence from the *stone terrace*, 9 feet broad, which runs the whole length of it, at the level of the plinth of the house, has a parapet of pierced stone work, the figures of which are in successive similar compartments, and is joined at its north end by the colonnade, or open passage. This *colonnade* is extremely simple in its character: it forms, from the north-east angle of the house, a quadrant of 90 feet radius; fronts the south and east, and connects the terrace with the conservatory. Its entablature, the cornice of which is of great projection, is supported by a series of double square columns; and, in the north wall of it, opposite to each inter-columniation, are niches formed for the purpose of holding busts or flowering plants. The *conservatory* is 70 feet by 22; and this and the colonnade are not only a useful appendage to the building by forming an extensive shelter from the north, and partially hiding the kitchen and its range of offices from a view of the lawn, but from the grounds to the south and east, have a most imposing and picturesque effect. The *kitchen and offices* annexed to it join to the north side of the main building, extend 160 feet north from it, and have secondary apartments above them. The site of the *stables* is about 160 feet from the north-west angle of the house, and forms a quadrangle—the court of which is about 100 feet square, and has one side of it ornamented with a clock tower and belfry 50 feet high. As it was thought impossible, from the exposed situation of the place, to cover the house permanently and well with the kind of flat roof usually put upon buildings in the style adopted for Cresswell, one of slate of the ordinary pitch has been thrown over it; and the chimnies, which are conspicuous objects, and were designed to harmonize with the architecture of the rest of the house, were carried to a height which it was expected would carry smoke uniformly well. The convenient arrangement of the apartments, the excellent workmanship, and the ornaments and embellishments of the *interior* parts of the house are not inferior in character to its external decorations. The main *entrance* to it is in the west front, and consists of the portico already described, and of a hall and *staircase*, the latter of which is a very ingenious and elaborate specimen of architecture, and forms an important feature of the house: it is 38 feet long, 24 feet wide, and 29 feet high, going the whole height of the building, and being separated from the hall by an enriched stone screen, which is glazed, and admits light from the windows of the portico. The first ascent of the stairs consists of two flights, which,



meeting about half way up, unite into one, which leads to the top. The second flight is supported by a semi-circular flying arch, the underside of which is carved into coffers. Bronze candelabras are intended to be placed on the circular pedestals at the commencement of the two first flights, and casts of the celebrated Townley vase on those on each side of the bottom of the second flight. The landings round the staircase, and the centilevers that support them, are of white stone, from the quarry at Craig-Leith, near the city of Edinburgh, and the balustrades of these and of the second flight of stairs are of bronze and mosaic gold. The two lower flights of stairs are inclosed with a parapet, which is divided into compartments of pierced stone-work. Large beams, about two feet deep, divide the ceiling into compartments, which are glazed with plate glass, and by this contrivance the staircase is lighted. Each of these glazed compartments is bordered by a running ornament delicately painted on the face of it. Three casts of the celebrated fragments of the metopes of the Parthenon at Athens are placed on each side, close below the ceiling, and above the landing; and a compartment taken from the frieze within the same celebrated edifice, ornaments each end. On the right of the hall and staircase, and having a southern aspect, are the drawing-room, music room, and library en suite, and communicating by door-ways of Scagliola richly designed. The *music room*, which is about  $29\frac{1}{2}$  feet by 26 feet, is in the centre, and has a flat bow to the south. The *drawing-room* and *library* are each 34 feet by 22. The dining-room, which is 36 feet by 22, is entered from the end of the staircase, and both it and Mr Cresswell's private room, which is 22 feet square, front the east, and complete the principal apartments, all of which are 16 feet high. On the north are a back staircase, and several subordinate rooms. Warm air is conveyed from an under-ground furnace, through all the passages, the thermometer in which during the winter is seldom below 60. One thing peculiarly deserving of remark on the subject of this house, is the manner in which it has been constructed. The walls are 3 feet 4 inches thick, and built of solid squared masses of exceedingly fine stone, brought by shipping from quarries on each side of the Wansbeck, at Ashington and Cleaswell Hill.<sup>1</sup> These

<sup>1</sup> Attempts were made to get stone for this building in a quarry which produced the rubbish heaps now so advantageously planted upon behind the conservatory; but the produce of it was of very indifferent quality. Very large quantities of stone for the inside walls and the offices were brought by a rail-way, from a quarry in the sea banks, about a mile from the house.



stones are highly wrought, and of great size, many of them being from four to eight tons. The vaults below the house, used as cellars, and for the warm air stove, and those on the north side, used as servants' apartments, are also all constructed in the same solid style, and are dry and well ventilated; while all the foundations are laid upon the solid bed of rock. The same expence and minute attention have been bestowed upon every department of the building—the roof, floors, windows, doors, &c. &c. being each models of fine material and workmanship. The library here contains four folio volumes of Sketches of Antient Masters.

BLAKEMOOR is parcel of the township of Cresswell, and is situated about a quarter of a mile from the sea, on a low damp plain which lies between Cresswell and Hemscot-hill. It probably had its name from the ground which forms the estate, being formerly a dark-coloured heathery moor. In 1663, it belonged to sir Francis Radcliff, of whom it was purchased by Edward Cook,<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> I. This EDWARD COOK had eight sons, and estates at Amble, Togston, Newton on the Moor, Brainshaugh, and Blakemoor, which he divided among five of his sons, leaving money portions to other three. II. To JOHN, his eldest son, he gave Amble and Togston, and from him were descended the families of the Cooks, who, for a considerable time resided at these places, and are now represented by Mrs Isaac Cookson, of Gateshead Park. EDWARD, the second son, had the Cresswell estate, now called Blakemoor. He resided in Newcastle, was a barrister, and recorder of Berwick upon Tweed from 1711 to 1731, in which year he died, leaving issue four sons and three daughters, (III) viz. :—(1.) EDWARD COOK, who was also a barrister and an antiquary. The late Mr John Thompson, (son of Isaac Thompson, esq. long editor and proprietor of the Newcastle Journal, and a commissioner of the duke of Northumberland), told me that this Mr Cook had once in his possession the original copy of the Chartulary of the Abbey of Newminster, which in 1638, was one of the five chartularies in the possession of lord William Howard, at Naworth Castle. Mr Cook, Mr Thompson also said, had copied or made extracts from numerous records in the Chapel of the Rolls respecting Northumberland. Philosopher Harrison (to whom the MS. intituled “*Quatuor Partes Northumbriæ*,” belonged before it was purchased by the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle), was one of his intimate friends. He had several law suits with the Cresswell family respecting the right to sea-weed on the Broad Car, in some of which he obtained a verdict, but finally failed in substantiating his claim. He was born in February, 1711, died s. p. at an advanced age, and was succeeded by his 2nd brother GEORGE COOK, who was born July 19, 1714, and before his brother Edward's death, had constantly resided with him, and their sister Isabella, at Blakemoor. (3.) RICHARD COOK, the third brother, was born June 14, 1719, and was married, but died without issue, leaving a widow, who died at Cresswell, Jan. 13, and was buried in St Nicholas' church, Newcastle, Jan. 18, 1751. (4.) JOHN COOK, the youngest brother, was born Dec. 29, 1720; was married, and had issue three sons, viz. :—1. *Edward Cook*,

of Amble New Hall, who, by will, dated in 1691, left all his "messuages, lands, tenements, coneywarrens, fishings, and other hereditaments whatsoever in Cresswell," to his second son Edward; from whom, with the exception of a portion of them sold to Mr Cresswell Baker, they have descended to Mrs Cook, their present proprietor, as described in the note below.

## WOODHORN MISCELLANEA.

1. Rex concesserat Johñi de Denton de Novo Castro p gratis obsequiis ei non sumptuosis expensarum omnibus impendit (*sic*) ma. de Newbigging et Woodhorne &c. —(*Lansd. MS. 326, fol. 155.*)

2. Gerardus de Widerington chivaler perquisivit maneriũ de Wodhorne et Newbigging de Johne de Denton burgensi ville Novi Castri 17 Edw. III.—(*Id.*)

3. Finis aº 17 Edw. III. inter Gerardum de Woderington quer. et Johnem de Denton def de maneriis de Wodhorne et Newbiggin esse jus Gerardi.—(*Id. fol. 154, b.*)

4. Ego Johannes Woderington de Woderington in com. Northumbr. miles dedi Thome Gower, ar. filio et heredi apparenti Edwardi Gower militis . Robto Con-

stable, ar. filio et heredi apparenti Marmaduco Constable de Nuneaton militis . Riço Gower . Walfo Gower . et Valentio Fenwyk omia illa maneria mea de Woodhorne, Newbigging, Plessis cum le Brygfeld, Shotton et Denton, ad usum mei Johnis Woderington et Agnetis uxoris mee p vita, 26 Julii, 2 Ed. VI.—(*Id. fol. 150, b.*)

5. Adam de Woderington petit qd Thomas de Normanvill vel Wits de Vesey assignentur justic. una cum vic. loci ad audiend t terminand transgress. quas Agnes de Valenc. t bafi sui in Wodehorn & alibi in comit.—videlicet ad plura amerciamenta ad que amerciatu fuit in diversis curiis dni reg levavit de eo t hominibus suis injuste. *Responsio.*—In cancellt heant bre formatum qd ei inde respondeat.—(*Rot. Par. i. 46.*)

6. Gerardus Woderington, miles, manumisit Wiñm

who married, firstly, at Howick, in this county, *Sarah Smetham*, of that place; after whose death without issue, he married secondly, *Elizabeth Lawson*, daughter of John Lawson, of the Oldmoor. At the time of his aunt Isabella's death he resided at Southwick, but after that time at Blakemoor, where he died some years since without issue, and where his widow was residing in September, 1829. 2. *John Cook*, second son of John, was of the coal and stock exchanges, London, married Dorothy Smetham, cousin of his brother Edward's wife, and has issue three children, John William, Sarah, and Margaret. By his aunt Isabella's will he had lands in Cresswell, which he sold to Mr Cresswell Baker. 3. *George Cook* married Miss Mary Maule, of Huntingdon, was in the army, and died s. p. (5.) ANNE, the second child, and eldest daughter of Edward Cook, recorder of Berwick, was born Aug. 24, 1712. (6.) MARGARET, second daughter, and fourth child, born June 20, 1715. (7.) JANE COOK, third daughter, and fifth child, born May 8, 1717, married John Lawson, father of John Lawson, late of Oldmoor, now of Cresswell, and father of the present Mrs Cook, of Blakemoor. (8.) ISABELLA COOK, youngest child, born April 25, 1723; by her will, dated in 1799, left all her books, manuscripts, &c. &c. to her niece Anne Lawson; her estate at Blakemoor, and the east end of Cresswell, to her nephew Edward Cook, of Southwick, in the county of Durham, subject to a mortgage of £5,000; and her other estates at Cresswell to her sister Jane Lawson, for life, with remainder in fee simple to her nephew John Cook, chargeable with a legacy of £500 to her nephew George Cook, and with £100 to her four nieces—Anne, Dorothy, Margaret, and Eliz. Rook. The Cooks of Brainshaugh were descended from WILLIAM COOK, the third son of Edward Cook, of Amble New Hall; and the Cooks of Newton on the Moor from JOSEPH, the eighth son of the same Edward.



Atkinson nativū . insuper concess. pfato Wittmo officium batti ville et dñci mei de Wodhorne . Dat. 7 Sep. 10 Edw. IV.—(*Lansd. MS. 326, fol. 151, b.*)

7. Aleædrus de Dumart oibz ꝑc. Sciatis me dedisse—Waltero Balliol ꝑ heredibz suis in feodo—Tenend de me—60 acras fre in Hellintona . scilicet . 2 bovatas q̄s Alden fit Uhardi tenuit ꝑ 2 bovatas q̄s Normanus filius Urskill tenuit . His test. Mağro Robto de Leycestria . Roberto Bertram . Richo fre ejus . Richo persona de Wodhorne . Galfrido de Wydrington . Edmundo de Sethon . Johe fit Hugonis . Robto de Yue (? Rue) . Ucthredo de Cresswell . Robto de Dumart . Robto Darent . Gerardo fit Galfridi de Wydringthor . Jordano fit Ranulphi de Ellington.—(*Dodsw. MSS. vol. 45, fol. 111, b.*) See No. 13, which is a very croneous abstract of a deed similar to the original of this.

8. Omnibus—Rob prior ꝑ convent de Brinkburne salm . Noveritis me confirmasse Symoni filio Maugeri iuniori de Newbigging illa dua tofta de terra nostra de Neubigging versus orientem . Test. dno Luca vicario de Wodhorne . dno Gerardo de Woderington . Dat. die Sancte Trinitatis anno dni 1334.—(*Brinkb. Cart. fol. 66.*)

9. Sciant presentes ꝑ fut. qđ ego Johe Davison de Ellington dedi—Robto Balliolo jun. de Ellington 3 ac. fre arab jacentes in campis eiusdem ville sup Lewessflat, nup fram capitalis dni ex utraque pte . Hend—p̄deo Robto heredibz ꝑ assig suis inppetuū . Redd mihi dno Johe ꝑ heredibz meis 1 den. ad fm Nativ. S̄ci Johis Bapte . Data apđ Ellington in fo S̄ce Trinit. aº Dni 1376 . ꝑ regno R. Ed. 3<sup>ui</sup> 50º . Hiis testibz Johe de Widdrington dno eiusd. . Alexandro de Creswell . Simone fit ejusdem Aleæ . Robto de Aleford vicario de Woodhorne . Robto de Bellingham . Simone de Yeuyr . Robto Charoberlaynson (*sic*) ꝑ aliis.—(*Dodsw. MSS. vol. 45, fol. 111, b.*)

10. Edwardus Ridell dedit Radulfo Ogle dno de Ogle ꝑ hered terꝑ in Hyrst iuxta Wodhorne.—(*Lansd. MS. 326; Ogle Deeds, No. 19.*)

11. Ego Radulfus Ogle dñs de Ogle dedi Wittmo Ogle armigero filio meo ꝑ heredibus mañ meum de Hirst iuxta Wodhorne . Dat. 10º Oct. 2 Hen. VIII.—(*Id. No. 20.*)

12.—Maria Comitissa Pembroke conċ Johi de Denton de Novo Castro sup Tynam m̄a de Wodhorn ꝑ vit de Newbiggin cū firma ibidm & in Hirst & Linmuthe.—(*Dodsw. MSS. vol. 85, fol. 105, ex. Rot. Claus. 11 Ed. 3.*)

13. Alexandrus de Dumart oibz hoibz ꝑc. salm .

Sciatis me dedisse Waltero de Baliolo ꝑ heredibz eius in feodo ꝑ hereditate ꝑ homagio ꝑ servitio suo . Tenend de me ꝑ heredibz meis 60 acꝑ fre in Ellington . scilicet . duas bovatas quas Alden fit Ucthredi tenuit et 2 bov q̄s Normanus filius Urskill tenuit . His test. Robto de Leycestria . Robto Bertram . Nicho fre ejus . Richo de Woodhorne . Galfrido de Woddrington . Edmundo de Sethon . Johe fit Hugonis Deyne . Uctreda de Creswell . Robto de Dumart . Robto Dinedon . Gerardo fit Galfridi de Woddrington . Jordano fit Ranulphi de Whytington.—(*Id. vol. 45, fol. 111, b.*)

14. Oibz hanc cartam ꝑc. Robtus de Balliolo salm . Sciatis me dedisse, ꝑc. Waltero fit Philippi de Linton 12 acꝑ fre in campo de Ellington . scilicet . illas 12 acꝑ quas accepi in escambio de dno meo Thoma de Percoy ꝑ redditu meo x sol. que hui in villa de ..... His test. Gerard de Wyderington . Edmundo de Seaton ꝑ Johe fit ejusdem . Robto de Cresswell . Robto de Gloucester . Robto de Bolum . Johe fit Clementis de Ellington . Hugone de Marisco . Rado de Stocke . Helia de Hyrst . Johe de Heydon . Gocelino de Linmouth . ꝑ multis aliis.—(*Id.*)

15. Oibz ꝑc. Beatrix Pawlym de Ellington salm in D'no . Noveritis me in viduitate ꝑ in legit. potestate dedisse Robto fil. Walteri de Ellington unū toftū fre mee in villa de Ellington qđ jacet inter fram meam ꝑ fram Wm Byker qđ continet in emencōe capite versus strata regia 9 pedes in latitudine ꝑ totidem ꝑ in longꝑ . Et inferior pars continet in longꝑ circa xx pedes ꝑ totidem ꝑ in latꝑ . Et extrema pars fre qđ se extendit ad vivarium continet in longꝑ 200 pedes ꝑ in lat. totidem ꝑ . Item dedi eidem dim. rodam fre qđ se extendit sup vivariū inter fram qm Radus fit Tymoth tenuit ꝑ fram Wiñi Byker . In cuius rei testim. ꝑc. Test. Robto de Rue . Davyd de Lascelys . Johe de Wyderington . Roğo fre ejus . Johe de Wyden (? Hayden) . ꝑ multis aliis.—(*Id.*)

16. Anno r. R' H. fit R' Joh 56º ad purifcēm B'e Marie facta fuit hec convencio inter dñm Wm de Vesey ex una pte ꝑ Robm de Kayhanes ex alia . vizt . qđ p̄dcs R. tradidit & quieꝑ clam. ꝑ se ꝑ heredibz suis dicto W. ꝑ heredibz suis totam p̄m suam ma. in Ellington cū oibz p̄tin suis ꝑ excaetis suis qđ sibi accidere poterint nōie hereditat. exceptis feodis militum . Conċ etiam dcs R. p̄dto W. xlis. viii d. ob. de redd. annuali in Nova villa ꝑ Notasse in Glamorgan . scilicet . 20 acꝑ fre arab de dnico suo quaz 7 acꝑ jacent inter mores ꝑ divertuntur se sup Kekesmede ꝑ 3 acꝑ ꝑ dimid iacent in Brodeslade



⁊c. H'end ⁊ tend dto W. & hedbz suis vel suis assiḡ de dto R. ⁊ hedbz suis vel assiḡ faciendo inde serviitiū capitā dnis feod quantū ptinet dñis tenēntis . Concessit etiam ⁊ q'clam' dto W. ⁊ Isabelle uī eius p se ⁊ hedbz suis vel assiḡ totā pīm suā in manerio de Chellewrth ⁊ Colcote cū oībz ptiñ suis ⁊ excaetis q̄ eis nōie hered accidere poterint : Hend ⁊ tenend de dñis Witmo ⁊ Isabellā ⁊ hedbz vel assiḡ suis, ⁊c. Hiis test. dno Johe de Treygoz . dno Johe Paynel . dno Robto de Meysi . dno Robto de Lusteshull . Roḡo de Writel et aliis.—(*Dods. MS. vol. 30, fol. 74.*)

17. Oībz Xti fidelibus p̄sentes lras visuris vel aud Witus Dei grā abbas de Alnwyk ⁊ eiusdem loci conventus salīm in D'no . Noverit universitas vestra qđ ita inter dñm Witm de Vesey ⁊ nos convenit qđ nos nihil in t̄itorio de Ellington emere p̄sumem' sine cōsensu ⁊ voluntate dñi Wi. supdci . Qđ si q̄tra hanc paginam de emp̄cōe aliquid p̄sumserimus volum' ⁊ concedim' spontanea voluntate n̄ra ut sine q̄tradīcōe feudū suū possit distringere in villa de Ellington q̄usqz s̄ p̄ qualibz emp̄cōe de xl<sup>ta</sup> solidis satisfecerimus . In cuius rei testīm &c. p̄sentibz sigillū n̄rm comūne aposuim' . Act. apđ Alnwyk anno D'ni M<sup>o</sup>CC<sup>o</sup>lx<sup>o</sup>ix<sup>o</sup> die mercurii p̄x p̄t fm scōz martirū Marcellini ⁊ Petri.—(*Id.*)

17, b. Sciant p. ⁊ f. qđ ego Isabella de Welle quondam uī Wm de Vesey dedi Cecilie & Aline filiabz meis in tota vita sua mā de Ellington in com. Nā cum oībz p̄tinentiis suis in Heydone . Cressewelle . ⁊ alibi in com. p̄dto exceptis 4 solid' redditus in Newbigging sumul cum oībz bonis ⁊ catallis in eod manerio inventis ⁊c. H'end ⁊c. Reddend inde p ann. in tota vita mea 30 libras argenti, ⁊c. remāñ mihi ⁊ hedbz meis, ⁊c. Test. dno Robto de Bavant . dno Johe de Caltoft . dno Witto de Heyling militibz . Simon. de Swaby . Pho de Cunthorpe . Robto de Ormesby . David de Lasceles . Rogero de Cressewell, ⁊c.—(*Id.*)

18. Matilda que fuit ux. dñi Johis de Welle milif dimisit Roḡo de Woderington māñū de Ellington et Hedon in com. Northumb. qđ Matild tanqu. custos corporis ⁊ t̄re Johis fit ⁊ hedis dñi Johis ex conc. Isabellæ regine p̄t festū Petri ⁊ Pauli 1366. Et Roḡs solvit Matil in domo Thome Frost de Bevlaco &c.—(*Dods. MSS. vol. 45, fol. 118.*)

19. Noverint universi quod ego . Johannes dominus de Woderington dedi Davidi de Lacel cum Johanna cognata mea totam terram meam cum toftis quam hui ex emptione mea et ex emptione Duncani fris mei in villa de Ellington et unum pratum in Dririg. &c. Test. dno

Witmo Heron . dno Rogero Maudut milit . Rogero de Cressewell . ⁊c.—(*Lansd. MS. 326, fol. 157.*)

20. Omnibus hanc cartam videntibus vel audientibus Robtus de Gloucestria salīm . Noverit universitas vestra me concessisse Johi filio meo p homagio et servitio suo unum toftum et croftum in Hellington . Test. Gerardo de Woderington . Roberto de Cresswell de Setun, ⁊c.—(*Id. fol. 161.*)

21. Johannes filius Roberti de Gloucestre dedit Duncano de Wuderington toftum in Ellington . Test. dno Johne de Plesset . dno Ray' de Brun . Henrico de Seton . Johne de Woderington . Johne de Middleton . Symone de Cresswell, ⁊c.—(*Id. fol. 161, b.*)

22. Sciant p̄sent ⁊ futuī quod ego Richardus de Gloucestria filius Roberti de Gloucestria dedi ⁊ concessi Johi filio Johis de Woderington p homagio 1 toftum et 3 acras terr' in Ellington . Test. dno Witto de Harrun tunc vic. Northumb . dno Ada Baret . dno Rogero Maudut . Johne de Ridal ⁊c. Dat. apud Ellington die Lune post festum s̄ti Martini in hyeme a<sup>o</sup> 40 Hen. III.—(*Id. 161.*)

23. Ego Edmundus de Ellington filius quondam Radulphi de Stokys dedi Dunkano de Woderington unam dimid acram terr' mee in teritorio de Ellington ⁊c. Test' Johne de Woderington : Rogero fre ejus . Johne Long de Woderington et aliis.

23, b. Sciant p̄sentes et futuri quod ego Isabella filia et heres Roberti Darayns chivalier dedi seiam Rogero de Woderington de omnibus terris q̄ mihi jure hereditario descendebant in Ellington post mortem Robti p̄ris mei. Dat. 1367.—(*Id. fol. 161, b.*)

24. Sciant &c. quod ego Radus de Wedryngton miles dedi Witmo Thorneton, capellō meo p bono servitio suo omnia terras et tēta mea in Ellington, &c. Dat. in festo pentecostes 1 Hen. VII.—(*Id.*)

25. Juratores dicunt super sacrum, quod quidam Robertus de Cresswell, avus p̄dicti Rogeri de Cresswell tenuit p̄dicta tenementa de quibus visum fecerunt in suo sess. et inde obiit seiscitus ; post cujus decessum Simon de Cresswell successit in eisdem tenementis, filius ⁊ hæres, et inde obiit seiscitus : Et similiter dicunt quod p̄dictus Rogerus post decessum p̄dicti Simonis, patris sui, introivit in p̄dict. tenemen. per successionem superdictorum : Escaet. de anno 21 Edw. I.—(*Wallis, ii. 341.*)

26. Johannes de Newbigging dedit dno Gerardo de Woderington milif unum toftum et 10 acras terr' arabilis in villa de Pendemore juxta Lynton, ⁊c. Teste



đno Rogero Mauduyt tunc viċ Northumbŕ . đno Roberto Bertram, militibus; Roberto de Cresswell.— (*Lansd. MS. 326, fol. 160, b.*)

27. Hec indent'a testat' qđ Robt' Horner de Seton concessit 't feodi firmam dimisit Alano Collane 't Helene ux'i sue vnũ tenementũ in villa de Newbygyng iuxta mare sicut jacet in longitudine a via regia vsq; Harope Crofte 't tũ Robti mañ ex pte orientat . 't tũ

Johis Creswell ex pte occidentat . Hñd. &c. Reddendo inde annuatim quatuor solid' tē . Hiis testib; Johe Bel-sow tũc senescallo de Newbygyng . Thoma Kydland tuc balliuo . Johe de Scheles . Johe Whythede . Thōa Draper . Robto Mañ . Johe Fawconer . Johe Seriane . Robto Smith . 't aliis . Dat. apud Newbygyng 1410 . 12 Hen. IV.—(*Ex Orig. Penes Auctorem.*)

The chapelry of NEWBIGGING-BY-THE-SEA, has the township of North Seaton on the south, that of Woodhorn on the west and north, and on the east “the curled waters” of “the stormy main.” A large portion of it consists of an uninclosed tract called the Links, or Newbigging Moor, on which the proprietors of the other part of the chapelry have cattle stints in various proportions. An unsightly and profitless marsh, called the *Carr*, which is formed by the little brook which comes past Woodhorn, and a stream from the north overflowing it, runs along the south side of the Moor, and stands in great need of improvement. The whole chapelry consists of only one township; and, in 1821, contained 82 houses inhabited by 434 persons, the greater part of whom were fishermen—a fine race of people, whose occupation makes them intrepid, but subjects them to perils that often bereave their families of their support.\* The kinds of fish chiefly taken here are gadus, phleuronectes,

\* The crews of five boats belonging to this place, and Blyth, and Hartley, and consisting in all of nineteen men, perished in a violent storm at sea, in 1808. One family belonging to Newbigging, and of the name of Robinson, lost their father, three of his sons, and two nephews. This accident strongly excited the public sympathy, and collections and subscriptions to the amount of £1701 were raised for the benefit of the families of the sufferers—to the judicious distribution of which, a committee of gentlemen, of whom the late rev. John Smith, vicar of Newcastle, was an active member, paid great and meritorious attention.—In 1824, a renegado, who had been in the British naval service during the late war, and, on the return of peace, stationed at the flag-staff on the Town Moor here, made a confession at Potsdam, that in 1812 he had murdered a man, who had escaped from a ship that was wrecked near the flag-staff, secured his chest, and buried his body on a point a little to the south of the station. Depositions of his confession were forwarded from the war-office, to Mr Bigge, of Linden, with instructions to enquire into the truth of his account. He was well remembered at Newbigging, as a worthless fellow: but after the most diligent search was made for the dead man's bones, nothing of the kind could be found; and as the criminal had been several times in prison after his return to Prussia, for dishonest practices, and was in durance at hard labour in the work-house at Potsdam for life when he made the confession, it was believed that his whole tale was a fabrication to get to be put upon his trial in England, and set at liberty here under more lenient laws than those of his own country.

cupea, and raja—as common cod-fish, haddock, whiting, and ling; halibut, plaice, sole, and turbot; common herring and pilchard; and skate: and the principal market for them is at Newcastle.



THE CHAPEL OF NEWBIGGING

Stands on the bold head-land of the Moor, which forms the north and main defence of the harbour. It consists of a tower and nave now in use, and a ruined chancel. The annexed drawing and subjoined notes supersede any lengthened account of this neglected, but interesting edifice. Its *tower* has one bell in it, is of good masonry, and a graceful form. The *nave* is 74 feet 9 inches long, by 16 feet wide, and has had a north and south aisle, divided from the middle and remaining aisle by pointed arches, now walled up. In April, 1829, it was dark, dirty, and ruinous: a large gap, which had been made in its east wall, in the preceding winter, was very imperfectly filled with straw. Randall's manuscript mentions the "small gallery at the west end;" and, "at the east end, above the altar table, the king's arms cut in wood in high relief, having been the stern of a ship, cast away by a storm." Here are no inscriptions, monuments, or carvings, worthy of notice, excepting certain crosses engraven on marbles on the floor of the nave, and on antient grave-stones, built up in the walls of the church, or scattered over the church yard. The *chancel* is about 50 feet long, and without a roof. Besides the large east window of five lights, and that on the north of one, it has two on the south—one of three, and the other of two lights. All these have been once glazed, as appears by holes for iron stanchells in their mullions. It has



an outer door-way to the south, and one to the north ; but the latter of these has formerly opened into a porch or vestry, eight feet by six within. The walls are more modern than the stone-work of the windows and door-ways, and the needle holes for the scaffolding to build them are still open. The prior and convent of Tynemouth were probably engaged in repairing this part of the chapel when the storm of the Reformation drove them from their work, which their successors in the impropriation of the rectory of Woodhorn have hitherto been excused from finishing. Somewhat above twenty years since, Newbigging, to me, was a favourite spot ; and the fine sands of the bay, the long dry moor, and its bold and rocky shores, can never fail to be interesting resorts to any that can be gratified with surveying the vastness, and admiring the power and the productions of the mighty deep. The rocks abound with various sorts of sea weed—among which, at low water, curious and rare fishes are often found ; and the attention of naturalists would be highly rewarded by investigating the numerous and beautiful animals of the molluscous genus, which coat and bespangle the sides of the rocks and the loose stones in the pools near the margin of the sea, at low water.

The *manor* of Newbigging, as I have before shown,<sup>1</sup> formerly belonged to the Balliol family : from whom it passed to the families of Valentia, Dreux,

<sup>1</sup> See above, pp. 180 and 181. Different religious houses had possessions within this manor. Bernard de Balliol gave to the canons of Hexham one toft and two acres of ground here ; and a rent of 40s. a year in the adjoining village of North Seaton.—(*III. ii.* 168.) The same Bernard also gave to the priory of Brinkburn a messuage in this place, which grant was confirmed by his successor Hugh de Balliol.—(*Brink. Chart. ff.* 65, 66.) One John de Newbigging also granted two messuages here to the canons of Brinkburn, who granted two tofts at the east end of Newbigging to Simon, son of Maugur, junior, in consideration of the yearly rent of 500 herrings.—(*Id. and Woodh. Misc. No.* 8.) Simon, son of Maugur the elder, had also a grant from John Thorald of a messuage in the ville of “ Newbigging,” which he had by the gift and feoffment of Robert his father, and which had formerly belonged to Ralph the son of Alexander de Newbigging, and laid between the ground of the said Simon on the west, and a certain venal (channel or syke) on the east, which venal reached from the ground of Julian Crane, towards the sea.—(*Newb. Misc. No.* 8.) And Robert Thorald, a burges of Newbigging, in 1331, gave to Robert his son, lands in that town, near the land of Simon Maugur.—(*Id. No.* 9.) The Thorald family forfeited possessions in this neighbourhood, which were granted to one Richard Hunter, in 34 Edw. III.; other forfeited lands in this place being, at the same time, granted to Robert, son of Robert de Seaton.—(*III. ii.* 326, 327, 375.) In 1294, the prior of the hospital of St John of Jerusalem claimed various privileges over his possessions in Seton, Newbiggingh, Ellington, and other places in this county.—(*III. i.* 130.) In 16 Richard II. the prior of Tinmouth had a messuage here.—(*III. ii.* 258.)

Denton, and Widdrington. In 1294, Agnes de Valence, widow of Hugh de Balliol, held this manor in dower; and in that year, John de Balliol, king of Scotland, at the assizes in Newcastle, substantiated his family claim to a *market* to be holden here weekly, on Mondays, by charter of Henry the Third; and also to a *fair* granted in 45 Henry III. to be holden yearly on the eve, day, and morrow of St Bartholomew, which is the day of the dedication of their chapel, and had probably been the day of an old prescriptive fair, immemorably holden at the place before that time. Hugh de Balliol, indeed, according to the Calendar of the Patent Rolls, had had a grant of a market and an eight days fair from king John, in 1203.<sup>m</sup> But Henry the Third, in the 43rd year of his reign, gave to John de Balliol a charter for similar privileges, but two years after made some changes respecting the fair.<sup>n</sup> In Edward the Second's time there was also a charter granted to John de Britanny, earl of Richmond, respecting a market and fair at Newbigging.<sup>o</sup> The antient importance of Newbigging-by-the-Sea as a maritime town, will however be best shown by authentic notices of it from history. Thomas Hatfield, in 1352, granted an indulgence of forty days to all persons within his diocese who, by will or otherwise, would contribute assistance to the repairs and maintenance of the pier of Newbigging, for the security of shipping resorting thither.<sup>p</sup> This pier was built from north to south along the rocks on the north side of the harbour, and seems to have been a sort of breakwater formed of large rolled masses of basalt, and other hard rocks: part of it is still remaining. Wallis says, that in his time, "some of" its "piles of wood" were "conspicuous at low water." How long it had existed prior to Hatfield's time I have seen no account. But Edward the Second, in 1310, summoned this place to furnish naval assistance for his expedition against Scotland; July 25, 1314, requested the bailiffs of "Newbyggyng" to furnish him with one ship for the same purpose; and, in 1316, granted a patent for kayage, or authority to collect tolls for loading or unloading goods upon quays here.<sup>q</sup> In 1333, Edward the Third directed them to lay an embargo on all ships within their port, and there to detain them for his use, as well as to send him a list of all vessels belonging to it, whether at that time in the harbour or absent on voyages. On January 12, 1335, they had an order to release any foreign ship detained there in

<sup>m</sup> III. i. 155, 156; III. ii. 389.<sup>n</sup> III. ii. 391.<sup>o</sup> Id. p. 394.<sup>p</sup> See Newb. Misc. No. 5.<sup>q</sup> III. ii. 364.



consequence of prior orders ; and in November, in the following year, all their ships belonging to the king's service, were summoned to muster with the northern fleet at Orwell, in Suffolk. But the circumstance which most strongly shows the rank in which this port was holden in Edward the Third's time is, that of its bailiffs, with those of Lynn, Kingston upon Hull, Newcastle upon Tyne, and other places, each being summoned to send three or four of its most discreet and honest men to attend a council, to be holden at Warwick, under the bishop of Lincoln, the earl of Warwick, and others, on matters of great state importance, on the Friday before New-year's day, 1337 ; on which day several other cities and towns were summoned to send deputies to a similar council, to be holden before the archbishop of Canterbury, and others, on the same business, in London.<sup>1</sup> The boroughs of Newbigging and Morpeth were each assessed at 6s. in the rate for defraying the expences of the knights of this shire at the parliament holden at Westminster, in 1382. After the death of sir Henry Widdrington, in 1518, the town (villa) paid a fee-farm rent of £10 11s.<sup>2</sup> Wallis describes it as having "several granaries in it for export from one of the finest bays before it on the coast of this county." "Corn ships, of about 60 tons burthen, coming up to the town : large ships, farther in, riding in five, six, or seven fathoms water, in security from tempests from the north and north-east." The granaries are on the beach, with which the lower part of the town street runs parallel : the other, which is neat and well built, lying along the road which leads to Seaton and the fords over the Wansbeck. One of the best houses in the place belongs to sir C. M. L. Monck, bart. of Belsay Castle ; and another, which adjoins the inn, and formerly made part of it, to Henry Tulip, of Brunton, esq. Many of the other are let as lodgings to families who frequent the place for the benefit of health, and sea bathing. Warm and cold baths are attached to the principal inn : besides which, there are here four other houses licensed to retail ale and spirits ; and this place is fortunate beyond many sea-side places in having a plentiful spring of excellent fresh water on the beach, above the ordinary reach of the tides. The brewery is carried on by Francis Johnson and Co. The antient *hospital* of Newbigging stood about a quarter of a mile from the town, at the place on the road side to North Seaton, now called Spital House.

<sup>1</sup> Rot. Scot. i. 92, 129, 148, 311, 468, 475.<sup>2</sup> Cole's Esch. 756, f. 46.

## NEWBIGGING MISCELLANEA.

1.—Extracts from archdeacons' minutes at PAROCHIAL VISITATIONS, &c.—1723. Newbigging is a chapel belonging to Woodhorn, and severed by the vicar thereof. It is dedicated to St Bartholomew. It hath formerly been a large church, consisting of three aisles, but now nothing remains but the body of the middle aisle, the arches between the pillars on both sides being walled up, and the outward walls or boundaries of the building on both sides quite taken away. The walls of the old chancel, which has been a spacious one, are yet standing without roof, and built out of the present chapel, the arch between the body and the chancel being walled up. It appears to have been one of the best fabrics in this county. *Benefactions.*—There are certain lands and tenements in Newbigging belonging to the chapel, of which the churchwardens have sometimes let long leases. They are very much intermixed with other lands, and by that means may be in danger of being lost. In 1723, when two of the proprietors of adjoining lands were churchwardens, a complaint was made in my court of their having confounded the church lands with their own. Upon which I appointed a commission to examine and enquire into the church lands: and they are at present as follows:—

	PER ANN.
Conning garth lets for	15s.
Robt. Gray pays for one rood of land in his stack garth	3s.
A place called Hurst Ledgate is let for	12s.
A house and garth and 2 roods of land in Wilson's close	£1 2s.
A house and 2 roods of land	5s.
William Pattison pays for a rood of land	2s. 6d.
Edward Dawson for a rood of land	5s.
John Watts for a rood of land	6s.
John Winley for a house & 2 roods of land	14s.
In all yearly	£4 4s. 6d.

The vicar of Woodhorn hath also a house here, with one rood of land belonging to it. This inventory was completed by the directions given in my visitation. Dr Sharpe also, at his parochial visitation here, Sept. 21, 1723, among other orders, directed that a new fence or dike be built about the chapel yard, which was certified to be done at the Easter visitation in 1725. August 20, 1731, he visited this chapel again, and among other, has the following minute respecting it:—"I have now directed that they shall immediately repair their steeple, (which has been one of the best in the county, and a

considerable sea-mark, but now going to decay,) out of the rents of those lands, which are given for the use of the fabric: and they have undertaken that it shall be done accordingly." Archdeacon Robinson has entered only the following remark respecting this chapelry:—"The fishing boats at Newbiggen used to pay the vicar £2 per annum each, which custom has been beyond the memory of man. Of late they have paid nothing, by which means the living will be in danger of losing near £30 p annum." Dr John Sharpe visited July 21, 1764, and gave the following orders:—"No. 18. The inside of the spire pinned and pointed where necessary, and particularly at the top of the west window. No. 19. The spire to be repaired at the top, and pointed at the outside, and the needle holes filled up. No. 22. All stones that are not properly head-stones, to be thrown out of the chapel yard, and no head-stones to be set up for the future without the consent of the minister." "None since."—(*Archd. books*, 1723 1792, pp. 140, 141.) Dr Singleton, at his visitation, June 1, 1826, found upon enquiry, that some of the lots left for the support of this chapel were so far lost, that the occupants pretend to hold them by fixed payments; which, however, vary from the sums charged upon them in Dr Sharpe's memoranda. There is a house and a garden, and two stints upon the common. The chapel is allowed evening service once a month, by the vicar of Woodhorn in person; but it is right to say that Mr Kennicott found things in this respect as he has kept them. The church is in a sad state, more particularly considering that they have £80 in the hand of a neighbour. The large roofless choir is used as a burial place: with some persons the idea is, that it has never been finished. The situation is bold and fine. The clerk is paid by groats, and the fishing boats have long discontinued their offerings to the vicar.

2.—CURATES.—Christopher Burton, clerk, curate in 1577 and 1585. Henry Seaton, 1604.

3.—The PARISH REGISTERS begin in 1662. "Sept. 5, 1767, died at Newbigging-by-the-Sea, Mr Thomas Johnson, commonly known by the name of Recorder: he was many years older than the parish register of the place."—(*Newc. Courant.*)

4.—William Pye, judge of the consistory court of Durham, decreed that John Langley the elder, John Langley the younger, Mark Bulmer, Francis Bulmer, Thomas Rowntree, and Robert Davison, having landed and sold within the chapelry of Newbigging 1900 lob-



sters, valued at 8s. per score, and worth £38; and 650, at 8s. 6d. a score, worth £13 16s. 3d.; and the tithe thereof amounting to £5 3s. 6d., should pay such tithe to William Simcoe, vicar of Woodhorn, besides condemning them in the expences of the suit.—(*From a copy without date.*)

5.—Thomas permissione divina Dunolmeñ Episcopus, dilectis in Christo filiis universis Archidiaconis rectoribus, &c. Gratum obsequium et deo pium toties impendere opinamur quoties mentes fidelium per allectiva munera propensius excitamus—De Omnipotentis Dei igitur misericordia & piissimæ matris suæ necnon B. Cuthberti patroni nostri confessoris gloriosi omniumque sanctorum mentis & precibus confidentes omnibus parochianis nostris & aliis quorum diocesani hanc nostram indulgentiam ratam habuerint & acceptam de peccatis suis vere contritis & confessis qui ad emendationem reparationem & sustentationem PERÆ de Neubigging pro securâ navium applicatione aliqua de bonis suis a Deo sibi collatis contulerint seu in suis testamentis reliquerint aut legaverint quadraginta dies de injunctis sibi penitentis misericorditer Deo propitio relaxamus &c. Dat. in man. de Midelham 3 Feb. 1352.—(*Reg. Hatf. p. 10.*)

6.—Sciant presentes & futuri qd ego Jokes Thorald de Newbigging dedi Simoni filio Maug'i seniori unū messuagiū fr̄e cū ptin. in villa de Neubigging q̄ hui ex dono ⁊ feoffamento Robti patris mei et qd condā erat Radulphi fit Alexandri de Neubigge jacens in fr̄am dñi Simonis ex pte occidentali ⁊ qdā venale ex pte orientali extendens a fra Juliane Crane fr̄sus mare. H'end, &c. Hijs testibz Johe de Seton. Johne de Newbigging clico. Robto Thorald. Alexādro filio Elye. Roço filio Witt. Johe fit Alexandri. Joh fit Nicki. ⁊ mult' aliis.—(*Ex orig. in Thesaur. D. & C. Dunelm.*)

7.—Robtus Thorold burgensis de Newbigging dedit Roberto filio suo terras de Newbigging juxta terram Symonis filii Maugeri, &c. Dat. 1331.

8.—Edward earl of Oxford and Mortimer, about 1737, as part of his Bothal estates, had 5 parcels of ground here, amounting to 4 acres, 3 roods, and one perch, occupied by Ephraim Johnson, the names of the parcels being “Harrop close, 2 riggs at Mawd's pool, Land End rigg, West close, and 2 Barrow rodes.”

9.—After the death of lord Widdrington, we find the York Building Company, between the four years from 1720 to 1723, letting the 2 Fisher closes at Newbigging at from £20 to £25 a year: the Rode at from £10 to

£30: the Warren from £22 to £31: the Fisher boats from £6 3s. 6d. to £8 11s., and a note saying that “a boat with 4 oars is called a double boat, and pays £1 18s. 6d.; but the single boat, which has but 2 oars, pays only £1 8s. 6d.” In the advertisement for the sale of lord Widdrington's estates, in 1750, pursuant to three decrees in chancery, the ninth lot is described thus:—

Manor of Newbigging juxta mare:—

Quilt Rents and Free Rents (disputed)	-	£2	19	4
Newbigging Cars and Fisher Closes	-	25	0	0
The Rocks of Newbigging (disputed)	-	18	0	0
The Warrener's House and Warren	-	5	0	0
The Boats of Newbigging (disputed)	-	5	14	0
In all	-	£56	13	4

10.—The names of the proprietors in Newbigging, in September, 1829, were—Lady Vernon, sir Chas. M. L. Monck, bart., Francis Cresswell, William Cresswell, Henry Tulip, Francis Johnson, William Watson, Wm French, and Christopher Wawn, Esqrs., the rev. Benj. Kennicott, John Watt, Thomas Wilkie, Thos. Hedley, James Thoburn, John Brotherwick, William Sadler, John Stephenson, Isabella Pearson, John Renner, Edward Hogg, Robert Robinson, and John Watson.

11.—The following sonnet was written in 1807, and was more suggested to the author's mind by evening sea-side walks at Newbigging, than at any other place:

O moon! how well I love thy beams,  
That all night flow like silver streams,  
O'er barks and waves that thy dominion own!  
O, tell me in thy vales if God be known,  
Or if thy creatures feel the change of clime!  
Hast thou a spring—a rapt'rous time,  
To lift with love their passions high?  
And does a summer lighten in their eye?  
An autumn smite them, and a winter's breath,  
Their bodies wither with the frost of death?  
Or are they angels guarding men from ill,  
And all thy fruits and flowers of endless bloom?  
Thou wilt not tell me; but th' art lovely still,  
Fair virgin! as the seas and sails thy beams illumine.

12.—ENOCH HALL, noticed in the pedigree of Hall, of Catcleugh, part ii. vol. i. p. 154, resided at Newbigging. He was a barrister of Grey's Inn, and chancellor of South Carolina, and died at Greenwich, in October, 1753, in his way from Bristol to Newcastle.—(*Newc. Courant.*) His will is dated July 1, 1751, and by it he left his estates at Catcleugh, Spithopehead, Spithopehaugh, Upper Chattlehope, Nether Chattlehope, Babswood, Gateshaugh, Evestones, Netherhouses, Bower-

sheels, Sylls and Syllburn, the Hall otherwise the Hull Longbank, Stobbs, Kelleyburne, Davy Sheel and Davy Sheel-hope, the Hill, otherwise North Cresswell-lees, and all other his estates, to his sister Isabella Hall, subject, among other incumbrances, to a mortgage of £5,000, and to the following charges, viz. :—To his nephew John Cay £100, and his other nephews Robert and Gabriel Cay, and his niece Grace Cay, £300 each : to his nephews John, Richard, and Martin Gilpin, and his niece Ruth Gilpin, each £300 : to his sister Sarah Hall, and his nieces Ruth and Sarah Hall, £300 each : to his nephew Edward Hall £1,000 ; to his sister Mary Hall £40 a year for life ; but having become security to this sister for £500, on her marriage with Joseph Lazonby, he, by a codicil of October 1, 1751, revoked the bequest to her of £40 a year for life, and transferred it to his brother Robert Gilpin and Ruth his wife. He was the only son and heir of Reynold Hall, but had five sisters, viz. :—I. ELIZABETH, married to Robert Cay,

of Newcastle, esq., and had issue—1. *John Cay*, eldest son and heir, in 1756 of the Middle Temple, London ; 2. *Robert Cay* ; 3. *Gabriel* ; 4. *Grace Cay*. II. *MARY*, married in 1751, to Joseph Lazonby, of Hexham, gent. III. *SARAH*, married to John Hall, who, in 1756, was late of Flatworth, and then of Ryton, and had issue—1. *Edward* ; 2. *Ruth* ; 3. *Sarah*. IV. *RUTH*, married to Robert Gilpin, of Broughton Tower, in Lancashire, by whom she had three sons and one daughter, viz. :—*John, Richard, Martin, and Ruth Gilpin*. V. *ISABELLA*, devisee of her brother Enoch, in his Redesdale estates, of which she had agreed, in 1756, to sell the Hill to Wm Cook, of Thockerington, in trust for Robert Wood, for £760 ; Davy Sheel, Bower Sheel, and South Riding, to Christopher Reed, for £1,512 ; Kellyburn, to Edward Fletcher, of the Cleugh-breays, for £700 ; Ivestones, Nether Houses, and Sills, to Henry Ellison, esq., for £3,350 ; and the Stobbs, to Thomas Hall, for £820—in all, for £7,142.

WIDDRINGTON chapelry is bounded by the sea on the east, the townships of Cresswell and Ellington in this parish, and that of Oldmoor, in the parish of Bothal, on the south, the chapelry of Ulgham on the west, and the parish of Warkworth on the north. It is said to contain 4142 acres ;<sup>t</sup> and, in 1821, had in it 388 persons, and 74 families—of whom 68 were agriculturists, five employed in trade or mechanics, and one professionally. This is a fine corn district, and also contains abundance of coal. In 1722, John Wake, under the direction of Richard Peck, bored for coal in Widdrington Park, and after passing through one bed of six inches, another of eighteen, and a third of six, came to a fourth, at 156 feet deep, which was three feet thick ;<sup>u</sup> and a colliery is still worked in the park grounds, a little to the south of Widdrington castle. Formerly there were extensive woods here, of the existence of which two considerable patches near the Park-head, and several grotesque and stag-horned trunks of oaks and old thorns, richly overhung with ivy, still remain as evidence, on each side of the way through the park grounds. Part of the Park indeed, within the memory of man, was covered with wood ; but kept in such a neglected and profitless state that sir George Warren caused all the trees to be stubbed up, and the ground to be tilled.

<sup>t</sup> Mack. ii. 129.

<sup>u</sup> R. Peck's View Book, penes I. Straker.



The whole chapelry contains three constablewicks, viz.: Widdrington, Driridge, and Linton, which maintain their poor conjointly. The chapel, so early as 1307, had parochial limits, and an evidence of that year even calls it "a church," and shows that it had an *an altar in it dedicated to St Edmund*; for doing service at which and elsewhere in the parish, if it should be judged necessary, for the good of the souls of all his ancestors, John lord of Widdrington gave to sir Henry de Thornton, chaplain, all that ground and buildings which sir Roger of Hertwayton, chaplain, formerly held by the gift of his grandfather sir John de Widdrington, besides two marks yearly out of the mill of Linton.<sup>v</sup> This altar to St Edmund was, I apprehend, the portable one which Pope Martin the Fourth, who died in 1284, in the first year of his pontificate, granted a licence to John de Widdrington and Margaret his wife to have in places suitable for the purpose.<sup>w</sup> Edward the Third also, by his letters patent, in 1339, granted to Gerard de Widdrington a licence to appropriate a rent of seven marks a year out of East Chevington, Widdrington, and Driridge, for a chaplain to do divine service in the chapel of Widdrington; and a further sum of forty shillings in aid of the same purpose out of the before mentioned villages.<sup>x</sup> Roger de Widdrington had also a grant, in 1370, to secure ten marks a year out of Driridge and Widdrington for a chaplain officiating here;<sup>y</sup> and, after the Dissolution, Robert Hedley occurs under "Widdrington chapel," in a list of pensions paid to incumbents of chantries, as incumbent of *the Holy Trinity Chapel*, and receiving a yearly pension of £4 11s.;<sup>z</sup> after which time I have met with occasional mention of the names of curates<sup>a</sup> of Widdrington, but the curacy seems to have continued in some manner dependent on the mother church of Woodhorn till the year 1768, when vicar Wibbersley gave up all right of presentation to it by himself and his successors to the Warren family, and also relinquished to the perpetual curate of it all the claim they had to the ecclesiastical profits within the chapelry<sup>b</sup> which arise from lands and the customary oblations for occasional duties, no tithes being paid in this district, excepting to the Mercer's Company in London, as impropiators of the rectory of Woodhorn. The tithe of hay, as I was told, is paid by a modus.

<sup>v</sup> Widd. Misc. No. 3.    <sup>w</sup> Id. No. 4.    <sup>x</sup> Id. No. 2; and III. ii. 371.    <sup>y</sup> III. i. 85.

<sup>z</sup> B. Willis's Hist. of Abbeys, ii. 167.    <sup>a</sup> See Widd. Misc. No. 5.

<sup>b</sup> Woodh. Misc. No. 6; Randal's Churches, 52.



WIDDRINGTON CHAPEL.

Archdeacon Sharpe, in 1723, found the chapel itself in a deplorable state ; and when his son visited it in 1764, it was in no better condition ; but sir George Warren repaired it in 1766, since which time duty has been uniformly done in it.<sup>c</sup> It is an antient fabric, and consists of a nave and chancel, which have undergone frequent alterations and repairs. The *nave* has had a north aisle, the archways between the site of which and the middle aisle are at present walled up. The south aisle remains, is 33 feet long, and 12 feet 7 inches wide, and is divided by two pointed arches, supported by octagonal columns from the middle aisle, which is 18 feet 10 inches wide, and has pointed arches, one octagonal and two round columns on its north side. The *chancel* is 36 and a half feet by 17 feet 7 inches, and has an oratory or *chantry porch* projecting from it on the south, lighted by two windows, and opening under one arch into the chancel itself, and by another into the south aisle of the nave. This porch is separated from the rest of the church by an old oak screen, and has an altar sink-stone in the south wall : it was

<sup>c</sup> Wid. Misc. No. 6.



probably the chantry of the Holy Trinity, of which Robert Hedley is mentioned in 1553, as having prior to that time been chaplain. The east window of the chancel has three lights, and in its north wall there are two sepulchral cells, one with a flat, the other with a pointed arch, and the Widdrington arms over it, but both of them without recumbent figures. The altar sink-stone is unusually large. Three corbules still remain under the east window, which probably assisted in supporting the *ciborium* or canopy of the altar, before the time of the Reformation.

The *manor* of Widdrington,<sup>d</sup> in the time of king Stephen, or in the beginning of the reign of Hen. II. was holden under Walter Fitz-William as of his barony of Whalton; but the claim of the family to it, who bore its local name at that time, having fallen into dispute, the contest had to be settled by a trial at law. For a long time after the Norman conquest, when a tenant had lost his evidences, or they were burnt or embezzled, or his witnesses were dead, the law permitted him to try his right by combat or *wager of battel*, between his own champion and the champion of the demandant. In cases of this kind, the special interference of heaven was expected to give victory to him that fought on the side of justice, and judgement was always finally given to the victorious party: they fought with batons or cudgels; but death seldom ensued.<sup>e</sup> Henry the Second greatly discountenanced these judicial combats by the introduction of the law of grand assize; but there was another species

<sup>d</sup> Ceolwulf, who resigned the crown of Northumberland, and retired to the monastery of Lindisfarne, about the year 737, gave to the monks of that house the ville of Warkworth, with its appendant manors or places, all circumscribed by the following boundaries:—From the water called the Line to the mouth of the Coquet, and from thence to the city called Brincewell (Brains-haugh?); and from the Coquet to Hfodscelfe towards the east, and from the Aln as far as into the halfway between the Coquet and the Aln.—(*Twysd. x. Scrip. col. 69.*) This grant probably included the chapelry of Widdrington, and as much of the integral part of the parish of Woodhorn as lies to the north of the Line. The author of this account, however, says that king Hosbert took the ville of Warkworth from St Cuthbert; but at what period that place was curtailed of Widdrington does not appear, though I think it probable that the separation was made when the lands of earl Mowbray and his adherents were parcelled out among the soldiers of Wm Rufus.

<sup>e</sup> See more on this subject in Coke on Littleton, Second Institute, p. 247. The oath of the champions was this:—"Hear this ye judges—That I have this day neither eat, drank, nor have upon me neither bone, stone, nor grass, nor any enchantment, sorcery, or witchcraft, whereby the power of the word of God might be diminished, or the devil's power encreased: and that my appeal is true; so help me God, and his saints, and by this book."

of trial common in the early periods of our history, called *wager of law*, or pledge of duel, by which a defendant of good credit could put himself upon his trial without the liability of being borne down by a multitude of false witnesses brought against him by the plaintiff. Trials of this kind were conducted with great solemnity, and produced great interest among the friends of the contending parties. Sometime about the beginning of the reign of Henry the Second, William Tasca<sup>f</sup> having accused Bertram de Widdrington of unjust possession, as it should seem, of the ville of Widdrington and a moiety of Burradon, and having taken a day to defend his charge in the court of the chief lord, and failing to do this, Alan of Driridge, his peer, gave his bond to prosecute the suit by duel or trial of battel; but he also not appearing on the days appointed, the court adjudged him to be *craven* or recreant, and released the possessions in dispute to the said Bertram as right heir to them, and as his own proper inheritance. This decision was made by Odonel de Umfreville, in the court of William Fitz-Walter, at Whalton, before a great number of witnesses, 29 of whom tested the deed in which the record of the judgment is given by Walter Fitz-William himself, and which was probably intended as a new title to these patrimonial lands of the demandant. The first clause of the deed is a conveyance from Fitz-William “to Bertram of Wdrington of the ville called Wdrington, with a moiety of Burgundy,”<sup>g</sup> or Burraton, to be holden by the service of one knight’s fee: the other half of Burraton was holden by the Ogle family, who were also tenants of the baron of Whalton. The same Walter Fitz-William, in accounting to Henry the Second for the service he owed to the crown in 1165, returns “Bertram de Wodrington and Gilbert de Hoggal,” as each holding under him one knight’s fee of the old feoffment. This circumstance of the Widdringtons being middlemen between the king and his tenant in capite is the reason why there are no early inquests after death respecting their property and successive heirs. Much, however, does not seem to have been added to their estate between the time of king Stephen and 1240, when Gerard de Widdrington held Wid-

<sup>f</sup> The sheriff of Northumberland, in the Pipe Roll for 7 Henry II. a. d. 1161, accounted in the exchequer, under the head of “new pleadings and new agreements,” for four marks for Wm de “Tesca,” who accordingly had a quietus for it out of the treasury.

<sup>g</sup> In both the copies of the original it is “*mediam Burgundiæ*,” but this is plainly a contraction, for “*medietatem Burgundiæ*,” or a half or moiety of Burraton, in Tinmouthshire, of which the family for a long time afterwards were proprietors.



drington, Driridge, and a moiety of Burradon, as his ancestors had done, by the fee of one knight of the old feoffment. Some trifling acquisitions, indeed, had been made to it in Ellington and Linton, in the time of king John.<sup>h</sup> Gerard de Widdrington too, prior to the year 1274, had acquired from the Merlays of Morpeth, an estate in Tranwell, to the extent of twelve bovates of land.<sup>i</sup> The first considerable addition to their wealth, however, seems to have been by the marriage of sir John de Widdrington with Christian, one of the three daughters and co-heirs of sir Adam de Swinburne, who died in 1326, when the king, in parliament, assigned to Gerard de Widdrington, as his mother Christian's purparty of her husband's possessions, the manors of Haughton, in this county, and Laverton, in Cumberland, lands in Colwell and Stonecroft, and a third part of a messuage in Newcastle. This last Gerard also, through the Denton<sup>j</sup> family, secured considerable possessions in his own neighbourhood,

<sup>h</sup> Wid. Misc. Nos. 7 and 8.

<sup>i</sup> III. i. 116; Wid. Misc. No. 17.

<sup>j</sup> It is stated in the History of Cumberland, that Richard Stouland and Helena his wife, in 7 Edw. I. a. d. 1279, granted Over Denton, in Gilsland, to John de Widdrington, (*Burn & Nich. ii. 508*) with whose issue male it still remained in the time of James the First.—(*Hutch. Cumb. i. 145*.) The Widdringtons had also considerable interest in the manor of Denton, near Newcastle, and several transactions respecting it with a family which derived their name from it; for, in 1327, John de Denton granted to Roger, brother and heir of John de Widdrington, late lord of Denton, and their heirs, an annual rent of five marks, sir Geoffry Scrope, baron of Whalton, being one of the witnesses to the deed; and, in 1328, the same sir Geoffry confirmed lands in Denton, which was a manor within his barony of Whalton, upon Roger de Widdrington. In 1334, Richard Halden, chaplain, gave to John Denton, burgess of Newcastle, one whole moiety of the manor of Denton, and one whole moiety of the manor of Redewood, and 2 tofts and 2 crofts, and 30 acres of land in Denton, to hold for his life, by paying to Roger de Widdrington, brother and heir of John de Widdrington, five marks, and on condition that after John de Denton's death, the reversion of the property mentioned in the premises should go to John de Emeldon, son of William de Emeldon, clerk, and of Agnes, the daughter of the said John de Denton, and the heirs of their bodies. Sir Gerard de Widdrington, knight, by deed, dated at Widdrington, in 1355, granted to Edmund de Widdrington a rent of ten marks yearly out of the manor of Denton; and, in 1361, an indenture tripartite, witnesses that the same Gerard de W. and his brother Roger having given to Edmund de W. the same annual rent of ten marks out of Denton, the said Edmund then conferred the reversion of it upon Joan, late wife of William Blacklamb, formerly burgess of Newcastle, for life, with remainder to John Blacklamb and Joan his wife, and their issue; remainder to Gerard de Widdrington and his heirs. Richard the Second, in 1380, granted to Adam of Fenrother, and other feoffees, licence of mortmain to assign to the prior and convent of Tinmouth the manor of Denton and Redewode, near Newburn, with the exception of one annual rent out of

at Woodhorn, Newbigging, and Ellington, out of the wreck of the estate of the Balliols, lords of Bywell. In the early history of this family, we no way meet with notices of their being engaged in merchandize, or as filling any of the fiscal or municipal offices of Newcastle; but their share of the Swinburne estate seems to have had the ordinary tendency of additional wealth in increasing the importance of its possessor, and of gratifying the desire of adding field to field. For though they did not condescend to gather the honey of trade with their own hands, they did not refuse to intermarry with families that earned their fortune in the counting house: Gerard, the eldest son of Christian Swinburne, died without issue: but his brother Roger married Elizabeth, the only daughter of Richard de Acton, a considerable merchant, and once mayor of Newcastle, and purchased the estates of Plessy and Shotton, besides lands in Blagdon and Weteslade: he also, in the reign of Edward the Third, acquired the manor of Great Swinburne, which had been the inheritance of his mother's uncle, Nicholas de Swinburne, and passed by one of his three daughters and co-heirs, to the Fishburne family. Soon after which time, scions from the parent stock of Widdrington began to root and thrive in various parts of the county; and many individuals of the family appeared in high situations among the counsellors and warriors of their times. They frequently filled the offices of high-sheriff and of knights in parliament for the shire; and we pass in this place over numerous instances of valour, loyalty, and wisdom, to notice one of a rare and exalted kind. Sir William Widdrington, at his own expence, raised forces, and fought with such distinguished bravery and zeal on the side of Charles the First, as to receive a patent of nobility for his gallant conduct; but he fell, fighting against the Cromwellian party, in a hot encounter, at Wigan, in Lancashire, in 1651. Of this nobleman, Clarendon has drawn the following brilliant portrait:—"His lordship was

it of ten marks, and another of one mark. In 1382, Joan, wife of Wm Blacklamb, acknowledges the rent charge of ten marks to be in reversion to the use of John de W. heir of Roger de W.; and, in 1393, John, son of John, son and heir of John de Denton, late burgess of Newcastle, released to John, son and heir of Roger de W. all the right he had in all the lands in Northumberland, which had belonged to John de Denton, his grandfather. In 31 Hen. VI. the prior of Tinmouth let to Gerard of Widdrington, "all the tithes which his father had occupied prior to that time:" and the said Gerard "knowledged himself to be paid for the firme of Denton to the moine efter Martynmas day last past, as were in his own tyme, as in his fater's time, &c."—(*Lansd. MS. 326, fol. 151, b.; 153, b.; 154, b. Brand's Newc. ii. 97.*)



one of the goodliest persons of that age, being near the head higher than most tall men, and a gentleman of the best and most antient extraction of the county of Northumberland, and of a very fair fortune, and one of the four which the king made choice of to be about the person of his son the prince, as gentleman of his privy chamber, when he first settled his family. His affection for the king was always most remarkable. As soon as the war broke out, he was one of the first who raised both horse and foot at his own charge, and served eminently with them under the marquis of Newcastle, with whom he had a particular and entire friendship. He was very nearly allied to the marquis, and by his testimony that he had performed many signal services, he was, about the middle of the war, made a peer of the kingdom." William lord Widdrington, his son and successor, had a bill introduced into parliament to sell some lands for the paying his brothers and sisters portions, and providing for his younger children : it came from the lords April 11, and was committed April 17, to a great number of the members of the house of commons specially named, together with the members for Lincoln, Northumberland, and Cumberland, with directions to meet the next day in the speaker's chamber, and to take into consideration the interest of Col. Gray and Mr Graham in relation to their engagements for the old lord Widdrington, and all other persons concerned as creditors or otherwise ;<sup>k</sup> but it does not, from the journals of that house, appear that the measure ever passed into a law. Of the public life of William the third lord Widdrington, I have met with very few notices. By his will, which is dated March 26, 1694, and proved in the following year, he settled all his lands on his three sons ; but with a frailer bond than he entailed upon them a high and chivalrous but unfortunate attachment to the house of Stuart. William the fourth lord Widdrington, and his brothers Charles and Peregrine, joined the insurrection which hoisted the standard of revolt against the house of Hanover in favour of Prince Charles, the son of James the Second, and by this rash adventure, as by a stroke of lightning, blasted and withered a family that had for seven centuries flourished in affluence and honour, and dissipated a fortune that had taken the labours and the prudence of the same period to accumulate and keep together. They were all three taken in arms at Preston, tried, and found guilty of high treason. The articles of impeachment of high treason exhibited against

<sup>k</sup> Jour. H. C. viij. 403, 408.

James earl of Derwentwater, William lord Widdrington, William earl of Nithsdale, George earl of Wintoun, Robert earl of Carnwath, William viscount Kenmure, and William lord Nairn, accused them, among other things, of "levying within the counties of Tiviotdale, Northumberland, Cumberland, and the county palatine of Lancaster, and elsewhere, within the kingdom, a most cruel, bloody, and destructive war." Lord Widdrington's answer to these articles, and his speech in extenuation of the crime charged against him, together with some account of the estates he forfeited, will be found in the *Miscellanea* respecting this chapelry.<sup>1</sup> Derwentwater and Kenmure were beheaded. Nithsdale, by the cleverness of his amiable countess, escaped out of the Tower a few hours before the time appointed for his execution. Wintoun also escaped. Widdrington, Carnwath, and Nairn, were pardoned; but the attainder on their blood and property was preserved. On Feb. 27, 1719, lord Widdrington set forth, in a petition to parliament, that he was seized as tenant in tail of his paternal estate of about £3,000 a year, part of which had then been sold for £32,400, for the use of the public, and the whole forfeited from him and his family for ever; but that he was also seized as tenant by courtesy, of the estate of Stella, worth about £800 a year, which he had obtained in marriage, and it had been decreed by the commissioners and trustees for the public, to descend, after his death, to his children; he, therefore, prayed that leave might be given to bring in a clause to be added to the bill then depending in relation to forfeited estates, to enable his majesty to apply out of Stella a sum not exceeding £700 a year, towards the support and maintenance of himself and his distressed family. The king said, he had no objection to what the house should do therein: but the question passed in the negative by a majority of 159 noes, against 126 yeas.<sup>m</sup> In another petition, 27 February, 1733, after stating that a clause in an act in 1723, recited that by the sale of his real and personal estate, and the rents and profits of it received before the sale, the sum of £100,000, and upwards, had been raised, and the greater part of that sum paid into the exchequer, and also directed the sum of £12,000 to be applied to the maintenance of himself and family; but he himself, being incapacitated to sue, and disabled to inherit any estate that might fall to him, therefore prayed that leave might be given to introduce a bill into parliament for removing the incapacities

<sup>1</sup> Nos. 41, 42, 43.      <sup>m</sup> Jour. H. C. xix. 104.



occasioned by his attainder, and for granting him such other relief as the house should think fit, which bill passed into a law by receiving the royal assent on the 17th of May following.<sup>a</sup> The real purchasers of the greater portion of the estate were “the Governour and Company of Undertakers for raising the Thames Water in York Buildings.” The rental of the portion they purchased was stated in a printed particular, to be £1,808 14s. 2d., and their bargain was for £57,100, which is somewhat “above the rate of 31½ years purchase.” Their contract with the commissioners of forfeited estates was signed on March 30, 1720; and, in April, 1722, they had paid in instalments of the purchase money to the amount of £49,404 12s. 11d.; but the house, gardens, and demesne lands, being represented in the particular to be worth £500 a year, and never after the purchase producing more than £250 a year, the company, in 1727, “drew up an account, and stated a balance, with their several cravings for abatement out of the remaining part of the purchase money, which abatements amounted in all to £5,127 14s. 11½d., leaving a balance of £2,567 12s. 1½d. to be discharged,” which sum was paid into the exchequer in June that year, as the real balance then due to the public; but the lords commissioners declared, that however reasonable the deductions might be, they had no power to make them; in consequence of which the matter was referred to the barons of the exchequer, but the company having got into great difficulties, their creditors represented their situation, with respect to this estate, in a petition to the house of commons, in 1744; and an act was passed “empowering the surviving commissioners and trustees of forfeited estates to execute proper conveyances of the late lord Widdrington’s estate, in the county of Northumberland, contracted for by the York Buildings Company, to trustees, for the creditors of the said company, upon payment of a sum of money therein mentioned, into his majesty’s exchequer.” The sum mentioned in the act was £5,127 14s. 2d., so that the abatements they petitioned for were not allowed.<sup>o</sup> In 1749, the estate was advertised to be sold, “pursuant to a decree and subsequent order of the high court of chancery,” the rent of the several farms being then £2,619 14s. 8d., and of the colliery £40. In the following year, the whole was again exposed for sale, in ten lots; and, in 1751, three of the lots were still in the market, but about that time finally disposed of. Widdrington, Driridge, Chibburn,

<sup>a</sup> Jour. H. C. xxii. 62, 154.<sup>o</sup> Id. xxiv. 799, 821, 856, 891.

and part of Woodhorn, were purchased by Thomas Revel, esq., of Fitcham, in Surrey, and from him have descended, by female heirs, to lady Vernon, their present proprietor. Linton, and part of Ellington, were acquired by Dr Askew, as already related. The Cresswell family obtained Woodhorn Demesne; and part of the township of Woodhorn was bought by the predecessors in the title to it, of the rev. W. D. Waddilove, its present owner. This is a rapid historical sketch of the fortunes and possessions of this antient and war-famed family. A panoramic view of all its chiefs and their families, grouped in successive generations, and tinted with the colours that time has spared of the labours of the recording hand of truth, will be found in the following

PEDIGREE OF WIDDRINGTON, OF WIDDRINGTON, WITH THAT OF SWINBURNE, OF SWINBURNE,  
TILL THE UNION OF THE TWO FAMILIES, IN THE TIME OF EDWARD THE FIRST.

Non procul ab hoc Morpit, WITHERINGTON Saxonibus olim þorþington, antiquum castrum prope littus cernitur, quod nomen fecit nobili et equestri familiæ de Wetherington, cujus virtus in Scotico bello subinde emicuit.—(*Camd. Brit. Ed. 1590, p. 654.*)

Then bespake a squire of Northumberland,

Ric. Witherington was his name :

" It shall never be told in south England," he says,

" To king Henry the Fourth for shame.

" I wot you been great lords two,

" I am a poor squire of land ;

" I will never see my captain fight on a field,

" And I stand myself and look on ;

" But while I may my weapon wield

" I will not fall both heart and hand."

For Witherington my heart was woe,

That ever he should slain be ;

For when his legs were hewn in two,

He knelt, and fought on his knee.

(*Chevy Chase.*)

ARMS.—Quarterly argent and gules a bend sable. CREST.—A bull's head, sable. Two engravings of their seals are given in Surtees's *Durham*, under SEALS, Plate 11, Nos. 17 and 18.

[The parts of this pedigree which are not corroborated by reference to authorities, or by evidence given in the Widdrington Miscellanea, are taken from the visitations by Flower, Glover, and Vincent, and contained in the Harleian MSS. 1448, 1554, and 5808; and from draughts of the Widdrington pedigree, communicated by Christopher Blackett, of Wylam, esq. and Mr John Bell, of Newcastle. Parts of it have also been derived from various miscellaneous sources, and must be considered more in the way of information than of facts. The portion of the Swinburne pedigree attached to the early part of this, is, with respect to succession, from Ulfchill to Adam the son of John, exactly as it stands in Vincent's, who, in support of it, refers to different records, and amongst the rest to a petition of John of West Swinburne against the abbot of Newminster, in 21 Edw. I., which probably recites the order of descent from Ulfus or Ulfchill, in the same manner as he has given it, but cannot now be found. The illustrations, now first added to Vincent's account, seem to coincide and verify with it.]

I.—JOHN DE WIDDRINGTON is stated to have occurred as a witness to some documents in 80 Henry I. 1139—1140.—(*Harl. MS. 5808.*)

II.—"BERTRAM DE WIDDRINGTON" established his right in Widdrington, and half of Burradon, in the time of king Stephen or Henry II.; and, in 1165, occurs in the *Liber Niger* as holding one knight's fee of the baron of Whalton.—(*Wid. Misc. No. 1; and II. i. 374.*)

ULFCHILL DE SWINBURNE was a witness to Walter Fitz-William's grant of Widdrington, and half of Burradon, to Bertram de Widdrington, in the early part of the reign of Henry the Second.—(*Wid. Misc. No. 1.*) In Vincent's pedigree of the Swinburnes of Capheaton, he is called *Ulf*, and stands as patriarch of that ancient and excellent family.



## Issue of Bertram de Wdrington.

III.—GALFRID DE WYDRINGTON, and Gerard his son, were witnesses to a deed respecting Ellington, with Robert Bertram, and Richard his son, the former of whom died in 1203.—(*Above*, p. 211, No. 7 & 13.) Galfrid de Widdrington was also a witness to the deed of Walter Fitz-William, baron of Whalton, which released Gosforth to Robert de Lisle in the time of Odonel de Umfréville, who died in 1182.—(*Lansd. MS.* 326, fol. 103.)

IV.—SIR GERARD DE WIDDRINGTON, knight, in 1212, had from Hugh Flandrensis, his man, a lease of half a toft and 21 acres of the land belonging to himself and his sister Maud, for 16 years, at three marks a year, on condition, that if the said Gerard should die within the specified term, Hugh the lessor should hold the convention for the benefit of Galfrid, Gerard's son.—(*Wid. Misc.* No. 7.) In 1240, Gerard de Widdrington held Driridge, and half of Burradon, of the barony of Whalton (*III. i.* 204); and he occurs twice in the sheriffalty of Guischaard de Charrum, from 1267 to 1271, as a witness to deeds, once with John de Widdrington, and Roger his brother, and both times as a knight.—(*Cart. Rid.* 94; *Harl. MS.* 1448, fol. 23, a; see also *II. i.* 211, No. 14.)

V.—JOHN DE WODERINGTON, and his father sir Gerard de Woderington, occur as witnesses to a deed of Ada de Balliol respecting Linton with Robert de Rue, who, in 1240, was owner of Linnemouth.—(*Wid. Misc.* 8, a.) In a deed of 1307, he is described as sir John de Widdrington, & grandfather of John lord of Widdrington, and as having made a grant of lands to the maintenance of a chaplain in the chapel of Widdrington.—(*Id.* No. 3.)

GALFRID, son of Gerard de Widdrington, mentioned above, in 1212, and John, son I suppose of this Galfrid, occur in the sheriffalty of Walter de Cambo in 1277 and 1278. GERARD, son of Gerard de Widdrington, had a grant from his father of 12 acres of land in the field of Widdrington.—(*Wid. Misc.* 8 b.) One of the same name was a knight in 1268, and on the jury at the assizes in Newcastle in 1294.—(*See Gen. VI.* No. 2.)

there, and their pasture in the moor of "Gun Warton," according to the purport of a charter of the abbot of Newminster, in the possession of the said prior and convent, Hugh de Bolbeck, Robert de Insula, Thos. de Ogle, Thos. de Fenwick, knts., John de West Swinburne, and others, being witnesses to the deed.—(*From the original at Capheaton.*) In 1266, he granted to Balliol College, Oxford, the lands which that body still enjoy there. William, Nicholas, and John de Swinburne, were witnesses, in 1274, to sir Thos. Fenwick's grant of Capheaton to Alan de Swinburne.—(*III. ii.* 2.) In 1277, John de S. had a grant of free warren in Bewcastle and Swinburne; and, in 1279, of a market and fair in Bewcastle (*Id.* 392); and, in 1278, was sheriff of Cumberland. John de Denton, in Gillsland, confirmed a grant which John de East Swinburne made to William of West Swinburne respecting certain messuages and lands which the said John de Swinburne held of Denton in Haughton, and which he had of him in exchange for other messuages & lands which were holden under the said J. de Swinburne in Bewcastle.—(*Id.* 31.) In 1294, he was assessor and collector, in this county, of the tenths granted by parliament; and, in 1298, the levies made by him were ordered to assemble under Walter de Huntercumb, lord of Wooler. In 1300, he was one of the commissioners appointed to summon the knights of Northumberland to meet the king, for the purpose of performing military service against Scotland; in the same year, he had also an injunction to enforce the muster of the levies of the men at arms, and to return the names of the defaulters into the wardrobe; and, in the following year, had three several commissions of array for Northumberland.—(*Palg. Par. Writs.*)

WILLIAM DE SWINBURNE, rector of Fordun, in Scotland, and chaplain, treasurer, &c. to Margaret, queen of Scotland, and daughter of Hen. the Third of England (?) But see more of the history of the Swinburne family under Capheaton, Haughton Castle, and Swinburne Castle.

VI.—1. JOHN, SON OF JOHN DE WIDDRINGTON, 40 Hen. III. 1256, had for his homage a grant, by Richard of Gloucester, of one toft and three acres of land in Ellington (*Woodh. Misc. Supra*, p. 212, No. 22); and sir John de Woderington, knight, occurs as a witness to a Plessay deed, while Walter de Cambo was sheriff of Northumberland in 1273 & 1279 (*Cart. Rid.* fol. 68); and he & his brother sir Gerard Widdrington, knt., in the sheriffalty of John de Lythegraynes, between 1275 & 1277.—(*Harl. MS.* 249, No. 3,201. F. 23.) (See over for the three other sons.)

## Issue of Ulfchill de Swinburne.

ADAM, son of Ulf de Swinburne.—(*Vincent.*) Ralph de Gunnerton, whose great gt. gt. grandson was living in 1296, confirmed a grant of 33 acres of land in Swinburne, which Adam, the son of "Uskill" de Swinburne made to Robert, the son of Richard of Colwell.—(*Lansd. MS.* 155, b.; and 157, a & b.)

RICHARD DE EAST SWINBURNE, under the name of Richard de Swinburne, was a juror on the inquisition after the death of Otwell de Insula, holden at Morpeth in 34 Henry III. 1255.

JOHN DE SWINBURNE, SON OF ANICIA, to whom and to her husband, sir John de Swinburne, Richard Syward confirmed all their lands in Espleywood and Ravensburn, in North Tindale, Hugh Russell, who tested the release of the manor of Simonburne to Adam de Swinburne and Idonea de Graham his wife, being a witness to the deed.—(*Wid. Misc.* 13; see also No. 10, &c.) Bishop Kellaw, 14 Nov. 1313, granted an indulgence of forty days for the souls of sir John de Swinburne, knight, and of his consort Anicia, whose bodies were buried in the parish church of Cholerton.—(*III. ii.* 15.)

1. ROBERT DE SWINBURNE, according to Vincent, was son and heir of John de Swinburne. His descendants settled in Essex, and a pedigree and detailed account of them is given in Morant's history of that county. He was lord of Gunnerton and chief lord of Swinburne, and (See over for the four other sons.)



Continuation of issue of John de Woddrington.

John lord of Widdrington also gave to David Lascelles, with Joan his kinswoman, all the land which he and his brother DUNCAN had purchased in Ellington, and a meadow in Driridge, William Heron, who died in 1251, being one of the witnesses to the deed.—(*Supra*, p. 212, No. 19.) This David Lascelles was living in 1307.—(*Wid. Misc.* No. 3.)

2. SIR GERRARD DE WIDDRINGTON, knight, had by the gift of his father, sir John de Widdrington, 10 bovates of land in Tranwell, about the year 1268, which land he had by inheritance after the death of Roger de Merlay the Third, according to a deed made by the said sir Gerard.—(*Wid. Misc.* No. 17.) Prior to the year 1274, Gerard de Widdrington had acquired a rent of five marks a year from Roger de Merlay out of Tranwell; and between the years 1267 & 1271, sir Gerard de W. knt., and Roger de W., and John his brother, were witnesses to the foundation charter of the chapels of Plessy & Shotton.—(*III. i.* 116; *III. ii.* 72, 73; and *H.* 64.)

3. SIR ROGER DE WIDDRINGTON and John his brother, witnesses to the foundation charter of the chapels of Plessy & Shotton about the year 1268; and Roger de Widdrington distrained to take the order of knighthood in 1278.—(*Palg. Par. Writs*, i. p. 215.)

4. DUNCAN DE WIDDRINGTON mentioned with his brother John in a deed in 1251.

Continuation of issue of John de Swinburne and Anicia .....

had a grant of Knaresdale from Edward the Second, in the 19th year of whose reign he died possessed of manors and lands in the counties of Gloucester, Westmorland, and Cumberland, besides the manor of Knarsdale, 4 bondages in Wark, in Tindale; 4 in "The Bernis," in Redesdale; a pasture in Swanhope, the manor of "Shirdene," 4 bondages in Snabothalgh, and the manor of Gunnerton, in this county.—(*Cal. Inq. p. m.* vol. i. p. 327.)

2. SIR ADAM DE SWINBURNE, knight, = IDONEA, sister of Hen. de Graham, son of sir John Swinburne, knight, was witness to a deed of William of Gunwarten, in 1309.—(*III. ii.* 360.) In Aug. 1300, he occurs as receiving at Drumboch, in Scotland, £3 6s. 8d. for his summer's wages, 4 marks for his summer robe, & £12 for his own wages and those of 3 esquires, for 48 days.—(*Wardrobe Acct.* for 1300, p. 193, 203, &c.) Sir Adam de Swinburne had free warren in Simonburne in 1306 (*III. ii.* 394); and sir Adam de Swinburne, knight, occurs in 1315 & 1317 as sheriff of Northumberland, in which last year he was imprisoned by order of Edw. the Second, for giving his opinion too freely respecting the state of the borders in Northumberland.—(*See II. i.* 179, 180; *III. ii.* 356; *Rot. Scot.* 150, 151.) There is an inquest ad quod damnum, of the date 1323 or 1324, respecting some property of his in Colwell.—(*III. ii.* 399.) The inquest after his death respecting his Northumberland property was taken at Newcastle, in Jan. 1327, and enumerates that of which he died possessed in that county, as consisting of the manors of Simonburne and Swinburne, besides lands in Nunwick, Colwell, Espley-wood, Lusburne, Huntland, Bradley, Staincroft, Thirlwall, Shotton, Newton near Bywell, Moriley, and Shotley; besides which he had the manors of Bewcastle and Laverton, in Cumberland.—(*Wid. Misc.* No. 15.)

3. NICHOLAS DE SWINBURNE, son of John de West Swinburne, and called in some documents lord of West Swinburne, in 1278, founded a chantry to the Blessed Virgin in the chapel there, and gave to the chaplain officiating at it 17 acres of land which his brother Robert formerly held in the same place; he and his brother William both ratifying the charter with their seals.—(*II. i.* 213, *Evid.* No. 1; and 214, *Evid.* 2, c.) He was one of the manucaptors for his brother William, about the same time, taking the order of knighthood (*Palg. Par. Writs*, i. 216); and in that or the following year, occurs with other knights as witness to a deed.—(*Cart. Dun.* 99.) He left three daughters, namely:—I. JULIA, married firstly, to GILBERT DE MIDDLETON, who was of the family of the Middletons of Belsay, and died in 1291; and secondly, to AYMER DE ROTHERFORD. II. ANICE, who was not married in 1279, but afterwards became the wife of JOHN SWAINE. III. CHRISTIAN, married to THOMAS DE FISHBURNE, who, in right of his wife, became lord of West Swinburne, and had free warren granted in it and East Swinburne, and Colwell, in 1302.—(*III. ii.* 393.) This Thomas de Fishburne had a son Thomas, who sold the lordship and the ville of Capheaton, with all his lands and services there, as well as a turbary in Great Bavington, to sir John de Vallibus, whose successor Adam de Vaux, of Beaufront, enjoyed them in 1246 (*Wid. Misc.* No. 14; and *III. ii.* 8); and Cuthbert, the descendant of these Fishburnes, in 1369, released Great Swinburne to the Widdrington family.

4. ALAN DE SWINBURNE, rector of Whitfield in 1274, purchased the lordship of Capheaton of sir Thomas de Fenwick, knight; and, in 1281, conferred it upon his brother William, in consideration of a life interest to himself out of the manor of Chollerton. He occurs as living in 1298.—(*II. i.* 231.)

5. SIR WILLIAM DE SWINBURNE, knt., brother of Alan de Swinburne, rector of Whitfield, and of Nicholas, mesne lord of Swinburne, became possessed of the manor of Chollerton by a grant of Gilbert Umfreville, earl of Angus, in 1269; and of Capheaton, by a convention with his brother Alan, in 1284 (*Id.*): both which estates have ever since uninterruptedly continued in his lineal male descendants, the SWINBURNES, OF CAPHEATON, whom the author has the honour of inscribing among the first and most liberal patrons and promoters of this work. A



Issue of John, son of John  
de Widdrington.

Issue of sir Adam de Swinburne, knt.  
and Idonea Graham.

VII.—JOHN LORD OF WIDDRINGTON, in 1304, let his manor of Linton (*Wid. Misc. No. 9*); and, in 1307, gave to sir Henry de Thornton, chaplain, all the lands and buildings which sir Roger de Hertwayton, chaplain, formerly had by the gift of sir John de Widdrington his father, besides two marks annually out of the mill of Linton, on condition of the said Henry performing divine service at the altar of St Edmund, in the church of Widdrington. —(*Id. No. 3, a.*) He and his wife Christian had a grant from Hugh the miller of a messuage in the ville of Newbigging. —(*Id. No. 3, b.*) A statement in one of the Harleian MSS. makes John de Widdrington, who married Christian Swinburne, the son of Gerard de Wodrigton, who lived in the time of Edw. the First. —(*See this statement in Wid. Misc. No. 16.*) He died before 1327, when a portion of his wife's estates was allotted to his son Gerard.

2. CHRISTIAN SWINBURNE, second daughter and co-heir, to whose son Gerard, in the division of her family property, in the first year of Edward the Third, the manors of Laverton and Haughton, and possessions in Colwell, Stonecroft, and Newcastle, then valued at £59 10s. 9d. a year, were awarded. —(*III. ii. 302.*)

1. BARNABA SWINBURNE, eldest daughter and co-heir, was 34 years old in 1327, when she had awarded to her as her purparty, of the possessions of which her father died seized, the manors of Bewcastle & Swinburne, besides lands in Thirlwall, Lusburn, Huntland, Bradley, Newton near Bywell, Moriley, and "Shortley," also one-third of a messuage in Newcastle, valued altogether at £48 17s. 4d. a year. —(*III. ii. 302.*) She was married to sir John de Strivelyn, from whom her property descended to the Middletons of Belsay.

3. ELIZABETH SWINBURNE, third dau. and co-heir, married to Roger Heron, of Ford Castle, whose son William, for his portion of the Swinburne property, in 1327, had allotted to him the manors of

Simonburn and Espleywood, lands in Nunwick and Shottlington, and one-third of a messuage in Newcastle, altogether valued at £30 3s. 4d. a year. —(*III. ii. 302.*)

ADAM DE SWINBURNE, I suppose to have been the son of Adam abovenamed, and the Adam de S. who died in 12 Edward II. 1318, and according to the inquest taken after whose death was found to have been possessed of the manors of East Swinburne, Haughton, Humshaugh, Espleywood, Lusburne, and Simonburne, with the advowson of the church of the last place, and one-fourth part of the ville of Colwell, besides the manors of Bewcastle and Laverton, in Cumberland, of which places Adam de Swinburne, his father, to whom they had probably then reverted by settlement, died seized in 1324. —(*Wid. Misc. No. 15.*)

MARGARET, in whose right it is stated in the inquest after her husband's death, respecting his Cumberland property, that he died seized of the manor of Laverton, in that county.

VIII.—SIR GÉRARD DE WIDDRINGTON, knight, son & heir, inherited his mother Christian's purparty of his grandfather sir Adam de Swinburne's estates, and was 24 years old in 1327, when the division of them was made, between him and his aunt Barbara, and his cousin Heron. In 1335, he was a commissioner for arraying the men at arms, horse, and archers, in Northumberland (*Rot. Scot. i. 389*); and, in May, 1338, he and his brother Roger, and his neighbours, William of Gunwarton and Adam of Swinburne, had protections to go in the suite of William de Bohun, earl of Northampton, into foreign parts. —(*Rymer's Fœd. v. 47.*) In 1343, he was a commissioner for punishing violators of the treaties between England and Scotland; and, 1344, again appointed one of the arrayers of the militia & train-bands of the county. At the battle of Neville's Cross, in 1346, Gilbert of Carrlik & Nicholas Cnokdolian fell into his hand as prisoners, upon which he had a royal mandate to have them in safe custody till he lodged them in the Tower, in London; but, permitting them to escape, the sheriff of the county had orders to arrest him, and seize the whole of his property into the king's hands. In this dilemma, the earl of Northampton, under whose banner he had gone into foreign nations, interfered in his behalf, and a super-seades, tested by the king, at Westminster, Oct. 18, 1347, was issued to stay the execution of the writ issued against his person and property. —(*Rot. Scot. i. 644, 649, 678.*)

(See over)

1. ELIZABETH, only dau. of Richard de Acton, of Newcastle on Tyne, by Maud, dau. of Richard de Emeldon, and sister of Jane, wife of sir John de Strivelyn, which Ric. de Acton was one of the bailiffs of Newcastle in 1307, 1315, 1316, 1317, and 1321, and mayor of that town in 1333. This marriage probably took place in 1335, in which year sir Ger. de Widdrington, knight, settled upon his bro. Roger and Elizabeth, dau. of R. de Acton, and the heirs of their bodies, the manor of Colwell, with 5 messuages and 35 acres of land in Gunnerton. —(*Wid. Miscel. No. 18, b.*) This Elizabeth and her husb. also had a grant from her parents, in 1340, of lands in Newton, in Edlingham. —(*Id. 19.*) In 1345, William, son of Wm de Acton, also granted to Roger, brother of Gerard de W. £20 a year out of Qwhynitcliffe and Togsdon, and £20 more out of Wissard Shales, in Redesdale; and the said Roger granted, that if a fine levied by the said Wm the son and Mary his wife, in 19 Edw. III. to the said Roger, of West Swinburne, & its appurtenances in East Swinburne, should remain in force for the five ensuing years, then the said rents should cease, &c. —(*Id. 20, a.*)

ROGER DE WIDDRINGTON, like his brother Gerard, in 1337, was a soldier under William de Bohun, who was a near relation of the king, and in that year created earl of Northampton. He was also at the battle of Neville's Cross, where he took one Makepeth prisoner. —(*Rymer in. 1811; Rot. Scot. i. 678.*) By his alliance with the dau. of a wealthy Newcastle merchant, he became enabled to add considerably to the estate of his ancestors. Dec. 28, 1343, Gilbert of Colwell gave a power of attorney to Roger de Widdrington, of Denton, to put Roger de Widdrington, knight, in possession of all his lands and tenements in the ville of Colwell. In 1346, Richard de Plessy, and Margaret his wife, granted him a yearly rent charge of 10 marks out of Shotton and Plessy. Under the description of Roger, son of sir John de Widdrington, knight, in 1349, he had a grant of the manor of Plessy, with the villages of Shotton, Blagdon, and Wetslade, from John de Plessy. In 1350, under the style of Roger, brother of sir Gerard de Widdrington, he obtained from Robert de Massam and John de Horton, all their right in Plessy; from William baron of Greystock, lands in Blagdon; and from the crown, lands in West Hedwin, Apperley, and Elmedley, which had belonged to Robert of West Hedwin, an adherent of Gilbert de Middleton. —(*III. ii. 375.*)

2. AGNES, widow of Roger de Widdrington, in 1379, held in dower the manor of Plessy, the ville of Shotton, and a place called Gerardley (*Chart. Rid. folio 136*); besides the castle and manor of Haughton, the ville of Humshaugh, & a "place of land" in Thorton, in Tindale, called Staincroft. —(*Lansd. MS. 326, fol. ; Dodw. MSS.*)

HENRY DE SWINBURNE, son and heir, the inquest after whose father's death was taken at Newcastle, in 1318, and found him at that time to be 21 or 22 years of age. He probably died soon after his father, & before his grandfather Adam de Swinburne.

In the same year he gave all his goods and chattels in the manor of Plessy to Gilbert de Babington and Wm de Camera (*Chart. Rid. apud Blagdon; see Plessy, &c.*); and was arraigned at Westminster before the king's justices, on an assize of novel disseisin against Elizabeth, wife of Thos. de Middleton, respect-

(See over)



Issue of Roger de Widdrington  
and Elizabeth Acton.

*Continuation of sir Gerard de Widdrington, knight.*

*Rymer, v. 595.*) In 1348, he was one of the queen's justices itinerant at the court at Wark.—(*Lansd. MS. 326, fol. 44, b.*) These are the notices we find of him as a public character. In private life, he occurs as obtaining a licence from Edw. III. in 1341, to kernellate or fortify his manor house at Widdrington, and to grant a rent of seven marks and 40s. a year out of lands in East Chevington, Widdrington, and Driridge, for the maintenance of a chaplain performing divine service in the chapel of Widdrington.—(*Wid. Misc. No. 2; & III. ii. 371.*) He and his brother Roger often occur together as witnesses to deeds, and for the last time in 1361.—(*Wid. Misc. No. 21, a.*) He died without issue.

Calendar of Escheats, shows that it was dated in 1372, and that he died seized of manors or lands in Haughton, Humshaugh, Staincroft, Widdrington, Driridge, Linton, Plessy, Shotton, West Swinburn, Colwell, East Chevington, East Swinburn, Chevington, and Cresswell (*III. i. 86*); and the Harleian MS. 294, referring to the Esch. a<sup>c</sup>. 51 Edward III., says, his son John was six years old when the inquest was taken.

*Continuation of Roger de Widdrington.*

ing common of turbary in East Swinburne.—(*Lansd. MS. 326, fol. 149.*) In 1361, he filled the office of sheriff of Northumberland; in 1367, was party to an indenture of truce between England and Scotland; and, in 1369, acquired from Cuthbert de Fishburn, a release of all right which he had to the lands in West Swinburne which had belonged to John de Fishburn, Cuthbert's father, and had descended to him from his ancestor Thomas de Fishburne, husband of Christian, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Nicholas de Swinburne, lord of that place.—(*Id. 156.*) In 1369 and 1371, he filled the important situation of a warden of the marches between England and Scotland.—(*Rot. Scot. i. 914, 935, 949.*) The return of the inquest after his death is lost; but the abstract of it in the

IX.—CHRISTIAN DE WIDDRINGTON, co-heir of her mother Eliz., daur. and co-heir of Richard de Acton, became the second wife of sir Bertram Monboucher, knight, lord of Beamish, in coun. Durham (*Surtees, ii. 225*), to whom Gerard de Widdrington and Roger his brother, 4 Feb., 32 Edw. III., became bound for the sum of £300.—(*Lansd. MS. 326, fol. 155.*)  
ELEANOR DE WIDDRINGTON, wife of ..... Daske.

to Thomas, son of Wm de Haslrigg, Widdrington; rem. to Roger, son of Walter Heron, and his heirs male, he also taking the name and arms of Widdrington; rem. to dames Christian Monboucher and Eleanor Daske, daughters of the said Roger; rem. to the right heirs of Roger de W. himself. The deed for this transaction is by indenture, and is dated on the eve of St John, 1389, and is accompanied by a power of attorney, of the same date, from Wm de Haslrigg, to Thomas John de Widdrington in possession of Plessy, Shotton, and Gerardley.—(*Wid. Misc. 24, 25, 26.*) Prior to which time, namely, Oct. 20, 1386, William Haslrigg, had a licence from Edw. duke of York, earl of Cambridge, and lord of the manor of Werke, in Tindale, to enfeof John, son and heir of Roger de Widdrington, in Haughton, Humshaugh, and Stonecroft, with similar remainders, as in the entail of Plessy, Shotton, and Gerardley.—(*Lansd. MS. 326, fol. 147; & Harl. MS. 1448, fol. 22, b.*) Concerning this John de Widdrington, the monks of Newminster entered a charge in their chartulary for claiming a greater part of Yarhaugh, in the manor of Plessy, than Roger de Merlay had granted to his father Roger de Widdrington, and for selling upon it on Wednesday, the 16th of April, 1399, 100 oak and 100 ash trees, and a great quantity of underwood, to the great prejudice and injury of the inheritance of Ralph, baron of Greystock, the superior lord of the said manor.—(*Harl. MS. 294, fol. 114.*) He occurs on the Clause Roll of 1 Hen. IV. 1400, under the description of John, son and heir of Roger de Widdrington, as holding Newbigging.—(*Dods. vol. 82, fol. 2.*) In 1403, he was one of those commissioned to administer an oath to certain gentlemen in the north of England, that they would be true to the king, and not assist the earl of Northumberland, by council, aid, or advice; and, in 1410, was a commissioner for arraying the militia of the county.—(*Rym. viii. 369.*) He died at the advanced age of about 100 years, in 22 Hen. VI. 1443, possessed of the manor of Woodborn, a fishery on the Wansbeck, the ville of Newbigging-by-the-Sea, the ville and manor of Widdrington, the hamlet of Driridge, the manor and ville of West Swinburne, the manor and ville of Colwell, besides possessions in Little Swinburne, East Chevington, Cresswell, Ellington, Denton near Newcastle, Gerardley, Horsley, Capheaton, Newton near Ellington, Gunnerton, Thornton in Tindale, Old-moor, Linton near Ellington, Jesmouth, Hartford, Cowpon, Shotton, North Horsley, Bromley, Little Whittington, Ayden near Corbridge, the manor of Plessy, and the villes of Shotton and Blagdon.—(*III. ii. 274.*)

SIR JOHN DE WIDDRINGTON, knight, son of Elizabeth, daur. and heir of Maud de Hilton, in 42 Edw. III., 1368, was found to be 22 years old, and the next heir of the said Maud his grandmother, who was a daur. and co-heir of Richard de Emeldon, and married, firstly, to Richard de Acton; and, secondly, to sir Alex. de Hilton, lord of Hilton, in the county of Durham.—(*Wid. Misc. No. 23; Surtees, ii. 26.*) He had Plessy, Shotton, and Gerardley, entailed upon him and his heirs male; with rem.

he taking the surname and arms of Widdrington; and his heirs male, he also taking the name and arms of Widdrington; rem. to dames Christian Monboucher and Eleanor Daske, daughters of the said Roger; rem. to the right heirs of Roger de W. himself. The deed for this transaction is by indenture, and is dated on the eve of St John, 1389, and is accompanied

CATHARINE, daur. of sir William de Acton, knight, to whom and to her husband Roger de Widdrington, her husband's father, in 1367, gave the manors of Denton & Lanton, in Gillsland, and the manor of Bingfield, in this county.—(*Wid. Misc. No. 22.*)

—(*Wid. Misc. 27, 28, a.*) This Barnaba and her husband John de Vaux, had also lands in Tudhoe and Gateshead, in the county of Durham, entailed upon them, & the heirs of their bodies; with remainders noticed in the abstract of the deed in the Widdrington Miscellanea, No. 28, b.

BARNABA WIDDRINGTON, married to John, son of Adam de Vaux, of Beaumont, and Alice his wife, in the year 1356, when the lands and tenements settled upon them and their heirs in tale male, in Newcastle, Benton, Heaton near Newcastle, Bradford, Coupen, Wetslade, Shotton, & Ayden, with divers remainders.

X.—1. ROGER DE WIDDRINGTON, esq., son and heir, on the death of his father, in 1443, was 40 years of age. He was high-sheriff for Northumberland in 1431, 1435, 1442, and 1449, and died 29 Hen. VI. 1451, possessed of nearly the same property as that enumerated in the inquest after his father's death.—(*See III. ii. 274, 275, and Cal. Inq. p. m. vol. 4.*)

Widdrington, the ville of Linton, a rent of 8 marks a year out of the manor of Denton, besides the manors of Plessy, the ville of Shotton, and the manors of North Dissington and Callerton.—(*III. ii. 275; and Cal. Inq. p. m. vol. 4.*)

talled by John de Vaux, of Beaumont, upon his son Thomas and Margery his wife, daur. of Robert de Lisle, and their heirs; with rem. to Eliz. wife of John Errington, & daur. of the said John de Vaux.—(*Lansd. MS. 326, fol. 161.*) He died s. p. 1477.

ELIZABETH, daur. of sir Thos. Grey, knt., and widow of Roger Widdrington, esq., & formerly wife of sir Wm Whitechester, kt. in 32 Hen. VI. 1454, died seized of 23 husbandlands & 32 cottages in Woodborne, 8 messuages and 8 husbandlands in Widdrington.

2. GERAUD DE WIDDRINGTON occurs, April 2, 1419, as bound to sir Wm de Swinburne in the sum of £40, to suffer him and his heirs to have peaceable possession of the castle and demesne lands of Haughton, for the term of six years, according to a lease which sir John de Widdrington, knt., the father of the said Gerard, had granted for that period to the said Wm de Swinburne.—(*Wid. Misc. No. 29.*) On April 12, 30 Hen. VI. 1452, Margery de Mitford, widow of William de Mitford, gave a power of attorney to R. Worthy, to give seisin to her dear friend, Gerard de Widdrington, in the whole ville of "Bucliffe," and in half the hamlet of "Portyet," in the liberty of Hexham (*Supra, p. 51, No. 14*), which places, in 1387, had been entailed by John de Vaux, of Beaumont, upon his son Thomas and Margery his wife, daur. of Robert de Lisle, and their heirs; with rem. to Eliz. wife of John Errington, & daur. of the said John de Vaux.—(*Lansd. MS. 326, fol. 161.*) He died s. p. 1477.

3. AGNES, daur. of John de Widdrington, was the wife of Henry de Lilburn, bro. of Thomas de Lilburn; and by an agreement between her and the said Thomas, dated 12 Hen. IV. had settlement of dower in Lilburn and other places.—(*Dods. vol. 45, fol. 119—125; X 83.*)

4. ELIZABETH, wife of sir William de Swinburne, of Capheaton, knight.—(*III. i. 215, 232.*)

in the liberty of Hexham (*Supra, p. 51, No. 14*), which places, in 1387, had been entailed by John de Vaux, of Beaumont, upon his son Thomas and Margery his wife, daur. of Robert de Lisle, and their heirs; with rem. to Eliz. wife of John Errington, & daur. of the said John de Vaux.—(*Lansd. MS. 326, fol. 161.*) He died s. p. 1477.



Issue of Roger de Widdrington, esq.  
and Elizabeth Grey.

XI.—SIR GERARD WIDDRINGTON, knt.,—ELIZABETH, dau. of Roger de Widdrington, esq., son and heir of Roger Widdrington, had with his wife, Sep. 2, 1454, a grant to them, and the heirs of their body, of the castle, demesne lands, and manor of Haughton, together with the estates of Humshaugh, Stonecroft, Littlecrows, Greenleys, and "Weeles."—(*Wid. Misc. No. 30.*) By deed, dated in 1455, he gave to Wm Lawson and John Thirkeld, chaplains, and Robert Lawe, the whole site of the manor of Plessy, with the land adjoining it, as well as his property in the field of the prior and convent of Brinkburne, called the Brigfield, granted to his father Roger de Widdrington for the term of 20 years, saving to himself the mines of sea coal in the said field.—(*Id.* 30, b.) On October 20, 1490, sir Gerard Widdrington, knt. gave to Robert Chesman, rector of the church of Angerham, and John Wright, chaplain, the castle, manor, and ville of Great Swinburne; and, on the 22nd of the same month, granted a power of attorney to Robert Robson, to give Chesman and Wright livery of the premises.—(*Id.* 31, a.)

other children, namely, *Gerard, John, David, Jane, Lucy, Elizabeth, and Alice*, all noticed in Flower's pedigree of this family.

XII.—1. FELICIA, fourth and youngest dau. and co-heiress of sir Robert Claxton, of Horden, Claxton, and Dilston, was 24 years old in 1484. In her right her husband and his descendants became possessed of Hessewell and Pespoole, in the county of Durham.—(*Surt. i.* 28.)

SIR RALPH WIDDRINGTON, 2. MABELL, dau. of Widdrington, knt. married to his first wife before 1480, when they had privileges granted to them in the Friary on the Wall-knoll, in Newcastle.—(*Wid. Misc. No. 32.*) This sir Ralph W. for his valour in the campaign, under

Richard duke of Gloucester, against Scotland, in 1482, was knighted on the plain of Sefford, by the earl of Northumberland, who had been empowered to confer that honour.—(*Colin's Peerage, ii.* 377.) On Sept. 7, 1484, he had occasion for a pardon from Richard the Third; and, on Sept. 7, 1486, for a similar security for the royal clemency from Henry the Seventh.—(*Wid. Misc. No. 33.*) At Whitsuntide, in the last mentioned year, he conveyed to William Thornton, his chaplain, for his good services, all his lands in Ellington.—(*Supra*, 212, No. 24.) In 1491, he entered into a convention with the abbot and convent of Newminster respecting the chapels of Plessy and Shotton (*see under Plessy*); and in Jan. 1492, he gave to George Percy, John Heron, of Ford, and others, the castle and manor of Great Swinburne and Drilridge, according to the tenor of an indenture between himself on the one part, and sir Wm Evers, knight, and the lady Constance his wife, and widow of sir Henry Percy, knight, on the other.—(*Wid. Misc. No. 34.*)

XIII.—SIR HENRY WIDDRINGTON, knight, was probably married about the time the indenture was made, in January, 1492, between his father, and his wife's father-in-law and mother, as related above. The indenture after his death is dated at Hexham, 22nd Oct. 10 Hen. VIII. 1519, and sets forth that he died Aug. 26, 1518, possessed of Widdrington, Woodhorn, Newbigging, Sen-ton, Cresswell, & possessions in Hexhamshire; but the abstract of it in Cole's Escheats is very imperfect. This defect, however, is in a great measure supplied by the following note attached to the Widdrington pedigree, communicated to me by Mr Blackett, of Wylam:—This sir Hen. was great grandson of Roger Woddrington, who, in 1451, died seized in fee tail to him and the issue of his body, of the castle, town, and manor of Woodrington, in the parish of Woodhorn, stated to have passed to this sir Henry by right of inheritance, who, by deed, dated 1513, settled various estates in fee tail to sir John, his son and heir, and issue of his body, with provisions for his son Ralph, and five daughters, and died 26 August, 1517, seized of the castle, town, and manor of Woddrington, of lands in Woodhorn, Newbiggen, Woodhorn-Ceton, Cresswell, Hurst, Ellington, Linton, Est Chevington, Scotton, North Dissington, Black Callerton, Cowpon, Plessy, Horsley, Garrardley, Denton, Horton, Houndshaugh, Bulle, Bingfield, Whittington, Collwell, Thobington, Stone Croft, Little-deans, Stamford, Hentishaw, Gonnerton, Great Heaton, Denton in Gillisland, Beaufront, Caburn, Fallowfield, Wells, East Swinburne, Someryards, Multon, and Borrowden.

MARGERY, dau. of sir—SIR WILLIAM ELLECAR, ROGER WIDDRINGTON, of Henry Percy, knight, knight, second husband, Chibburn, in this chapel- eldest son of sir Ralph by whom she had a son- ry, married MAUD, dau. of Percy, who was brother Robert Ellecar, and other of Henry the Third, and children. of ... STROTHER, and had son of Henry, the 2nd children two sons, viz.:— earl of Northumberland.

....., dau. of "Meyshall of Keynton," by whom she had issue, all of whom were dead in 1575: his second wife was MARY, dau. of Wm Ogle, of Cawsey Park, to enable him to marry whom he had, in 1536, a grant from his nephew sir John Witherington, knight, of three husbandlands in Shotton.—(*Wid. Misc. No. 35.*) By this Mary he had issue five children, namely:—1. Roger, aged 26 in 1575; 2. Robert; 3. Elizabeth, wife of Marmaduke Fenwick; 4. Barbara; and 5. Maud; and was himself living in 1575, when he is mentioned in the will of William Fenwick, of Horsley.—(*Raine's Test.* 337.) II. ROGER WIDDRINGTON, who had a son William.

XIV.—1. AGNES, dau. of Jas. Metcalf, of Nappa, in Wensleydale, Yorkshire. 1. SIR JOHN WIDDRINGTON, knight, was 15 years old in 1518.—(*Cole's Escheats*, 756, p. 46.) By the style of John W. of W. esq. in 1532, he released all his claim in Yardhill (Earle) to Gilbert Scot, of Yardhill, son of Thomas Scot.—(*Wid. Misc. No. 36, a.*) Henry earl of Northumberland, by deed, dated at Topcliffe, 4 Oct. 27 Hen. VIII. 1535, granted him an annuity of £20.—(*Land. MS.* 326, fol. 654, b.) He was one of the council of the marches who addressed a bold letter, 14 Feb. 1536, to the king, respecting "certain amyties" assigned by his majesty's most gracious letters patent to Cuthbert Charleton

2. AGNES, dau. of sir Edward Gower, of Stitenham, in Yorkshire, knight. She had a marriage portion of 300 mks. as appears by the indenture of agreement for her marriage, between sir John Widdrington and her father Edward Gower, dated 29 June, 34 Henry VIII. 1542, and still preserved among the Plessy papers at Bladon.—(*Cart. Rid.* 142, &c.) Her husband, for the use of himself and of this Agnes his wife, 26 July,

2. RALPH WIDDRINGTON, who was progenitor of different branches of Widdringtons, intended to be noticed under BLACKHEDDON, &c. 1. DOROTHY, wife of Robert lord Ogle of Botherham. 2. CONSTANCE, wife of Valentine Fenwick, of Walker. 3. MARY, wife of John Mitford, of Seghill. 4. MARGARET, wife of Roger Fenwick, of Bitchfield. 5. ANNE died unmarried. 6. JANE, wife of John Fenwick.

(See over)

(See over)



Issue of sir John Widdrington, knt.  
and Agnes Metcalf.

Issue of sir John Widdrington, knt.  
and Agnes Gower.

*Continuation of sir John Widdrington, knt.*

and Edward Charleton, of Tindall.—(*Cot. MS. B. i. fol. 133.*) He was also, in king Henry the Eighth's reign, deputy warden of the middle marches, at one time with an annuity of £133 6s. 8d., and £26 13s. 4d., as leader of Redesdale; and, at other times, with a yearly pension of £200.—(*Id. Cal. B. iii. f. 203.*) Sir Anthony Brown described him in the character of deputy warden as worth £200 a year in land, able to serve the king with 100 horse soldiers, as keeping a good house, and a loyal and good man, but readily offended, and self-willed.—(*II. i. 67.*) On the 26th Jan. 1537, he was, by letters patent, appointed to the high office of warden of the middle marches. He was one of the knights in parliament for this county in 1552, in which year Mr Brandling, one of the burgesses for Newcastle, complained in the house of commons against this sir John, Henry Widdrington, "Rauff Ellarker," Henry Widdrington, who "confessed that he begun the fray," was committed to the Tower, and Ellarker to the ward of the serjeant of the house; but the latter becoming bound to keep the peace, was at the request of Mr Brandling, released out of his ward: but it does not appear from the journals of the house that sir John received any judicial sentence for the part he was charged with taking in this affair.—(*Jour. H. C. i. 19, 21, 22.*) In 1559, he was high-sheriff of Northumberland; and, in 1568, his estate, in the Lawson Manuscript, is described as consisting of "The castle, manor, and ville of Widdrington, Driridge, Chibburne, Garretley, Colwell, Weteslade, Great Swinburne, Shotton, Plessis, and Haughton, with a moiety of the ville and manor of Humshaugh, and certain lands in West Chevington, Blingfield, "Stonehall," East Chevington, Little Swinburne, and Blagdon; and also of the villes of Woodhorn and Newbigging, and certain lands at Seaton-by-the-Sea." By Alice, his maid-servant, he had issue—Hector Widdrington and Alexander Widdrington; which Hector was one of the constables of horsemen in Berwick, and died in 1593; his will being dated 28 April, and the inventory of his goods at Chibburn, which is very curious, May 15, in that year.—(*See Wid. Misc. No. 36, c.*)

*Continuation of Agnes Grey.*

2 Edw. VI. 1548, gave his manors of Widdrington, Newbigging, Plessis with Brigfield, Shotton, and Denton, in trust, to her brother Thomas Gower, esq. son and heir apparent of sir Edward Gower, knt.; Robert Constable, esq. son and heir apparent of sir Marmaduke Constable, of Nunceaton, knt.; Rich. Gower, Walter Gower, and Valentine Fenwick.—(*Supra, p. 210, No. 4.*) In her will, which is dated 24 March, 1563, she styled herself dame Agnes lady Widdrington, widow of sir John Widdrington, of Widdrington; and mentions her sons Benwell and Ephraim, her daur. Barbara, her son William, and William's daur. Elizabeth; my son Isaac, my daur. Jane Carnaby, my daur. Sarah; and leaves to John, son of her son Robert, her spits at Plessy & Chibburn.—(*Raine's Test. p. 263.*)

XV.—BARBARA, daur. of I. SIR HENRY WIDDRINGTON—ELIZABETH, daur. of Edw. Gower, of Stilton, knight, was sheriff of Northumberland in 1579. His will is dated 15 Feb. 1592, at which time he was marshal and governor of Berwick. He directed his body to be buried among his ancestors, in the chapel of Widdrington; and left to his nephew Henry W. 100 marks, to be paid by his loving wife the lady Eliz. W., as long as she was possessed of, and lady of Widdrington; to his brother's son Roger W. £20 a year; to his brother's son Ralph W. 20 nobles a year out of Haughton and Humshaugh; to Ralph Kellinghall, his servant, 20 marks sterling; the three pieces of great ordnance, in his house in Berwick, to be carried to Widdrington, and there remain: his wife Elizabeth sole ex'x.—(*Raine's Test. 337.*) The inquest after his death is dated Oct. 21, 1592, and found him possessed of the manors of Swinburne, Haughton, and Humshaugh, besides lands in Buckley, Blingfield, Henshaugh, Whittington, Burradon, Towlands, and Coulter Cragg, also of various rents. The rest of the family property was at the time holden in dower by his widow the lady Elizabeth. He died s. p.

1. DOROTHY WIDDRINGTON married Roger, son of John Fenwick, of Wallington, on which occasion they were enfeoffed in lands in Gunnerton & Cambo, according to a deed of trust, dated Aug. 2, 30 Henry VIII. 1538 (*II. i. 267, 8, a.*); and Henry Widdrington, of Widdrington, esq., and Roger Fenwick, of Wallington, gentleman, having purchased of William Fenwick, of Wallington, eldest son and heir of the said Roger Fenwick, Wallington, Walker, and all his other lands in Northumberland, released the whole of them again by a deed, dated June 15, 15 Elizabeth, 1573.—(*Wid. Misc. No. 37.*) This Dorothy's first husb. Roger died before 1553; and she married, secondly, ROBERT CONSTABLE, of Flamborough, in Yorkshire, who, in the rebellion in 1569, acted the part of spy for the crown, and has consequently been distinguished by the editor of sir Ralph Sadler's state papers, under the description of this "infamous man," and "the traitorous spy of Sadler." His son signed the death warrant of Charles the First.

2. EDWARD WIDDRINGTON, of Swinburne, married URSULA, daur. & co-heir of Reginald Carnaby, of Halton Castle, as appears by an indenture, dated Jan. 22, 7 Eliz. 1565, and made between himself on the one part, and the said Ursula on the other, and witnessing that sir John Widdrington, knt. having by his writing, 23 July, 1 and 2 Philip and Mary, 1555, granted to his second son, Edward, the castle and town of Swinburne, now the said Edw. W. in consideration of a marriage between him and the said Ursula Carnaby, &c.—(*Lansd. MS. 326, fol. 148, b.*) The administration to his goods is dated 6 March, 1577, and calls him Edw. W. of the parish of Chollerton; and mentions his widow Ursula, & his children, Roger, Ralph, Dorothy, Agnes, and Catharine.—(*Raine's Test. 124.*)

3. ROBERT WIDDRINGTON purchased Monkwearmouth in 1597 or 1598. By his will, which is dated 29 Aug. 1598, he left his body to be buried in Monkwearmouth church, where he had resided: to his wife Eliz. his house there, for life; and mentions his son John, his broth. Ephraim; his daur. Dent, and her two sons Hen. and Geo. Dent; Robert Wld. his brother Isaac's son; and made his right worshipful neph. Mr Henry W., and Mr Robt. W. of Hawksley, gent., his executors, and to take charge of his son John for 3 or 4 years.—(*Raine's Test. 412.*) He was twice married; 1stly, to MARGARET OGLE, daur. of Robt. the sixth lord Ogle, and sister of Cuthbert the seventh lord Ogle, by which Margaret he had issue:—I. Catharine, wife of John Ogle, of Cawsey Park, esq. who died May 23, 1609. A 2. John Widdrington, who married the daur. and heir of ..... Whitehead, of Wearmouth, from whom descended the Widdringtons of Plessy & Monkwearmouth, whose pedigree is given by Surtees, vol. ii. p. 8. By his second wife, ELIZABETH, who survived him, he had a daur. Anne, born in 1633.

4. SIR EPHRAIM WIDDRINGTON, of Trewhit and Riton, was knighted by James the First. He was born in 1555, and living in 1639. By his mother's will he and his bro. Benjamin had the rectory of Whelpington. He was twice married, firstly, to a sister of George Thirlwall, of Rothbury, his descendants by whom are slightly noticed under West Harle, in this work, II. i. 200. A His second wife was JANE, daur. of Michael Hebburn, of Hebburn.

5. BENWELL WIDDRINGTON.

6. WILLIAM WIDDRINGTON, married, and had a daughter Elizabeth.

7. ISAAC WIDDRINGTON, married, and had issue—Robert and Elizabeth, both living in 1625.

2. JANE, wife of John Carnaby, of Langley.

3. MARGERY (or Sarah), wife of Henry Perkinson, of Beaumont Hill, in the coun. Durham.

4. BARBARA, wife of John Ewbank.

5. REBECCA. Her will, which is at Durham, is dated Nov. 9, 1625, when she resided at Staindrop. She died unmarried.—(*Sec. Wid. Misc. 36.*)

6. MARTHA married, firstly to Thos. Sandford, of Askham, in Westmorland, by whom she had issue two sons and four daurs. She married, secondly, ..... Hilton, of ..... MS. 1554, fol. 15, it is Henry Grey.

7. MARY, wife of Edw. Gray.—(*Id.*) In Harl. MS. 1554, fol. 15, it is Henry Grey.

8. ISABELL, wife of sir R. Delaval.



Issue of Edward Widdrington  
and Ursula Carnaby.

- XVI.—1. SIR HENRY WIDDRINGTON**, knight, born in 1561. According to a deed, dated 10 James the First, he levied a fine *sur consensu de drolit*, entailing his estates upon his eldest son William and his other sons, and with divers remainders recited in the inquest after his death. Sir Robt. Bowes, in a letter to lord Burleigh, about the end of 1596, mentions an inroad which had been lately made into Scotland by Mr Hen. Widdrington, in which he had spoiled the town of Cavers, belonging to Douglas, sheriff of Tiviotdale; and when sir Robert Carey was made warden of the Middle Marches, "he made choice of sir Hen. Widdrington and sir William Fenwick, to be his deputy wardens, and gave the one the Keepership of Redesdale, the other that of Tindale, & allowed them out of his 60 horse, six a piece to attend them." In 1603, he was appointed, with sir William Selby and sir William Fenwick, to march with a detachment of soldiers from Berwick, to punish a body of banditti on the Western Marches, who had ravaged the country as far as Penrith.—(*Ridg. Bord. Hist.* 689, 703; *Carey's Mem.* p. 94.) He was high sheriff in 1605, and M. P. for this country in 1604, 1615, and 1621. His will is dated Sep. 12, 1623, and an abstract of it is given in the Widdrington Miscellanea, No. 38, a. By a deed of his recited in the inquest after his death, and dated 2 Sep. 21 James I. he left a lease of ten years of the profits of Houghton, West Houghton, Hums-haugh, Houghton Green, Greenley, &c. to his daurs. Margaret, Dorothy, Anne, and Ursula. He died 4 Sep. 1623, at Swinburne Castle, leaving it to his son William, at that time 13 years, 10 months, and 24 days old.
- MARY**, daur. of sir Henry Curwen, of Workington. Her husband, 7 Oct. 1605, settled the manor and demesne of Swinburne on feeoffees for his and her use for life, with remain. to their heirs male.—(*Wid. Misc.* 38, b.)
- 2. SIR RALPH WIDDRINGTON** married ..., and had issue:—  
1. *John W.* of Stonecroft; will 4 June, 1664, mentions his sister Mountney, & his neph. Wm Widdrington, of Buteland: 2. *Hen. W.* of Buteland, esq.; 3. *Ursula*, wife of Thos. Mountney, of Stonecroft, living in 1664, and ex'ix to her brother John's will.  
1. *Dorothy*, wife of John Errington, of Beaufront, esq., by whom she had issue:—1. *Wm E.* who was dead in 1643: 2. *Jane*, wife of Thos. Rutherford, and, 3. *Dorothy E.* of Newcastle, will dated 13 Sep. 1643.  
2. *AGNES*, mentioned in the administration to her father's effects.  
3. *CATHARINE W.* wife of Cuthbert, son of sir John Malleroy, of Studley, Yorkshire.
- MARY**, da. of Francis Radcliffe, of Derwentwater & Dilston.
- 3. ROGER WIDDRINGTON**, of Cartington & Harbottle, esq., concerning whom, sir Robt. Carey, on his appointment to the office of warden of the Middle Marches, has this notice:—"I allowed him two horsemen, and he was employed by me on all occasions, and for the time I remained there did the queen & country very much good." I have thought the inventory of his goods curious enough for a place in the Miscellanea respecting Widdrington. It is at No. 39. In Edward the Sixth's time he had an annuity of £20 from the crown.—(*Land Rev. Office*, t. 86.) He was also steward for the crown in Hexham, and had a grant of lands at Seldon, in East Swinburne, in 1567.—(*Id.* 2 B. 54; a. 174; *scilicet* 260.)
- XVII.—SIR WILLIAM WIDDRINGTON**, of Widdrington Castle, knt. & bart., and first lord Widdrington, was 4 years old in 1615. When the contentions between the crown and parliament commenced, in Charles the Second's time, he distinguished himself for his loyalty by raising, and employing under the marqu's of Newcastle, a considerable body of troops, and by supporting the royal cause with great bravery, constancy, and firmness, till the time of his death. He fought under Newcastle in the victories obtained at Tadcaster, Yarrow, Seacroft, Tankersley, Leeds, Halifax, Rotherham, Sheffield, Chesterfield, Gainsborough, & Lincoln, and especially at Bradford, in Yorkshire.—(*Dug. Bar.* ii. 471.) He was sheriff of this county in 1637; and M. P. for it in 1641 and 1642; and was not less remarkable for his courage and attachment to the cause of his sovereign in the house of commons than in the field. On Nov. 10, 1640, "Distaste was taken by this house at sir Wm Widdrington for calling the Scots 'invading rebels,' whereupon sir Wm in his place stood up, and said that he knew them to be the king's subjects, and would no more call them rebels; and with this explanation the house rested satisfied."—(*Jour. H. C.* ii. 25.) On Wednesday, the 9th of June, 1641, he, and Mr Herbert Price, member for Brecon, violently took away the candles from the serjeant of the house, when there was no general command of the house for the bringing of candles in, upon which they were summoned to their places, made explanation with what intentions they did so, and were commanded to withdraw. After some debate the house determined, by a majority of 189 against 172, that they should be sent to the Tower for their offence, which sentence was pronounced upon them by the speaker, and put in force; but, on their petitioning to be discharged from their imprisonment, the house, on the Monday following, resolved, that they should be restored to their liberty of sitting in it as they formerly did.—(*Id.* p. 175.) On the 26th of August, 1642, both himself and his colleague, as representatives of the house for Northumberland, were expelled, for neglecting or refusing to attend its service upon summons, and for raising arms against the parliament.—(*Id.* p. 738.) On Nov. 10, 1643, the king rewarded his services by creating him a peer of the realm, under the title of baron Widdrington, of Blankney, in the county of Lincoln; but, in the year after the decisive battle of Marston-moor, himself, the marqu's of Newcastle, and many others, retired to Hamburgh; and, the house of commons, March 14, 1648, resolved "that Charles Stuart, eldest son of the late king James Stuart," the duke of Buckingham, John earl of Bristol, Wm earl of Newcastle, sir William Widdrington, George lord Digby, and others, and all such persons as have been acting in the Rebellion in Ireland, shall be proscribed and banished as enemies and traitors to the Commonwealth, and shall die without mercy, wherever they shall be found within the limits of the nation, and their estates shall be confiscated, and forthwith employed for the use of the Commonwealth.—(*Scobell*.) In 1651, he had returned to the conflict in favour of Royalty; and, on the 3rd of September, in that year, fell, in the 40th year of his age, fighting against the Commonwealth forces under Col. Lillburn, at Wigan, in Lancashire.—(*See Whit. Mem.* 86, 92, 391, 479.)
- MARY**, daur. and sole heir of sir Anth. Thorald, of Blankney, in Lincolnshire.
1. *CATHARINE*, married to sir Wm Riddell, knight, eldest son of sir Thos. Riddell, of Gateshead, kt.  
2, 3, 4. *MARGARET, ANNAS, & URSULA*, all mentioned in their father's will. *ANNA*, daur. of sir Henry, and sister of William first lord Widdrington, also occurs as wife of sir Nicholas Thornton, of Netherwilton, knight.—(*Id.* i. 318.)
5. *DOROTHY*, wife of sir Charles Howard, knt. fourth son of lord Wm Howard, of Naworth, in coun. Cumberland, by whom she had issue one son William.—(*Collins*. See II. i. 7, 79, &c.)
6. *MARY*, second wife of sir Francis Howard, knight, of Corby Castle, in Cumberland, by whom she had issue three sons, viz.:—Francis, Henry, Thomas, and Henry, besides several daughters, whereof Mary was married to sir Thos. Haggerston, bart., the rest all dying young.



Issue of sir William Widdrington, knt.  
and Mary Thorald.

**XVIII.—1. WILLIAM, SECOND LORD WIDDINGTON**, was one of the council of state at the Restoration. His will is dated in 1673, and proved in 1676; and by it he ordered all his estates which could be disposed of, to be sold.

**ELIZABETH**, daur. and heir of sir Peregrine Bertie, of Eveden, in Lincolnshire, kt. a younger son of Robt. earl of Lindsey. Her will is dated 23 June, 1715, and proved in the same year.

**2. HENRY WIDDINGTON**. Will in Doctor's Commons, and dated in 1657.

**3. EDWD. WIDDINGTON**. Whitelock mentions a sir Edw. Widdington, who, after the defeat of the royalist party at Marston

**4, 5, 6 EPHRAIM, JOHN, and ANTHONY**, all died unmarried.

**7. RALPH WIDDINGTON** lost his sight in the Dutch war. His will is in Doctor's Commons, and dated in 1718.

**8. ROG. WIDDINGTON** slain at the siege of Maestricht, in 1676.

**9 MARY**, wife of major Francis Crane, of Woodrising, Norfolk.

**10. JANE**, wife of sir Charles Stanley, K.B., a younger son of Wm earl of Derby. But Collins says, that Charles, 3rd

moor, in 1641, passed over to Hamburgh with the earl of Newcastle, lord Widdington, and others.—(*Mem. p. 92.*) He married Dorothy, daur. and co-heir of sir Thomas Horsley, of Loughorsley, and was slain at the battle of the Boyne, July 1, 1690.—(*See above, p. 104.*) By a very polite and cautious electioneering letter from the duke of Newcastle to sir John Swinburne, in 1676, it would appear that this Edw. was a candidate in that year for some office in the county.—(*Wid. Misc. No. 40.*) He had a son *Edward*, whose grand-daughter Elizabeth married Thomas Riddell, of Swinburne Castle, esq. ancestor of the Riddells of Felton, Loughorsley, and Swinburne Castle.—(*See above, p. 104.*)

son of Wm earl of Derby, died unmarried, and was buried in Westminster Abbey so early as Ap. 24, 1629.

**XIX.—1. WILLIAM, THIRD LORD WIDDINGTON**. By his will, which is dated 26 March, 1694, & proved in the following year, he settled his estate on his three sons in tail male, with reversion to his right heirs.

**LADY ALATHEA**, daur. and heir of Charles lord viscount Fairfax, of Ireland.

**2. ROGER WIDDINGTON**, of Blankney, in Lincolnshire, died in 1715.

**3. HENRY WIDDINGTON**. Will proved 1729.

**4. EDWARD WIDDINGTON**. Will proved in 1699.

**1. MARY W.**, wife of Richard Forster.

**2. ELIZABETH W.**, a nun, died in 1731.

**3. ANNE W.**, married to John Clavering, of Callaly, esq.

**5. JANE W.**

**6. CATHERINE W.** married Edw. Southcote, of Blitheborough, Lincolnshire. She died at Cambray, in 1758.—(*Newc. Cour.*)

**XX.—1. JANE, eldest dau. of sir Thos. Tempest**, of Stella, in the county of Durham, & sole surviving sist. and heir of her brother sir Fran. Tempest; marriage bond dated 19 April, 1700.—(*Raine's Test.*) She died Sep. 9, 1714.\*

**1. WILLM., FOURTH LORD WIDDINGTON**, was attainted for Rebellion in 1716, & his estates forfeited; but obtained pardon, and died at Bath, in 1743.

**2. CATHARINE GRAHAM** had letters of administration to her husband's effects in 1743.

**2. CHAS. WIDDINGTON** engaged with his brothers Wm lord W. and Peregrine, in the Rebellion in 1715. They were all apprehended at Preston. On May 7, 1716, Charles and Peregrine pleaded not guilty; but bills of high treason being found against them, Philip Hodgson, of Tone, their uncle by marriage, and others, on the 31st of the same month, they withdrew their former pleas, and pleaded guilty. They were all finally pardoned, and Charles Widdington is said to have died at St Omers, in 1756.

**3. PEREGRINE WIDDINGTON**, while in prison for rebellion, in 1716, had the dangerous disease called the spotted fever, but recovered of it. He married Mary, duchess of Norfolk, widow of Thomas eighth duke of Norfolk, daur. and heir of sir Nicholas Shireburn, of Stonyhurst, in Lancashire. By his will, which is dated in 1747, he gave his estates to his nephew, William Tempest Widdington, in tail male, with remainder to his nephew John Townley, in tail male; remainder to his right heirs.

**1. APOLLONIA WIDDINGTON** died a nun.

**2. MARY WIDDINGTON**. RICHARD TOWNLEY, esq. of the ancient family of Townley, of Townley Hall, in Lancashire, where there is a fine portrait of the first lord Widdington.

**3. ELIZ. wife of Marmaduke, FOURTH LORD LANGDALE**, of Langdale, in the Hundred of Pickering, and North Riding of Yorkshire. They had one son, *Marmaduke*, fifth lord Langdale, who, dying in 1777, his title became extinct; besides four daurs., viz.:—**1. Constantia**, who died young; **2. Elizabeth**, wife of Robt. Butler, esq. of Ballyragget, in Ireland; **3. Mary**, married Charles Philip, 14th lord Stourton, father of Wm the present lord Stourton; **4. Apollonia**, wife of John, son of the lord Clifford.

**XXI.—1. HENRY=ANNE**, daur. FRANCIS WIDDINGTON, born in of ..... Gattonby, of 1700, & died s. p. York. at Turnham-green, and was buried at St Pancras, in London, 7 Sept. 1774. After his father's death, he succeeded to the estates of Stella and Stanley, in the county of Durham, which were his mother's inheritance; and by his will, which is dated in 1772, he settled them on his nephew and heir Thomas Eyre, in tail male; rem. to his second cousin Edward Standish, in tail male; rem. to his first cousin John Townley, for life; rem. to Peregrine Townley, and his heirs male; remainder to his own right heirs.

**2. FRANCIS WIDDINGTON**, bur. at Widdington, Oct. 23, 1713.\*

**3. WM TEMPEST WIDDINGTON**, esq. born May 21, 1712; married ANNE PHILIPS, and died about 1753. By his will he gave his estate to his brother for life; with rem. to the 2nd son of his cousin lord Langdale, and heirs male; rem. to his own right heirs.

**ALATHEA**, born 21 Ap. 1705; became a nun.

**MARY GERTRUDE**, b. July 7, 1707; buried Sep. 26, 1708.\*

**ELIZABETH**, born Nov. 8, & buried Nov. 10, 1709.\*

**ANNE**, buried Feb. 2, 1711.\*

**MARY**, born Oct. 11, 1713; married ROWLAND EYRE, of Hassop, in the Hundred of High Peak, Derbyshire.

**CHARLES TOWNLEY**, of Townley, esq. the celebrated collector of the Townley marbles, coins, and manuscripts. His collection of Etruscan antiquities were illustrated in 2 vols. 4to., by D'Hancarville. He died in 1803, aged 67.

**JOHN TOWNLEY STANISH**, esq. succeeded his nephew Edw. Townley Standish, in the Stella and Stanley ests., and died in May, 1813.

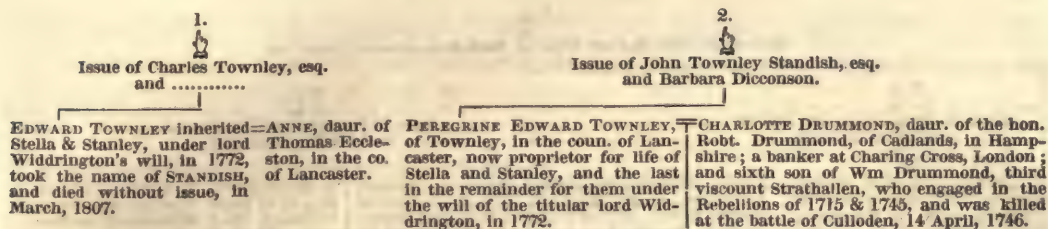
**BAREBARA DICCONSON**, dau. of Wm Dicconson, of Wrightington, in the parish of Eccleston, in Lancashire, esq.

**XXII.—THOMAS EYRE**, of Hassop, only issue, succeeded his uncle, the titular lord=LADY MARY BELLASISE, third daur. Widdington, in the Tempest estates of Stella and Stanley, in the county of Durham, of Thomas fourth viscount, & first earl of Fauconberg.

(For remainder of this Generation, see next page.)

\* The dates marked thus (\*) are from the Widdington Registers.





XXIII.—CHARLES TOWNLEY, esq. eldest son & heir, joined his father in a fine and recovery of the titular lord Widdrington's estates, of which, at his said father's death, he will be proprietor in fee.

#### PEDIGREE OF REVEL, WARREN, AND VERNON, LORDS OF WIDDRINGTON.

[Compiled from "Memoirs of the antient earls of Warren and Surrey, and their descendants to the present time, by the Rev. John Watson, M.A., F.A.S., &c. Warrington, 1782," 2 vols. 4to.; also from communications from the Herald's College, and other authentic sources.]

ARMS:—*Revel*, argent within a bordure sable, on a chevron gules 3 cross crosslets of the field. *Warren*, first and fourth chequy or, and azure on a canton gules, a lion rampant, azure. *Vernon*, quarterly first and fourth, azure 2 bars argent; second, argent a fret sable; third, on a fess azure 3 garbs of the field.

<p>I.—THOMAS REVEL, esq., of Fitcham, in Surrey; in 1740,* he was a member of the house of commons, &amp; filled a situation in the victualling office. He purchased Widdrington about the year 1750.</p>	<p>† EDW. WARREN, of Poynton, in Cheshire, esq., lord of the manor and barony of Stockport, was lineally descended from Wm, second earl of Warren and Surrey, and son of Gundred, fifth daughter of William the Conqueror. He served the office of high-sheriff of Cheshire in 1731; and, dying Sept. 7, 1737, was buried on the 9th of the same month, in the chancel of the church of Stockport.</p>	<p>† ELIZABETH, daur. of George second earl of Cholmondeley; married Jan. 23, 1731; and was buried in Stockport church, Dec. 22, 1762.</p>	<p>† HEN. VERNON, of Sudbury, in the co. of Derby, esq., descended from Rich. de Vernon, lord of Vernon, in Normandy, who attended Wm the First to the conquest of England, and was one of the 7 Normans who were created barons in the county palatine of Chester, by Hugh Lupus, nephew of the Conqueror. This Henry was born in April, 1086, and was M. P. for the county of Stafford in the 4th parliament of Great Britain.</p>
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<p>II.—JANE REVEL, only daur. and heir, first wife, was buried within the communion rails of Stockport church, Dec. 26, 1761.</p>	<p>SIR GEORGE WARREN, only son and heir, created a knight of the Bath, May 26, 1761; married, for his 2nd wife, FRANCES, da. of sir Cecil Bishopp, of Parkham, in Sussex, bart.</p>	<p>HARRIOT WARREN, died unmarried. ELIZAB. WARREN married Robert Carpenter, esq., ancestor of the Warrens of Poynton. He was born at Elvaston, and died Aug. 10, 1763.</p>	<p>† JOHN BORLASE WARREN, of Stapleford, in the co. of Nottingham, esq., descended from Wm Warren, who died in 1496, and was 2d son of Lawrence Warren, and died Aug. 10, 1763.</p>	<p>BRIDGET, daur. of Gervaise Rossill; married 2dly, the rev. .... Graham Orston, Notts.</p>	<p>1. MARY, daur. of Thos. Howard, of Effingham; married 21 June, 1738; died in 1740, and was buried at Sudbury.</p>	<p>GEORGE VERNON, born Feb. 9, 1708; represented Lichfield in three parliaments, and was the borough of Derby in two. He took the surname of <i>Venables</i> in addition to, and before that of Vernon; and also the arms of <i>Venables</i> to be borne by him and his descendants in chief with their own arms; which arms were granted and exemplified by patent, dated Sep. 3, 1728, pursuant to the will of his great uncle Peter Venables, esq. Geo. the Third, in consideration of his antient and illustrious descent, by patent, dated May 12, 1762, raised him to the dignity of a peer of Great Britain, by the style and title of LORD VERNON, BARON OF KINDERTON, in the county of Chester, to him and the heirs male of his body. He died Aug. 21, 1780, &amp; was bur. at Sudbury, on the 28th of the same month.</p>	<p>2d wife, MARY, daughter of sir Thomas Lee, of Hartwell, Bucks, bart.; died s. p. Sep. 22, 1742; and was buried at Sudbury.</p>	<p>ANNA CATHERINA, daughter of sir Thomas Lee, of Hartwell, Bucks, bart.; married Richard Lockwood, esq. died s. p. Sep. 22, 1742; and was buried at Sudbury.</p>
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<p>III.—ELIZABETH HARRIET WARREN, only daur. and heir; marr. Ap. 26, 1777; left £500 to the poor of the parish of Woodhorn; and died s. p. in 1826, when the estate of Widdrington passed to Frances Maria Warren, daur. of sir John Borlase Warren, bart.</p>	<p>THOS. JAMES BULKELEY, seventh viscount Bulkeley; created a peer of Great Britain 14 May, 1784; died s. p. in 1822. This antient family derive their descent from Robert Bulkeley, who was lord of the manor of Bulkeley, in Cheshire, in the time of king John.</p>	<p>1. JOHN BORLASE WARREN, of Stapleford, in Nottinghamshire; created a baronet May 20, 1775; filled the distinguished office of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the court of Russia; was also a vice-admiral of the blue; knight grand cross of the Bath; and one of his Majesty's most honourable privy council.</p>
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(For remainder of this Generation, see over at 2. & 3.)

\* In this year, he complained of a breach of privilege in the house of commons, committed against himself.—(Journ. H. C. cxiii. 600, &c.) In 1741, as member of that house for Dover, he was elected one of the sixteen barons of the Cinque Ports.



1.  
Issue of sir John Borlase Warren, bart. and Caroline Clavering.

2.  
Issue of George Venables Vernon  
and Mary Howard.

3.  
Issue of George Venables Vernon  
and Martha Harcourt.

1. GEORGE VENABLES VERNON, succeeded his father as 2nd lord Vernon, baron of Kinderton; born in the parish of St James, Westminster, 9 May, 1735; *marr.* firstly, LOUISA BARBARA, dau. & sole heir of Bussy, lord Mansell, which Louisa Barbara was born Feb. 2, 1733; married at Saint George's, Hanover Square, London, 16 July, 1757; had issue—(1.) *George Venables Vernon*, born Nov. 19, 1761, died an infant, and was buried at Newick, in Sussex; (2.) *Louisa*, born in the parish of St George, Hanover Square, 18 June, 1765, and died in 1786, unmarried; (3 & 4.) *Charlotte & Anne*, both died young. Their mother died in 1786; and their father, the lord Vernon, married secondly, GEORGIANA, dau. of Wm Fauquier, esq., by whom he had issue—*Georgiana*, born 9 Jan. 1788; married Sept. 19, 1809, to Edward Harbord, third baron of Suffield; and died (leaving issue two sons and one dau.) Sep. 23, 1823. His lordship died June 18, 1813.

2, 3, and 4. HENRY, HOWARD, and MARY; all three died young.

5. MARY, born Dec. 19, 1739; married at Sudbury, Jan. 5, 1763, to George Adams, of Orgrave, in Staffordshire, esq., who, by royal licence, dated 30 April, 1773, took the surname and arms of Anson, and was father to Thomas Anson, who was created viscount Anson, and baron of Toberton, 17 Feb. 1806. A

1. ELIZ. REBECCA ANNE, dau. of sir Charles Sedley, of Nuttall Temple, Notts, bt.; *marr.* 14 Feb. 1779; died 16 July, 1793, and bur. at Nuttall.

6. HENRY VENABLES VERNON, third lord Vernon, was born in the parish of St George, Hanover Square, London, April 18, 1747. By royal licence, dated 19 March, 1779, he and his issue were authorised to bear the name, arms, and crest of Sedley only. He succeeded, on the death of his half-brother, in 1813, as lord Vernon, baron of Kinderton; but his lordship relinquished the name, arms, and crest of Sedley, and died at Kirkby, in Notts, 27 March, 1829, and was buried at Sudbury.

2. ALICE LUCY, dau. of sir John Whitford, bt.; *marr.* 29 Nov. 1795. 7. WILLIAM VENABLES VERNON died young, & was bur. at Sudbury. 8. EDW. VENABLES VERNON, L.L.D., lord archbishop of York, primate of England, lord high almoner to the king, and one of his Majesty's most honourable privy council; born at Sudbury, 10 Oct. 1757; married, 5 Feb. 1784, Anne Leveson Gower, 3rd dau. of Granville, marquis of Stafford, K.G.; by whom his grace has issue, besides several other children—*George Granville*, M.P. for Lichfield; *Leveson Venables*, in holy orders, formerly rector of Rothbury, in this county, and now rector of Stokesley, in Yorkshire; and *Charles*, also in holy orders, and now rector of Rothbury.

9. ELIZABETH, born 21 Jan. 1746; married 16 Sep. 1765, to George Simon, second earl and viscount Harcourt.

10. CATHARINE, born 31 Aug. 1749; died unmarried, 8 June, 1775; and was buried at Sudbury.

11. MARTHA, born 25 Dec. 1751.

12. ANNE, born 2 March, 1754.

IV.—FRANCES MARIA WARREN, only surviving child & heir of her father; married Aug. 25, 1802. Lady Vernon had a brother GEO. JOHN, who was killed in Egypt in 1802, also a brother JOHN, and a sister DIANA, both of whom died young.

1. GEORGE CHARLES VENABLES VERNON, heretofore G. C. Sedley, of Sudbury Hall, in the coun. Derby; born Dec. 4, 1779; and now lord Vernon, baron of Kinderton.

2. CATHARINE living, and unmarried in 1830.

3. HENRIETTA died about the year 1785.

4. LOUISA HENRIETTA married in Nov. 1816, the rev. B. Boothby, rector of Kirkby, coun. Notts, son of sir Wm Boothby, of Ashburne Hall, Derbyshire.

5. CHARLES died 2 May, 1805.

6. HENRY VENABLES VERNON, a lieutenant and captain in the grenadier regt. of foot guards; *marr.* Aug. 13, 1812, to ELIZA GRACE, dau. of Edw. Cooke, of Longford Cooke, Derbyshire, esq. A.

7. JOHN VENABLES VERNON, rector of Kirkby, Notts.

V.—GEORGE JOHN VENABLES VERNON, esq. of Sudbury Hall, in Derbyshire; born 22 June, 1802, and baptized at Stapleford; married by special licence, Oct. 30, 1824, at Hebburn Hall.

1. ISABELLA CAROLINE, eldest daughter of Cuthbert Ellison, of Hebburn Hall, in coun. Durham, esq., M.P. for Newcastle, by Isabella Grace, dau. of Henry Ibbetson, of St Anthony's, in this county, esq. Born 15 May, 1805.—(See Ellison Ped., in *Surtess' Dur. ii. 76.*)

VI.—CAROLINE MARIA, born in London, 2 January, 1826; baptized at Brighton.

AUGUSTUS HENRY, born in Rome, 1 Feb. 1829, and baptized there.

" Young lord, thy grandsire had a friend,

" In days of youthful fame;

" Yon distant hills were his domains,

" Sir Bertram was his name.

" Young Bertram loved a beauteous maid,

" As fair as fair might be;

" The dew-drop on her lily's cheek

" Was not so fair as she.

" FAIR WIDDRINGTON the maiden's name,

" Yon towers her dwelling place;

" Her Sire an old Northumbrian chief,

" Devoted to thy race."

(*Hermit of Warkworth.*)

WIDDRINGTON, in the most antient writings known to be extant respecting it, is written *Wd-ring-tun*, *Wod-ring-ton*, and *Wode-ring-ton*; which, from its being ringed or surrounded by a wood, might be descriptive of its situation. The *village* of this name consists of two farm houses, about thirty cottages, the chapel already described, a presbyterian meeting house, a school house, tavern, and a modern castle, and stands on a high and fertile knoll, which has



still remaining around it patches of natural oak woods, or traces of old ones, and commands an extensive prospect in every direction. The part of the village, which was built out of the materials of the old castle, has a mock gateway, is crowded, and too much in the style of a manufacturing place: it is inhabited chiefly by artificers, and the pitmen of the neighbouring colliery. Lady Bulkeley gave £15 annually to the school, which sum is still continued to it by the present noble proprietor of the estate. I have seen no account when the congregation of presbyterians in connexion with the church of Scotland belonging to this place, was first established. John Horsley, the able and amiable author of the *Britannia Romana*, resided here, probably as pastor of a congregation; before he commenced his ministry at Morpeth. The present *meeting-house*, and its neat manse, were built in 1765, upon a lease obtained from sir George Warren; and the meeting-house itself was repaired and enlarged, by subscription, so as to be capable of holding 400 persons, in 1829. Its present minister, the rev. George Boag, was elected by the congregation, in 1828.<sup>p</sup>

WIDDRINGTON CASTLE.—The oldest view that I have seen of this antient, and now obliterated edifice, is that by S. and N. Buck, in 1728; and the oval view of it engraved by Bazire, and given in Watson's *History of the Earls of Warren and their descendants*, is a copy from the same plate, with this difference, that the arms of William the ..... lord Widdrington, over the front door, are supplied with the checky shield of the Warrens. The licence to kernellate it was granted to Gerard de Widdrington, grandson of Adam de Swinburne, by Edward the Third, in 1341. In the list of castles, supposed from internal evidence to have been made out in the beginning of the reign of Henry the Sixth,<sup>q</sup> John de Widdrington, chevalier, is returned as proprie-

<sup>p</sup> ROBT. REED, who resided at Widdrington, but whose chief employment was in travelling through the adjoining country in the capacity of a pedlar and a bee-master, is still well remembered in all the farm-houses in the neighbourhood, as an ingenious and useful man, and "a good honest crack." He obtained a prize from the Society of Arts and Commerce, for the management of bees. Part of his stock of bees, which was at times very large, was kept at Widdrington, the rest dispersed among the farmers and cottagers in the vicinity; and his advice about the management of apiaries was constantly solicited and freely given through the circuit in which he travelled. He frequently exhibited in the markets at Alnwick, Morpeth, and other places, a swarm of bees hanging from his hand. He died March 28, 1821.—(*Newc. Courant.*)

<sup>q</sup> III. i. 26, 30.

tor of the castles of Swinburne and of Haughton, in Tindale, besides “*the tower of Wodrynton*,” but the word *turris*, or tower, in the last entry, has *castrum* or castle written opposite to it, in an old hand, in the margin of Mr Surtees’s copy, though no such correction or explanation is given in the copy among the Harleian manuscripts.<sup>1</sup> The fine tower to the left of the entrance was probably the part which rose, under authority of licence from Edward the Third. Its battlements were built on corbules, and it had round projecting turrets at each corner, and ornamented finials between each notch of its parapet walls. These finials and the bay window on the ground floor were unquestionably more modern than the tower itself, which was one of the richest and handsomest specimens of the early architecture of feudal times, in the north of England. The other parts of the structure were additions of different dates: that farthest to the right being the most modern, and probably added by the last lord Widdrington. The inscription in the front of the left wing was perhaps never copied. Lords John and Claude Hamilton, sons of the marquess of Hamilton, for the parts they took in the deaths of the regents Murray and Lenox, in 1579, were obliged to fly into England; and, in 1584, resided at Widdrington, where they were in that year visited by the Scottish lords who were banished by James the Sixth, for keeping him so long in thralldom.<sup>2</sup> Sir Robert Carey, who married Elizabeth Trevanion, the widow of sir Henry Widdrington, occasionally resided here. In the year in which he retired from the office of deputy warden of the West Marches, he came about the beginning of July “to Witherington, which was his wife’s jointure: there we stayed till towards the next spring,” but having no employment he resolved to go again to court. When he was appointed warden of the Middle Marches, he tells us—“I was no sooner come down but I removed my wife, children, and household to Alnwick Abbey.” In 1598, he warned the gentlemen on the opposite side from hunting deer and cutting wood within the English borders without his leave; but finding his admonitions unattended to, he would not suffer the affront, and when

<sup>1</sup> “Witherington Castle, longinge to the Witheringtons, stondethe within half a mile of the shore, somewhat as touching againg Cocket Island. By it runnith a litle broke on the northe syde, and there is a litle village of the same name. The broke renneth into the se by itselfe.”—(*Lel. It. vij. fol. 76.*)

<sup>2</sup> Ridp. Bord. Hist. 660. See in Cott. MSS. Cal. C. viii. a letter on this subject.



they came again to their sports and spoils, he sent his deputies with sufficient force to punish them. "They observed," says he, "my command, only they broke all their carts, and took a dozen of the principal gentlemen that were there, and brought them to me at Witherington, where I lay. I made them welcome, and gave them the best entertainment I could. They lay in the castle two or three days, and so I sent them home, they assuring me that they would never hunt there again without leave, which they did truly perform all the time I stayed there; and I many times met them myself, and hunted with them two or three days, and so we continued good friends ever after." He had promised James the Sixth of Scotland to be the bearer to him of the news of queen Elizabeth's death; and between nine and ten o'clock on Thursday, March 24, 1603, which was the day of her departure, he set off from London, and reached Doncaster that night. "The Friday night I came to my own house at Witherington, and presently took order with my deputies to see the borders kept in quiet, which they had much to do; and gave order the next morning, the king of Scotland should be proclaimed king of England, and at Morpeth and Alnwick. Very early on Saturday I took horse, for Edinburgh, and came to Norham about twelve at noon, so that I might well have been with the king at supper time; but I got a great fall by the way, and my horse, with one of his heels, gave me a great blow on the head, that made me shed much blood. It made me so weak that I was forced to ride a soft pace after, so that the king was newly gone to bed by the time that I knocked at the gate" of Holyrood house, on Saturday, March 26, 1603. "I was quickly let in, and carried up to the king's chamber. I kneeled by him, and saluted him by his title of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland. He gave me his hand to kiss, and bad me welcome." "The True Narration of the Entertainment of his Royal Majestie from the time of his departure from Edinburgh till his arriving at London," printed in London in 1603, gives the following account of king James's reception in England, and entertainment at Widdrington:—"As his excellence left Barwicke on April 8, and entered the realme of England, he was received by sir Nicholas Forester, high sheireffe of Northumberland, who, besides his own servants and followers, was accompanied with a number of gallant gentlemen of the shyre, who, riding before his majestie, led the way towards Witherington, where his majestie intended to rest that night. By the way, of his kindly goodnesse and royal inclination to the honor of armes, and reverence of vertuous age, he vouchsafed to visit that



worthy, honourable souldier, sir William Read,<sup>t</sup> who, being blind with age, was so comforted with the presence and gracious speeches of the king, that his spirit seemed so powerful within him, as he boasted himselfe to feel the warmth of youth stir in his frost-nipt bloud. The way his majestie had to ride being long, enforced him to stay with this good knight the lesse while ; but that little time was so comfortable, that his friends hope it will be a meane to cherish the old knight all his life long. Not to be writing this longer than his highness was in riding the journey, he departed thence upon the spurre, scarce any of his traine being able to keepe him company ; for being neare 37 miles, he road it all in lesse than foure houres. And by the way, for a note, the miles, according to the northern phrase, are a wey bit longer than they be here in the south. Well, as long as the miles were, his majestie made short worke, and attained Witherington, where by the master of the place, sir Robert Carey, and his right vertuous lady, he was received with all duty and affection : the house being plentifully furnished for his entertainment. Besides, for scituation and pleasure, it standes very delightful. His majestie having a little while reposed himselfe after his great journey, found new occasion to travel further ; for as he was delighting himselfe with the pleasure of the parke, he suddenly beheld a number of deere neare the place. The game being so faire before him he could not forbear, but according to his wonted manner forth he went and slew two of them, which done, he returned with a good appetite to the house, where he was most royally feasted and banketted that night.”<sup>u</sup> “ On Saturday, the ninth of April, his majestie prepared towards Newcastle ; but before his departure he knighted Mr Henry Witherington, Mr William Fenwick, and Mr Edward George ; after which, taking his leave with royal courtesie he set forwards towards Newcastle, being 16 miles from Witherington.”<sup>v</sup> After the attainder of lord Widdrington, the whole building was much neglected, and fell fast into decay. The creditors of the York Buildings Company, in their petition to the house of commons for the sale and legal conveyance of the Widdrington estates, represented that the first article in the printed particular by which the Company purchased it, in 1720, was comprized in these words, viz. : “ a large house and gardens in

<sup>t</sup> He resided at Fenham, in North Durham. See account of him and his pedigree in Raine's *North Durham*, p. 175.

<sup>u</sup> Nichol's *Progresses of James the First*, vol. i. p. 67, 68. <sup>v</sup> *Id.*



good order and repair, with convenient out-houses, a large park well stocked, with demesnes thereto, valued at about £500 per annum"—“yet the premises comprized in that article were actually at that time let at no more than £250 per annum, and subject to allowances thereout to the tenant, for taxes and repairs, which by the then receiver’s accounts, amounted to £82 10s.,” “for which, and several other overcharges and allowances, the company had craved an abatement out of the purchase money.” The petitioners also further stated “that the house mentioned in the first article of the said printed rental is a large antient building, which, at the time” the company purchased it, “was, and still is in a very ruinous condition, and in danger of falling, and uninhabitable, save only a small part for the use of the steward to the estate : and the park and the demesnes mentioned in the same article are let to sundry tenants at the utmost improved rents : and, though £1,254 has been laid out in repairs and improvements, and building tenants’ houses, yet the premises comprized in the said first article of the printed rental, and thereby estimated at £500, have never produced more than £250.”<sup>w</sup> Sir George Warren pulled the whole fabric down before he had fixed upon a design for rebuilding it ; and when he requested a friend to supply him with a plan and elevations for restoring it, Buck’s view of the edifice he had razed was presented to him as the best model he could have for the purpose. The first house erected by sir George, instead of the old one, was set on fire when it was nearly finished, and totally burnt down. Watson, in his history of the house of Warren, gives “the east view of Widdrington castle,” (engraved from Buck, by Bazire, in 1785,) “in the state it was in before the late *accidents* that happened to it by fire.”<sup>x</sup> Hutchinson, who took his “View of Northumberland” in 1776, and published it in 1778, says, “since the author’s tour this fine mansion was destroyed by fire, said to be occasioned by the negligence of workmen.” The builder of the present edifice, and of the new part of the village, was one Thos. Sewell, of Alnwick, probably a self-taught architect, and therefore pardonable for the badness of his style. Its situation is good, and a little to the south-east of that of the old one. It is octangular, and has Venetian windows below, and quaterfoil openings for light to the upper rooms. Sir George and lady Warren frequently resided in it. After their time it had different tenants: the last of whom was Charles John Clavering, esq., now of Axwell Park, who

<sup>w</sup> Jour. H. C. xxiv. 799, 800, 821.<sup>x</sup> II. 162.



left it in 1802, since which time it has been uninhabited, and verging to decay. The *Park* of Widdrington consisted of about 600 acres, and was situated to the south of the castle, about the Parkhead and Houndenlee, the grounds of which last place marched upon the monastic lands of Forum. It has been shown that this park was well replenished with deer, when Widdrington was honoured with a royal visit, in 1603, by James the First; and sir Thomas Swinburne, amongst the “extraordinary charges expended for the first year of his sheriffwick, an<sup>o</sup>. 1628,” has £1 5s. paid to “my lord of Monmouth, for two bucks from Widdrington Park.”

CHIBBURN has its name from a small burn<sup>\*</sup> that runs through its grounds. It consists of two farms, called High and Low Chibburn, and lies between the lands of Widdrington and Driridge. Low Chibburn was frequently the residence of the dowager ladies or a junior branch of the Widdringtons. Robert Widdrington, of Monkwearmouth, by will, 29 Aug. 40 Elizabeth, left to his son John, all his lands at Chibburn, held by him, I suppose, under lease; for, in 1568, Chibburn is enumerated among the estates of sir John de Widdrington, whose widow the lady Agnes, in 1582, left all her spits at this place and Plessy to her son Robert’s son John. The old mansion-house of *Low Chibburn* has been defended by a moat and barmkin. It is a massive old-fashioned stone-building, with a chimney like a huge buttress projecting from its south gable. I see no ground to believe that the building now occupied as a barn here was ever a chapel belonging to the established church, either in papal times or since the Reformation, as some have supposed.

DRIRIDGE was antiently and uniformly written *Dririgge*; but has now for a long time been corruptly called *Druridge*; even as far back as 1381 it occurs as “*Drurige*.”<sup>a</sup> Alan of Dririg was the recreant champion of William Tascha, in his contest with Bertram de Widdrington for the Widdrington estate, in the baronial court of Walter Fitz-William at Whalton, in the time of king Stephen.<sup>b</sup> A chantry in Widdrington chapel had lands in this hamlet,

<sup>\*</sup> See III. i. 360.

<sup>a</sup> It is a mere syke. A larger, but slow and winding brook of the same name, divides the grounds of Widdrington from those of Chevington, and is thus noticed by Harrison, in 1577:—“There is a little fall between Hawkeslaw and Drurith, which riseth about Stokeswood, goeth by East Chevington and Widdrington Castle, and afterward into the ocean.”—(*Description of Britain*, p. 89.) *Cheeseburne Grange*, in this county, is in some documents called both *Chibburn* and *Chilburn*, which last spelling is probably the most antient, and the right one.

<sup>a</sup> Wallis, ii. apx. 5.      <sup>b</sup> Wid. Misc. No. 1.



which consists principally of two farm houses, and stands on a ridge slightly elevated above the flat lands of Chibburn on one side, and the sea-shore on the other. It is chiefly remarkable for giving name to *Druridge Bay*, which is a fine sweeping crescent, four miles in extent, and hemmed with very firm and beautiful sands. Ships can unload and take in cargoes here very conveniently in fine weather; and limestone was brought in considerable quantities from the Durham coast, to be burnt in the kilns on the links at Druridge, while the high price of corn tempted the farmers in this neighbourhood to force their grounds with that often useful, but as often most impoverishing stimulant.

LINTON has its name from being situated upon the river *Line*, which, after it passes out of the banks of the Ulgham grounds into this township, begins to run in a flat and sedgy channel; is employed in turning a water corn mill; and has three farm-houses, and a few cottages for hinds, scattered upon its sinuous margin. Formerly, the Line, from this place to the sea, had plenty of trout in it. This, in 1240, was one of the manors of the Balliol barony, of which Ada de Balliol, widow of John Fitz-Robert, then held it by free marriage. John Fitz-Robert was lord of Warkworth, a descendant of the Vescys and Tysons, lords of Alnwick, and ancestor of the Claverings. He died in 1240. His widow Ada granted a toft and 12 acres of land in Linton to "Hosbert of Stedlam;"<sup>c</sup> and his grandson Robert Fitz-Roger, by one deed, dated in 1267 or 1268, gave half the ville of Linton to John de Widdrington, and his heirs, for their homage and service; and, by another, the whole manor of Linton.<sup>d</sup> The mill here is very antient; for, in 1307, as has been before remarked, John de Widdrington granted two marks a year out of it to a chaplain, for celebrating divine service at the altar of St Edmund, in Widdrington chapel.<sup>e</sup> This estate, after the attainder of lord Widdrington in 1716, passed, like the rest of that nobleman's Northumberland estates, to the York Buildings Company, and from them to Dr Askew, grandfather of Adam Askew, esq., its present proprietor.<sup>f</sup>

<sup>c</sup> Wid. Misc. No. 8.

<sup>d</sup> Woodh. Misc. Nos. 43 and 44.

<sup>e</sup> Wid. Misc. No. 3, a.

<sup>f</sup> John of Newbigging, clerk, about the year 1333, made a grant of a toft and ten acres of land in Pendemore, near Linton (*Woodh. Misc. Sup. p. 212, No. 26*); and, in the same year, granted to sir Gerard de Widdrington, knight, one messuage, two tofts, and twenty-nine acres of land in Newmoor, near Linton (*Wid. Misc. No. 45*); and, long prior to that time, Hugh de Balliol brought an action of grand assize against Robert Bertram for two caracutes of land in Pentemor.—(*Id.* 46.)



## WIDDRINGTON MISCELLANEA.

1. Walt' fit Wiñi oib; hoñib; suis t amicis francis t Anglis p'sentib; t futuris salm . Sciatis me dedisse t concessisse Bertramo de Wdringtuna villā q̄ vocatur Wdringtuna et mediām Burgundie cū oib; p'tinentiis suis in bosco t in plano . in p'tis t in pascuis . in aquis t molendinis libas t quietas sibi t heredib; suis in ppetuū tenendas a me t hered meis sicut pater suas melius t libius eas una die t una nocte tenuit t ipsemet hactenas tenuit p servicio j mit faciendo in feudo t heditate . Cognitū etiam vobis sit oib; qui has iras videritis vel auderitis qd illa calumpnia q'm Wiñs Tasca hūit ad'sus Bert'm de Wdrington qd Bert'm dirationavit iudicio curie dñi sui t qd Wiñs nequiter eam amisit eo qd die cepit in curia sūmi dñi Walteri fit Wiñi de nequitia sua defendend t hoc se defecit . t Alanus de Dririg parē suū vadē suū dedit ad pbandū illū de nequitia t ille suū dedit et diem cepit ad defendendū se iudicio curie dñi sui . scitū . duello t ad dies constitutos t terminat . nec venit nec q̄ta mandaō immo ut nequā se deficit t ideo iudicio curie summi dñi Walteri fit Wiñi ut nequā eā amisit t Bert'mo sicut recto heredi remisit sicut pp'a hereditas sua . Et qd ego Walterus fit Wiñi warranto hoc iudiciū qd factum fuerit apd Weltuna de appellaōe Alani de Dririg et de defectu Wiñmi Tascha . Hoc sciendū qd Hodonellus de Umframvilla hoc iuditium fecit et testimonio suo appbat illud cū his t qui subsequuntur . Testibus Wiñto de Merlay . Widoñ Tysun . Wiñto de Turbrevilla . Waltero fit Stanceli . Richo fre ejus . Ulfchill de Swyneburna . David de Buivilla . Johe fit Seman . Wilardo de Trophill . Roço fre ejus . Richo fit Seman . Rado de Sño Petro . Wiñto de Grenevilla . Richo Bartram . Umfrido de Oglā . Gilbto fit ejus . Rošto de Newham . Rošto de Unflanwillā . Huctredo fit Faraman . Wiñto fit Alfredi . Hug. fit Stanfelin . Osberto Presbiter de Weltun . Osberto Presbiter de Ortun . Wiñto de Hebra . Herberto Preposito de Mitford . Alstar fit Glessan . Rošto fit Petri . Rošto Belmis . Roğ fit Grunbald.—(*Lansd. MS. 326, fol. 158, collated with Dodsw. xl. fol. 97, by W. C. T. of Wal'n, esq.*)

2. Rec licentiam dedit Gerardo de Woderyngton quod ipse dare possit 7 marcas reddit. exeunt. de villis de Est Chyuntun, Wodryngton, t Dririg, in cōm Northum̄s cuidam capto in capello de Wodryngton celebrat. necnon 40 solidat reddit. exeunt. de p'dictis villis in auxilium sustentaōn. ejusdem capellani p iras suas patentes dat. 10 Sep. 15 Ed. 3.—(*Lansd. MS. 326, f. 151, b.*)

3. a. Sciant omnes tam p's quam fut. quod ego Johe dñus de Wdrington dedi dño Henrico de Thornton capto totam eandem terram eum edificiis t.c. quam dñus Rogerus de Hartwayton capto quondam habuit ex dono dñi Johannis de Wydrington avi mei, et duas marcatas annui redditus in molendino meo de Lynton t.c. p autem hac donacione p'dictus dñus Henricus toto tempore vitæ suæ celebrabit divina ad altare s̄ti Edmundi in ecclia de Wydrington vel alibi infra parochiam si necessitas fuerit p aiabus omn. antecessorum meorum . Test. Rogero Maudute milit. . Rogero de Cresswell . David Lascelles . Dat. apud Wdrington in festo Pentecostes anno dñi 1307.—(*Id. fol. 152.*)

3. b. Sciant p t f. quod ego Hugo Molendarius dedi, t.c. dño Johi de Woderington militi et Xtiane uxor ejus unum mess. in villa de Newbiggin, t.c. Test. Waltero filio Petri, Johe Clerico . Maugero . Roberto Thorald senior . Waltero Pudding, t.c.—(*Id. f. 150, b.*)

4. Martinus papa conc. Johi de Wyderington milit. Dunelm. dioc. et Margareē uxori ejus habere altare portabile in locis ad hoc congruentibus . anno pontificat. sui primo. Id. Jul.—(*Id. fol. 150.*)

5. a. CURATES of Widdrington.—*Nicholas Hertborne*, by will, 28 Nov. 1566, leaves his body to be buried in the chapel of Widdrington, and gives to *sir Edw. Trewett*, curate there, "one pair of pose, one worsed dublet, one bonet, & one strayt capp of satten," to pray for him.—*John Scot*, "scotus, curatus," occurs in 1557; and, in 1558, is called John Scot alias Clerk, and in the same way in 1580. In 1582 he was suspended, and in 1584 succeeded by *Alexander Thornton*.—In 1585 the curacy was vacant; and, in 1604, filled by *Joseph Monk*.—(*Archd. Visit. Books.*)—*William Sanderson*, usher of Morpeth, was perpetual curate from the time of the severence of this cure from the mother church of Woodhorn, to the year 1773, when he was succeeded by *Henry Johnson*, who was also vicar of the two Bywells, and died in 1828.—*Ralph Errington*, curate of Ulgham, nominated May 5, 1828, by the honourable George Chas. Venables Vernon, now lord Vernon, and Frances Maria Warren, his wife. The author is indebted to Mr Errington for several extracts from the registers of this place, and for other obliging particulars respecting the chapelry.

5. b. The REVENUES of the Curacy arise partly from the rent of an estate purchased by queen Anne's bounty money, at West Snape Guist, near Stanhope; and there is a rent charge of £2 a year out of an estate called



Broad Meadows, also near Stanhope, in Weardale, purchased by archdeacon Dr John Sharpe, with £50 given by sir George Warren, to be invested for the purpose of applying its proceeds to the repairs of the chapel.

5, c. The REGISTERS begin in 1698, but seem to have a chasm in that of burial between 1738 and 1766: they contain the following entries:—"1782, buried Thomas Claverin, of Hemscott-hill, aged 101; 1788, Oct. 15, baptised Isabella Charlotte, daur. of the rev. Lambton Loraine and Isabella his wife."

6. MINUTES OF ARCHDEACONS.—Visited Sept. 21, 1723. Here I found an old surplice, a quarto bible, and a prayer book, old pulpit, font, and communion table, scarce any of them fit for use, and two old pews. But the roof is tumbling down, and all the chapel in other respects is in a lamentable condition.—(*Archd. Sharp.*) Visited July 23, 1764, and found things in a still worse condition than when my father visited. However, I got the bishop's consent to an augmentation; and wrote to Mr Edward Ward, steward to sir Geo. Warren, to propose to sir George, that if he would re-build the chapel, I would endeavour to get an endowment raised for a resident minister. Mr Ward promised to use his endeavours. Fifty shillings a year used to be paid to the vicar of Woodhorn, said to be in lieu of 8 acres of land lying in the township of Linton. This was detained from the vicar about 9 years ago, on pretence that the chapel of Widdrington was a demesne chapel. Mr Watson happening in or about 1750, to be in London, related the matter to Mr Burrough, one of the masters in chancery, who had the writings of the Widdrington estate then in his office, which estate was then under sale, and Dr Askew having purchased the township of Linton, and other parts of the said estate, it was immediately ordered that Mr Simcoe should be paid the arrears of 9 years, amounting to £22; and a reserve was made in the said Dr Askew's purchase deeds, by a decree of the lord chancellor, to pay the vicar of Woodhorn 50s. a year for the time to come.

June 21, 1826. The vicar of Woodhorn receives tithes within the limits of the chapelry, and the mercer's company are the impropiators—their impropriation being worth £130 a year. There is neither glebe nor parsonage, and the church-yard has no very clear boundary from the lands of the castle. There is one chapelwarden appointed by "the 24," and a village school unendowed, but assisted by the liberality of the Warren family. A porch in the chapel, which is re-

paired by Mr Askew, is in bad condition. I went into the Widdrington vault, in which is the dust of three bodies,—a male, a female, and a child, in decayed coffins. I was told they were lord and lady Widdrington. The curate produced registers, and offered to produce living parties who had been married at the chapel, to show that it had the right of solemnizing marriages at it; which right, however, Dr Sharpe, as I learnt by a letter from the incumbent, issued an injunction against, but afterwards acknowledged he had acted precipitately in doing so, and requested that things might go on as if no such injunction had been given. Mr Errington, the sub-curate, informed me that the incumbent of the mother church made no objection to its enjoying this privilege; and it would certainly be a great accommodation to the inhabitants, and is desirable on many accounts, that it should do so.—(*Dr Singleton.*)

7. Anno ab incarnatione dni M.CCxiij. ad festum beati Martini facta est hec conventio inter dnm Gerardum de Widerington et Hugonem Flandrensem hñem suum . scilicet . quod Hugo Flandrensis dimisit dno suo Gerardo de Widdrington dimidium toftum suum & xxij acras ter. sue et Matildis sororis sue p tribus marcis argenti usq in 16 annos . Et si dnus Gerardus obiit infra pdictum terminum pdictus Hugo tenebat pdictam conventionem Galfrido filio dicti Gerardi.—(*Lansd. MS. 326, fol. 151, b.*)

8. Ada de Bayllo omnibus has litteras visuris, &c. salutem . noveritis me viduitate et legia potestate mea dedisse Hosbto de Stredlam p homagio et servicio suo unum thoftum et 12 acras ter. cum pertin. in Lintune . Test. dno Gerardo de Woderington . Johanne filio ejus . dno Roberto de Cresswell . dno Sewallo de Meyneville . Robto de Rue, &c.—(*Id. fol. 152.*)

8, b. Omnibus Xti fidelibus hanc cartam visuris vel audituris Gerardus de Wyderington salutem . Noveritis me dedisse, &c. Gerardo filio meo p homagio et servitio 12 acras terre cum ptin. in territorio de Wyderington . Test. Hugone de Morwick . Roberto de Cresswell . John de Plesseiz . Ada Barat . Rogero de Bam-burg . Adam de Plesset, &c.—(*Id. fol. 150, b.*)

9, a. Anno D'ni M.CCCC.iv ad festum scti Martini Johes dnus de Woderington dimisit manerium suum de Linton, &c. Test. Rogero de Seton . Rogero de Cressewell . Galfrido Dryriggs.—(*Id. fol. 153.*)

9, b. Anno 3 Edw. 2. Ita convenit inter Witm dñm de Gunwarton, &c. Test. dño Johē de Swynburne milit. dño Ada de Swynburne milit. filio dicti Johis.



dño Roberto de Insula de Chipches milit. Riço filio Alani de Swynburne.—(*Lansd. MS. 326, fol. 158.*)

9. a. The following additional notices respecting sir Adam de Swinburne are from the Rolls of Scotland, vol. i. pp. 40—164:—In 1297, he was imprisoned in the castle of Berwick, in consequence of which there were royal letters, dated at Portsmouth, on May 24, in that year, directing the constable of the castle of Berwick to be guided by the advice of Hugh de Cressingham on the propriety of setting him at liberty. On Oct. 26, 1309, the king by letters, dated at York, commanded John de Swinburne, Adam de Swinburne, and Robert de Swinburne, to repair to their respective estates on the borders, near Carlisle, and there to continue and attend to the defence of the Marches. On July 17, 1310, Adam de S. had a protection on his way into Scotland. He was made a supervisor for raising the militia of the county, May 2, 1311; and again, March 23, 1314. On Oct. 12, 1315, the posse comitatus of Northumberland was ordered to march with Adam de Swinburne, their sheriff, under Henry Beaumont, the king's cousin, to punish certain aggressions of the Scotch. On Nov. 4, in the same year, he occurs again as sheriff. In May, 1316, the king appointed him, and Richard, son of Marmaduke, to give safe conduct to certain commissioners of Robert de Bruce in their way from Scotland to England and back again. On Aug. 20, he was in the commission for arraying the forces of Northumberland; on the 26th, to pardon and receive into the king's allegiance such Englishmen as had fought on the side of Scotland in the late wars; and, on Sept. 3 and 7, was again a commissioner of array for this county.

10. Ego Henr de Graham fit dni Henr de Graham dedi Ade fit dni Johis de Swyneburne cū idonea sorore mea in libū maritiagū capitale messuag qd hui in Symundburne in Tyndale et dinicas culturas in ead. Test. dnis Nicho de Graham fre meo. Johe de Sules. Patricio de Graham. militibz. magro Robto de Merlay. Witto de Erth. Johe de Statelington. Ada de Charleton. magro Johe de Teket. Riço de Thirlewall et al. —(*Lansd. MS. 326, fol. 46, b.*)

11. Sciant ps t fut. qd ego Henricus de Graham dedi, &c. Ade filio dni Johis de Swynburne cū idonea sorore mea in libū maritiagū totū masiū de Symondburne p oēs suas rectas divisas in dinicis redditibus liboz homagiis et serviū molend natiuis et eoꝝ sequā t catallis et oibz aliis ptin. f sine aliquo retenemento. Hend pdtis Ade t Idonie et hered suis de dno Nicho de Graham fre

meo, t. Test. dno W'mo de Sules, tunc Justic' Lao-donie. dnis Johe de Sules fre eius. Patricio de Graham. Witto de Sō Claro militibz. Magro Robto de Merlay. t W'mo de Graham fre meo chcis. Johe de Statelington. Ada de Charleton. magro Johe de Warewicke. Riço de Thirlewall. Hug fit Hugonis de Nunnewick. Johe de ead et aliis.—(*Id.*)

12. Ego Henr de Graham fit dni Henr de Graham concessi relaxavi t qet. clamaui imppetuū Ade de Swyneburne t Idonie sorori mee sponse sue totū ma. de Symondburne. Quod mā. t. pdti Adam t Idonea recupaunt p assisā noue disseisine coram dno Waltero de Canhou et Waltero de Bothebrig Justic. dni R' Angt assignatis apud Werke in Tindale die Martis px. p<sup>i</sup> fm sēi Luce Evang. a<sup>o</sup> r. r. E. xix<sup>o</sup>. Test. Hug. de Nunnewyk. Hug. Russell de Symondburne. Ric. de Thirlewall. Johe fit Witto de ead. Hug de Terewithe Scheles. Nicho fit Andree de Thorngraston. Robto fit Bricij de Thirlewall. Waldeuo de Nunnewyke et aliis.—(*Id.*)

13. Ego Richus Syward dedi dno Johi de Swyneburne et Anicie uxori sue oēs fr̄as suas in Espleywod et Rauenisburne in North Tindale. Test. dno Robto de Insula. Aleō de Swynburne. Robto de Bellingham. Nicho de Rideley. Hugon. Russell. Hugon. de Wals. W'mo de Charleton. Witto de Birkeland. Reginaldo de Wetherington et aliis.—(*Id. fol. 48.*)

14. Omnibz—Thomas filius Thome ffischeburne salūm—Nōitis me dedisse dno Johanni de Vallibus militi t heredibz suis t suis assignat<sup>i</sup> dominium totius ville de Magna Heton t totā terram meam quā hui in eadem villa cū omibz suis ptin. t cū oīdis buiciis liboz t natiuon<sup>i</sup> eiusdm ville. ac etiā centū solid reddit<sup>i</sup> quos Willms de Swynburn michi debuit p ann. &c. Dedi insup &c. turbariam meā quā habui in magna Babington\* &c. Hjs testibz dno Johne de Cambhowe. dno Johne de Insula de Wodeburn. dno Johne de Halton militibus. Willmō de Swetehop. Adam de Yeiteham. Robto de Boteland. Ricardo de Heddon t aliis.—(*Copied by the Rev. J. Raine, from a deed in the possession of John Hutton, of Marske, esq. Aug. 1, 1827.*)

15. Edwardus Sextus rex, &c. INSPEXIMUS quandem inquisitionem apud Novum Castrū super Tynam die lune px. post octav. sēi Michis a<sup>o</sup> r. r. E. 2, 12<sup>o</sup> captam in hæc verba:—Inquisiō capt. apud Novum Castrum, t. 12<sup>o</sup> Ed. 2. coram dno Robto de Sapy, esc. citra

\* A part of the township of Great Bavington is still called the Divot-hill, i. e. the Turf-hill.



Trentam p Anthonium de Errington . Johem Gray . Johem de Walyngton . &c. Qui dic. super sacrū suū qđ Adam de Swynburne seit. fuit die q<sup>o</sup> obiit de manerijis et hamlettis subscriptis cū ptin. viz. :—De manerio de Est Swynburne et tenuit dēm manerium de dno Robto de Swynburne dno de Gunwerton per serviū 14 denar. ad Wardam castri Novi Castri. Item de manerio de Haulfton et Homeshalf et tenuit dēm maneriū de rege in capit. ut de dno de Werke in Tindale per serviū .i. spuerij. Item de manerio de Espleywode et Lusburne et tenuit de dno Johne de Comyn p serviū homagij t unius denarii p ann. Item de maner de Simundburne et tenuit quondam de dno Johne Graham in libm maritagij et cū advocacōe ecclie de Symunburne. Item qđ de quarta parte ville de Colewell et tenuit de dno Rogero de Heyrone p serviū sex denar. p annū. Et hec omia pđca tenementa jacent wasta quia destruerent p guerr. Item dic. qđ Henricus filius dēi Ade est ejus heres et est etatis 22 annoꝝ et amplius.—INSPEXIMUS etiam quandem aliam inquisitionem coram Symone de Grymesby esc. dēi nuper dñi regis in hec verba :—Inquisitio capt. apud Novū Castrū super Tynam die veneris px. ante festū Epiphie a<sup>o</sup> 20<sup>o</sup> Edw. 2. p sacrum Warini de Swethopp t. qui dic. super sacm suum qđ Adam de Swynburne tenuit die quo obiit ma. de Halghton ut de ma. de Werke. Item tenuit ma. de Swynmundburne cum teñtis in Nunwyke de ma. de Werke in Tindale. Item tenuit ma. de Swynburne de Thoma Swynburne dno de Gunwarton. Item tenuit t. Item dicunt quod Barnaba filia dēi Ade de Swinburne . Gerardus de Woderington filius Christiane filie dēi Ade sororis ejusdem Barnabe . et Wittus Heron filius Elizabethæ filie dēi Ade sororis ejusdem Christiane . sunt ppiniores heredes ejusdem Ade. Item dicunt qđ dēa Barnaba fuit etatis 34 annoꝝ in fto sēi Martini in hyeme ultimo pñt. Et Gerardus fuit 24 annoꝝ in fto sēi Michis pñt. Et pđcus Wittus fuit etatis 22 annoꝝ in festo sēi Andree ap̄li ultimo pñt. (*Lansd. MS. 326, fol. 131. &c.*)

16. Gerardus de Woderington. temp Ed. I.

¶ Anno 2. regis Ed. 2. Adam de Swynburne, baro ob. &c. et Christiana una sororum et heredum dicti Ade nupta fuit ..... de Woderington qui peperit Gerardum de Woderington.

John de Woderington, temp. Ed. II. Gerard de Woderington.

Christiana, daur. and coheire of Adam de Swinburne.

Adam de Swinburne baro ob. &c. Inq. p. m. 20 Ed. 2. Barbara ux. Joh'is Strivelyn in Scotia. Eliz. ux. Heron.

Gerard de Widdrington. temp'e Ed. 3.

John de Widdrington, = Marg't. Barnaba ux. John sonn of Adam de Vaux. temp. Ric. 2.

(*Harl. MS. 1554, fol. 4, 5, a, b.*)

17. Sciant, &c. quod ego Johes de Wodderington dedi *Galfrido* de Wodderington filio meo decem bovatas terre cum toftis et croftis t omnibus aliis ptin. in villa de Tranewell t. quas decem bovatas terre & quos nativos hui hereditarie post mortem dñi Rogeri de Merlay tertii . sicut carta fta dto dno *Gerardo* testat. reddendo inde annuatim m et heredibus meis unum denar die assumptionis beate Marie. Et dno Roberto de Somerville dno de Witton et Isabelle uxō ejus et heredibus eorum unam libram cymini vel duas denar ad festum sēi Cuthberti in Septembri p me t heredibus meis p omnibus serviūis t. Test. dñis Roberto Bertram de Bothal . W<sup>o</sup> Hayrun . Walfo de Cammou tunc. vic. Northumbr. . Wittmo de Middleton . Waltero de Corbeth . Hugon Gubion . Johne de Rosell . Elya de Divelaton . Ada Baret . Rogero Mauduth . Johne de Herthwayton . Rogero de Woderington et aliis.—(*Lansd. MS. 326, fol. 160, b.*)

18. a. Johnes de Swynburne et Agnes uxor hient 2 mess. t 48 acr. in Chollerton . Test. dñis Johne de Heron tunc vic. Northumbr. dñis Gerardo de Woderington et Wittmo Heron milit. Rogero de Woderington . Wittmo de Swynburne . die veneris px. post fesm Translaconis sēte Marie Virginis, 1361, 35 Ed. 3.—(*Id. fol. 145.*)

18. b. Finis a<sup>o</sup> 9, Ed. 3 inter Rogerum fratrem Gerardi de Woderington Elizabetham filiam Ricardi de Acton de Novo-Castro super Tynam quer. et Gerardum de Woderington militem deforc. de manerio de Colewell cum ptin' et 5 mess' et 35 acras terr' in Gunwarton . Gerardus concessit premissa Rogero et Elizabethæ et hered de corporibus ipsorum Rogeri et Elizabethæ.—(*Id. fol. 155, b.*)

19. Omnibz Ricus de Acton & Matild ux eius salim t. Noueritis nos dedisse Rogero de Wyderington t Elizabethæ ux sue oia vras in Neuton in Edlyngham cum suis ptin' que quondam fueñ Ric' de Emeldon . Habend t. t si pđci R. t E. sine heredibz t. obierunt tunc volumus qđ oia pđca terr', t. nobis, t. revertantur in ppetuum . Test. dno Robto Darreyns tunc vic. Nd. Johe de Fenwyk . Robto de Insula, militibz . Robto de Rihill . Robto de Biker . Thoma Fossur t aliis. Dat. apd Edlingham a<sup>o</sup> M.CCC. quadragesimo . 14 Ed. 3.—(*Dods. MSS. vol. 40, fol. 68.*)

20. a. Cest endent fait entr Roger de Wyderington friera Gerard de W. chr de une pte t Wm le fitz Wm de Acton de Noefchastell s<sup>r</sup> Tyne d'alter pte tesmoigne q come lavandit Wm le fitz Wm ad g'nte p une fait annuel al dit Roger une annuel rente de vynte lyvrs



issantz de touz ses fies t tenements in Qwhynithkleeffe & Toggesdon en le counte de Nd, &c. t une auter annuel de £20 &c. en Wissardsheles en Redesdale, &c. le dit Roḡ voet t g'nte p' lui, ses heires, t c. q̄ si la fyne quele lavant dit Will. fitz W. & Mari sa fēme ount levi en la court fīre seign'r le Roy en lan xix en Westmonstr a lavant dit Roḡ del maner del West Swynburne oue les apurtenancez en Est Swynburne estoit en la force tanks q̄ al fine de cynk annz pcheins t c. q̄ les dits faits annuels &c. perdent lur force & soyent tenuz p' nulles. Escrip a Noefchastell s<sup>r</sup> Tyne le judy en le fest seint Michell larkangell l'an di grace 1345.—S. WILL'I FIL : WILL'I DE ACTON, and a cross between 4 lions passant gardant.—(*Dodsw. MSS. vol. 45, fol. 101—108.*)

21, a. Finis 19 Ed. 3 inter Rogerum frem Gerard de Woderington quer. t Withmum filium Withmi de Acton de Novo Castro super Tynam t Mariam uxor' ejus filiam Thome Musgrave de 1 car. terr. in Est Swynburne esse jus Rogeri.—(*Lansd. MS. 326, fol. 150.*)

21, b. Pateat universis qd ego Gilbertus de Collewell loco meo posui Roḡm de Wyderington de Denton atornatū meū ad deliberand seisinā dno Rogero de Wyderington militi in omibz terr. t ten. meis in villa t fritor. de Collewell. Dat. apud villam Novi Castri s. T. 28 Dec. 17 Ed. 3.—(*Cart. Rid. p. 46.*)

22. Pateat universis quod ego Rogerus de Wydrington . (sic) Tho. Ullesby capellano et Edmund de Heselrigg, &c. ad deliband Johni de Wyderington filio meo, t Katharine filie Withmi de Acton militis sciam de maneriis de Denton et Lanton in Gillesland in com. Cumb<sup>r</sup>. Et mane<sup>r</sup> de Byngfield cum ptin. in libertat' de Hextildesham . H'end pdictis Johanni t Katherine secundum vim carte mee indentate cujus dat. est apud Werkworth die Jovis in festo ascens' D'ni 1367. pdiēt. Johni & Katharine confect.—(*Lansd. MS. 326, f. 156.*)

23. 42 Ed. 3. Matildis de Hilton ten. 3. ptes man' de Yesemouth.—Johes de Wodrington miles fit Eliz. filie t heredis Matildis pdee est heres ppinquior.—(*MS. in Bibl. D. & C. Dunelm.*)

24. Cest endent'e tesmoigne q̄ Wiht de Heselrige ad done a John de Woddryngton fitz t heir Roger de Woddryngton le manoir de Plessys la vile de Shotton t une place apelle Gerardle ou la reversion de la tierce pties ditz manoir ville t place quez Agneoyz iadys compaigne a Roger de W. tient en dower t quez ieo avoie de done t g'ntte Roger de W. q dieu asoile . A avoir &c. a dit John t lez heires males de son corps q̄ si le

dit John deuye saunz heir male remaynent a Tho's fitz William de Heselrig t les heires males portantes le surnōme t lez armes le susdit Roger de W.—remaynent a Roger fitz mons. Waltier Heron portantes le surnōme t les armes le susdit Roger de W.—remaynent as heires du corps le dit John de Woddrington—remaynent as dames Christiane Monboucher et Elyanore Daske files iadys le dit Roger de W. et a les heires—remaynent as droites heires le susdit Roger de W.—Ceux son tesmoignes . Clement Prior de Tynemouth . Henry de P'cy count de Northumbr. . Tho's Vmf'unuitt chr . Roger Heron chr . Mathew de Qwitfeld chr . Walter Heron chr . John de Claūyng chr . Gerard Heron chr . Withm Heron chr . John Heron de Thornton . Nichol Raynes . Esmond Heron . Robert Vmf'unuitt et autres . Esc<sup>r</sup> a noef chastell sur Tyne le veyle de seynt Jake l'ane de g'ce Miht troycentz oeptant t neef. —(*Cart. Rid. 136, 137.*)

25. There is a similar entail, mutatis, mutandis of "la chastell et ma. de Halghton la vile de Hounshalgh une place de fīre en Thornton en Tyndale apelle Stayncroft ove lez autres fīres dans la franchise de Tindale." It has also the same witnesses excepting that "Alisandre de Cresswell" stands between Esmond de Heron and Robert de Umfreville, and that it is written "a Noef Chastell sur Tyne le xxii jour d'Octobr lane de g'ce miht troicentz soixant et sys."—(*Dodsw. MSS. vol. 45, fol. 101—108.*)

26. Sachent touz gentez moi Withm de Hesilriḡ avoir ordeigne Tho's Doukter t Robert Vaus mes atto'nes a deliēve seizine a John fitz t heir Roger de Woddryngton en le manoir de Plessys la ville de Shotton t en une place apelle Gerardlee . Esc<sup>r</sup> a noef chastell sur Tyne le veyle a seynt Jake 1389.—(*Cart. Rid. fol. 138.*)

27. Ceste endentur fait pent' Adm de Vaus t Alic' sa feme dun pt t Roḡ de Woderington t Withm de Meneuill dautr pt tesmoign q̄ lez auanditz Adm t Alic' ount done a les auanditz Roḡ t Withm les fīres, &c. en la vile de noue Chastell sur Tyne . Benton . Heton iuste noue Chastell . Bradeford . Coupen . Wydeslade . Schotton . Ayden . t allours en le counte de Nd. a avoir, &c. sur tiel condition q̄ les ditz Roḡ t Withm faceont feoffment a John fitz les ditz Adm t Alic' t Barnabe fiele le dit Roḡ t a les heys le dit John du corps la dit Barnabe engendrez deintz les xl. jours aḡs le feoffement fait as ditz Roḡ t Withm.—Et la dit Barnabe prendra a baron le dit John t a cele mariage soi assentera q'nt ele fīra de age, &c. Done a la vile de noue



chastell sur Tyne dunaigh prochein deuant la fest seint Lucie l'an de grace mile trois centz quinq'nt seizme . Ceaux tesmoignes monf Wiſm Heron . monf Gerard de Wodrington . monf John Heron . monf Henri de Hauerington chivalers . Alayn del Strother adonq's viscount de Northumbr . Wiſm de Heselrigg . Thomas de Heselrigg . ⁊ auſs.—(*Cart. Rid.* 138, 139.)

28, a. Ceste endent'e tesmoigne q̄ Roger de Wyderington ⁊ Wiſm Meneuiſt ount done a John le fitz Adam de Vaus ⁊ a Barnaba la file le dit Roger ⁊ a les ſes ⁊ c. touz les ſres en les viles del Neufchastell sur Tyne . Benton . Heton iuste le Neufchastell . Bradford . Coupon . Wetslade . Shoton . Aydon ⁊ c. remaynent a Adam de Vaux ⁊ Alice sa feme—remaynent a Gilbt de Vaus—Et si le dit Gilbt deuie sanz heres males q̄ la moiste retournment a dit Roger de W. ⁊ ces ſes ⁊ lautre moiste a dit Wiſm de Meneuiſt ⁊ ces ſes . Done a la vile del Neufchastell sur Tyne le dunage pchein aſs la fest de seint Hiſt l'an 1356.—(*Id. fol.* 140, 141.)

28, b. Cest endenture tesmoigne q̄ Roſ de Woderington ⁊ W<sup>m</sup> de Meneuiſt ount done a John le fitz Adam de Vaus ⁊ Barnaba la feile le dit Roſ ⁊ a les heyrz de dit John le queux il engendra du corps la dit Barnaba touz les ſres ⁊ teñz ⁊ c. qils ount en les viles de Todehow Gatesheaud ⁊ aillours deintz l'euesche de Duresme lez queux els auoyent du donne Adm de Vaus ⁊ Alic' sa feme—remaynent a Adam de Vaus ⁊ Alic' sa feme ⁊ a les heyrz du corps le dit Adm engendrez—remaynent a Gilbt de Vaux et a les heyrz mayles de son corps engendrez—Et si le dit Gilbt deuie saunz heyres males de son corps engendrez . q̄ la moyte de ſres ⁊ c. reto'nent al dit Roſ de Woderington ⁊ sez heyres ⁊ lautr. moyte al dit Wiſm de Meneuiſt ⁊ ses heyrz a touz iours . Done a Duresme le Judy pchein aſs la seint Hillar. l'an de grace mile C.C.C. zinq'nt setisme.—(*Id. fol.* 135.)

29. Hec indentura testatur quod cum Gerardus de Woderington teneatur Wiſmo de Swyneburne milit. in xl li. solvend eidem Wiſmo in festo nativitatis s̄ci Johannis baſe px. futuro post datum p̄sent.—Predictus tamen Wiſus vult quod si ipse et heredes sui tenere possint pacifice castrum de Haulghton et terr' dñicales, ⁊c. que terr' habet ex dimissione Johannis de Woderington, chr. fr̄is Gerardi ad terminum sex annorum, ⁊c.—Dat' 2<sup>o</sup> Apr. 7 H. 5.—(*Lansd. MS.* 326, f. 156, b.)

30, a. Omnibus—Thomas Walton et Johnes de Thorſby capellani sattem . Sciatis nos demisisse Gerardo

Woderington aſo filio et heredi Rogeri Woderington ar. ⁊ Elizabethhe uxori ejus filie Christopheri Boynton castrum dominicum et manerium n̄rm de Haughton in libertat. de Tyndale cum ptin. in Haughton . Homeshaugh . Stancroft . Little-crows . Greneleys ⁊ Weeles, ⁊c.—Habend p̄dictis Gerardo ⁊ Elizabethhe et hered' de corporibus—rem. rectis heredibus Gerardi dat. 2<sup>o</sup> Sep. 1454 ⁊ 32 H. 6.—(*Id. fol.* 157.)

30, b.—Omnibz Gerardus Wodryngton armiger sal̄m sciatis me dedisse Wiſto Lawson ⁊ Johi Thirkeld capello ⁊ Roſto Lawe totum illud sitū maſij de Plessys cū fr. eidem situi adjacent. modo in tenura Wiſi Thomson ⁊ Galfri Coke ex demissione mea ad inū annoꝝ . Et p̄lea sciat' me concessisse eisdem totū statū meū in campo prioris ⁊ conventus de Brenkburn vocat' le Briggefeld p ipm priorem Rogero Wodryngton patri meo ad inū 20 annoꝝ concessū, salva tantum mineria carbonū maritimoꝝ infra eiusdem campū . Dat. 15 Oct. 34 Hen. 6.—(*Swinb. Misc. MSS. fol.* 39.)

31, a. Omnibus—Gerardus Woderington miles sal̄m . Sciatis me dedisse Roberto Chesman rectori ecclie de Angham et Johi Wright capellano castrum maſiū ⁊ villam de Magna Swynburn . Datū apud Swynburn p̄dict. 20 Oct. 6 Ed. 4.—(*Ex. orig. in Thes. D. & C. Dunelm.*)

31, b. Noverint universi me Robertum Woderington de Swyneburne-Magna ar. filium et heredem Johannis Wedrington milit. q̄tum clamasse totum jus quod hui in omnibus illis terris in villa de Capheton que dictus Johannes de W. miles nuper hui ex dono Rogeri Thornton ar. ⁊ Radulphi Woderington militi . Dat. 8<sup>o</sup> Maij a<sup>o</sup> 5 Hen. 7.—(*Lansd. MS.* 326, fol. 154.)

32. Frater Ricus Minister domūs s̄ci Michis de Wakenole infra villam Novi Castri super Tynam ordinis s̄ce Trinitatis et Redemptionis captivorum T're S'te qui sunt carcerati p fide Ihu Xti a paganis.—dittis nobis in Xto dno Radulfo Wedryngton et Fel uxori salutem ⁊c. Minister concessit p̄dict. Rado ⁊ Felicie p̄vilegia ⁊c. anno D'ni 1480.—(*Id. fol.* 150.)

33. Radulphus Woderington de Woderington in com. Northumb' miles habet pardonacionem . ⁊c.—11 Sep. 2 R. 3. Rad. Wyd. de Wyd. miles habet pardonacionem, 6 Feb. a<sup>o</sup> 1<sup>o</sup> H. 7.—(*Id. fol.* 150.)

34. Radus Woderington miles dedit Georgio Percy . Johi Heron de Forde . ⁊c. illa castra ⁊ maneria de Magna Swynburne et Dririch cum ptin. Hend secundum vim quarundam indenturaꝝ . dat. 4<sup>o</sup> Januarij, 7 Hen. 7, inter me p̄fatum Radm ex una pte et Wiſmum



Evers milit. et dnam Constantiam uxorem suam nuper uxor' Henrici Percy militis ex altera . Dat. sexto die Januarij 7 Hen. 7.—(*Lansd. MS. 326, fol. 149.*)

35. Sciant presentes & futuri qd ego Johes Wytherington de Wytherington miles dedi Johanni Wytherington de Hawkesley gefoso consanguineo meo t Marie Ogle solute filie naturali Withmi Ogle nuper de Cockle Parke militis defuncti in consideratione maritaggi inter eosdem hend. tot. illas tres husbondrias meas als dict. *Husband Lands* in villa de Shotton . Dat. 30 June, 34 Hen. 8. Sealed with a bull's head, and signed JOHN WETHERINGTON.—(*Cart. Rid. 123.*)

36. a. Omibz Johes Woddryngton de Woddryngton armiger . Noveritis me relaxasse Gilberto Scot de Yerdhill filio & hered Thome Scott totū jus meum in oibz terris &c. in villa t campis de Yerdhill, 10 May, 24 Hen. 8, 1532.—(*Bywell Papers.*)

36. b. Johannes Wyderington miles flius subgardianus in Middle Marchiis vsus Scotiam per litteras patentes dat. 26 Januarij, 28 Hen. 8, 1537.—(*Lansd. MS. 326.*)

36. c. 28 Ap. 1593. Hector Wooderington, one of the constables of horsemen in Berwick :—To Ralphe Wooderington, the house in Berwicke wherein I now dwell, and £50 ; to Isabell Graye, dau. of my sister Mary Gray, £40 ; to my sister Rebecca Wooderington, £10 ; to my brother Isaac Wooderington's eldest son Robert, £10 ; to Mary Lanchester, 100 angels ; to Thos. and Hector Garrat, £10 ; the rest of my goods to Elizabeth lady Wooderington, her heirs and assigns, and she to be sole ex'ix.—(*Raine's Test. 331.*)

37. Henricus Woderington de Woderington ar. et Rogerus Fenwyke de Wallington generosus salutem . Cum Withus Fenwyke de Wallington vendidit t concessit predictis Henrico t Rogero maneria sua de Fenwyke Walington et Walker ac omnia alia terra que habuit in com. Northumb. . Noveritis nos pefat. Henr. t Roger. quietum clam. predicto Withmo Fenwyke totum jus quod habuimus in maneria predicta . 15 Junij, 15 Eliz. a° D'ni 1573.—(*Lansd. MS. 326 ; Fenwick Deeds, No. 36.*)

38. a. 12 Sep. 1623. Sir Hen. Wooderington, knight. The manor of Ditchburn, and the towne of Charlton, heretofore settled upon my said dau. Riddell, who married ....., son of sir Thomas Riddell, to be re-conveyed to my dau. Eliz. & £1000, to be given to my dau. Riddell in lieu. I have made 2 leases : the one of Haughton, Humshaugh, and Haughton Green—the other of Swinburne, Colwell, and Towland, for 10 years, for my

dours. Margaret, Dorothy, Annas, Ursulay, and Mary. The estate of the Manor in Newcastle, bought of sir Nicholas Tempest, to be sold by him, and divided amongst my daurs, & they committed to my brother Roger . Sir Henry Curwen, sir John Fenwick, and sir Wm Lampton, knt. and my son-in-law Wm Riddall and my brother Roger W. supervisors.—(*Raine's Test. 481.*)

38. b. Henricus Woddington de Woddington castle mit dedit Thome Strickland de Sisergh in com. Westm. milit. Jacobo Bellingham de Overlevens in eodem com. milit. Henr. Curwen de Workington in com. Cumt milit. Christofero Carus de Halton in com. Lancast. arm. et Georgio Preston de Holcar in com. Lanc. aro. totum illud manerium sive dñicum de Swynburne tte. Habend ad usum pdicti Henrici t dne Marie uxor. ejus p vita . rem. hered masculis dti Henrici . Dat. 7 Oct. 1605, 3 Jacobi.—(*Lansd. MS. 326, fol. 155.*)

39. 5 March, 1641. Inventory of the goods of Roger Widdrington, esq. late of Harbottle. *Imprimis* :—His apparel, sword, horse, and furniture, with three watches in his pocket, ten bloodstones, two silver seals (a greater and a less), and one gold tooth-pick, one gold signet on his finger, and one hundred and three pounds in his purse, £CC. *In his Studdis* :—His bookes, certaine mathematicall instruments, one table with divers drawing boxes, one little desk, divers pictures, three chaires with quishins, one little chist with another little iron chist, one silver cup, &c. £lx. In sir Ephraim Widdrington's chamber :—In prizing of his apparell they did see something in the possession of Rosamond, late wife to Roger, diseased, which she would not deliver. There were likewise certain webs conveyed out of the house to Mr Cuthbert Collingwood, of Eslington, by the said Rosamond, who, being questioned, sent for the same again by Wm Reveley, gent. son to her first husband. The said Roger died seized of a trunke, which, at his death, was at the house of sir George Wentworth, of Wooley, in Yorkshire, brother to the said Rosamond, who, being desired to give her letter to the said administrator, absolutely refused. The said Roger Widdrington, before his death, recorded in his countbooke the said trunke, with the parcells of the goods in it, in this manner :—A note of things left at Wooley when I came last from thence, which was in July last, 1641. In the lether bagg :—*Imprimis*, Of gold and silver imbroidered gloves iii pare ; of plaine gloves vi paire ; of wrought purses with gold and silver, ii ; table booke of silver, i ; sett of silver counters, viz. 38, with a silver box, i ;



silver boxes, ii; red silk and silver points, viii; brace-  
 letts of currall and curralline, ii; black cheane, i; black  
 braceletts, ii; gold and silver thred of pearles, ii; one  
 peice of red plush; silver bell, i; silver hatband, i;  
 hot-water celler of plush, i; black silk scarfe, i; black  
 bonelace; silk stockings v pare; silk garters iii pare;  
 jewells, in one box corsanits with dimond, i; pearle  
 braceletts, i; co... in gold, i; gold crosses, ii; gold  
 rings, ix; aggat beads, xv; silver bodkins; corall one  
 peece; box with spirit of rosemarie—all these things  
 are lapt in two yards and a quarter of new hollon, and  
 put in a great leather bagg. **OF PLATE.**—*Imprimis*,  
 bason and ure, i; canns, ii; bowles, of which three lit-  
 tle and three great, vi; gytt boll, i; double gilt salt, i;  
 little salt, i; fruit dishes, a greater and a lesser, ii; su-  
 gar box and spoone, i; madelen cupp and cover, i;  
 pottengers, iii; plates for sallets, &c. vi; botes for like  
 use, vi; hottwater taister, i; spoones, one dozen and  
 seaven; little spoone, i; and of little lowe wyne  
 cupps, iii.—Plush petticote, colour reed, with silver  
 lace, i; plush for a gowne, colour black, xiii yards;  
 plush cloakes, one of haire colour and the other black,  
 ii; suite, viz. black sattaine doublet and black cloth  
 britches; black sattaine gowne, i; scarlet waistcote  
 with silver lace, i; feather, 1; sowed shirts, ii; brode  
 reed scarfe, with silver and gold lace, 1; hollon aprons,  
 of which two laced and two plaine, iii; hollon quishin  
 clothes laced, ii; new scots cloth v yards; hollon  
 smocks, iii; hollon hoddes, ii; night vails laced, i;  
 black quoiners and frosclotches, ii; damask webb for table  
 clothes, vii yards; damask webb for napkins, xxviii  
 yards; damask napkins, i doz.; to longtable clothe of  
 dammaske, i; long towell of dammaske, i; dammaske  
 cobbert cloth, i; long diper table cloths, ii; diper  
 squaire cloths, ii; diper cubbert clothes, ii; long tow-  
 ell of diper, ii; primmers, ii; one webb of fine lining,  
 xx yards. The trunk aforesaid was sent away in dan-  
 ger of the Scotts. **AN INVENTORIE** of the leases of  
 the <sup>sd</sup> Roger Widdrington:—One lease from the earl  
 of Suffolke, for lande in Norham, which we value at  
 £xii.—one lease from Marke Tuesteade, of London,  
 fishmonger, for tithes in Norham, for which the said  
 Roger is bound to pay £50 pr. an. The <sup>sd</sup> Roger did  
 afterwards demise the same tithes for fifty pounds by  
 yeare. The said Roger is bound for his nephew, sir  
 Wm Widdrington, for £540, taken up in Mr Wm Gib-  
 son's shop. **FUNERALL EXPENCES.**—*Imprimis* for fun-  
 erall expences, lti; to black cloth for his coffine, £ii.

xvs.; for torches, xs.; to the poor, £x; to the curat,  
 vi s.; for a mortuary, xs.; for black ribbons, vii £ xs.  
 The sume of all—sum of his goods, £1446 14s. 7d.;  
 sum of his debts, £6620 0s. 2d.; the debts surmount  
 the goods, £5173 5s. 7d.

WM CLENNELL, LANC. THIRLWALL, &c.

40. For the honble Sr. John Swinburne, Barronnett,  
 These:—Sir, haveing receued severall favors from you,  
 I hope you will pardon me, y<sup>t</sup> I begg ye favour from  
 you y<sup>t</sup> you will make your votes for my cosen Edward  
 Widdrington: he is a very good protestant worthy man  
 as liues. I have presumed to write to Sr. Francis Rat-  
 cliff. His and your intrest with your frends will chuse  
 any body, soe powerfull you are in Northumberland.  
 I haue soe much buseness I write in hast to you. I  
 present my humble service to my lady, and am your  
 most faithfull servt.

H: NEWCASTLE.

Welbeck, Jan: y<sup>e</sup> 22, 1676.

41. The lord Widdrington was brought to the bar,  
 and having there also kneeled, was acquainted by the  
 lord chancellor with the aforementioned order, and ask-  
 ed by him if he was ready to put in his answer to the  
 articles of impeachment of high treason exhibited against  
 him by the house of commons, which he said he was,  
 and delivered the same at the bar, which answer was  
 read as follows:—

The answer of William lord Widdrington to the ar-  
 ticles of impeachment of high treason exhibited  
 against him by the honourable the knights, citi-  
 zens, and burgesses of Great Britain, in parlia-  
 ment assembled:—

It is with inexpressible concern and affliction the  
 said lord appears before this august assembly, charged  
 with crimes of the most heinous nature; and though it  
 is natural to mankind to endeavour to conceal their  
 guilt, and make use of all manner of defence, especially  
 in the case of life, yet as he surrendered himself at  
 Preston, intirely relying on his majesty's mercy, so he  
 is now resolved not to take any measures which may  
 argue the least diffidence of that mercy, or of your  
 lordships' goodness; and therefore the said lord con-  
 fesses he is guilty of the treason wherewith he is charged  
 in the said articles; and after having thus freely ac-  
 knowledged his offence, he begs leave to lay his case  
 before your lordships, and humbly hopes, when the  
 particular circumstances are considered, it will not be  
 thought to merit the most rigorous punishment, but  
 that both your lordships and the honorable house of



commons will look upon him as a proper object of his majesty's clemency; and he humbly hopes he may not be thought the less unworthy of favour, in that he never before offended, nor was at any time privy to, or acquainted with any design or contrivance to destroy or disturb the established government, the laws or religion of this kingdom, but came unawares into this sudden and unpremeditated action; for although he had met with publick rumours and reports of intended invasions from abroad, and insurrections at home, yet he never knew, or any other way heard of any formed design against the government, till he was told the night before of a meeting intended at Plainfield, in Northumberland, on the sixth of October last; and being soon after informed that almost all his neighbours & acquaintances had there met in arms, he took a hasty and inconsiderate resolution of joining them; nor was he in any sort prepared for such an undertaking, having only some of his own family with him, no arms but his common fowling pieces and wearing swords, and fewer horses than he had constantly kept for several years before; and nothing but the report of so many of his friends being engaged could have hurried him on to an enterprise so unaccountably rash and unjustifiable; and he is willing to hope your lordships will esteem it some alleviation of his crime, that in a commotion of that nature there was so little violation of the rights and properties of those who opposed them; for he believes few instances can be found, where such a multitude continued so long in arms without doing greater acts of violence and injustice. The said lord cannot charge himself with any injurious acts to the property of his fellow-subjects, and endeavoured to prevent them in others, and hopes it was thence owing in some measure, that there was shewn all along greater marks of moderation and humanity, than is common in such a warlike and hostile proceeding. The suddenness of the attack at Preston, without any previous summons, admitted no time for mediating a submission before the loss of that blood which was there unfortunately spilt; but after the heat and surprize of the first action was over, a cessation of arms was desired, and upon the mutual messages which then passed, the officers sent from the general encouraged them to believe the surrendering themselves would be the ready way to obtain the king's mercy, and gave them repeated assurances, that they submitted to a prince of the greatest clemency in the world. Upon these hopes and assurances they made a

general surrender of themselves to the king; and the said lord may justly take notice to your lordships, that as he was the last who took up arms, so he was the first who procured a meeting of the chief persons among them, in order to lay them down; and cannot doubt but your lordships, and the honourable house of commons, will think it equitable to make some distinction between an obstinate resistance and an early and humble submission, whereby the peace and tranquillity of this part of his majesty's dominions was intirely restored. Nature must have started at yielding themselves up to a certain and ignominious death, when it must be acknowledged that it was not impracticable for many of them to have escaped; and it was possible so great a number grown desperate might have obtained further success, and thereby prevented the so speedy suppressing that insurrection; but the said lord, and the rest, having with the utmost confidence relied on the assurances of his majesty's great clemency, and the hopes of mercy, which had been given them from the officers who commanded the royal forces, he is encouraged, with great earnestness to implore the intercession of your lordships, and the honourable house of commons, with his majesty, for that mercy on which they wholly depended; and as he doth not know where mercy was refused to those who so early and with so much resignation submitted to it, so he humbly hopes your lordships may be induced to think, that the exercise of this divine virtue by his majesty towards those who cast themselves at his royal feet upon the sole prospect and expectation of it, will appear no less glorious to his majesty, and prove no less advantageous to the future quiet and tranquillity of his government, than any examples of justice in such a case can be likely to do. And whatever marks of goodness and favour his majesty shall vouchsafe to the said lord will not fail to engage him by the strongest ties of gratitude, to demonstrate in the future course of his life the most constant inviolable duty to his majesty, and the most real esteem and veneration for your lordships and the honourable house of commons.

WIDDERINGTON.

And the said lord Widdrington being asked if he had any thing further to say, he begged to be excused all imperfections in his said answer, said he had been indisposed with the gout in his stomach, and was not able to employ himself in preparing his answer till last night, and finished it but this morning, and humbly implored their lordships' intercession to his majesty for



favour and mercy; and his answer and plea was recorded accordingly, and he withdrew.

Afterwards the lord high steward said, "Lord Widdrington, what have you to say for yourself why judgement should not pass upon you, according to law?" To which his lordship replied—"My Lords, I have abandoned all manner of defence ever since I first surrendered myself to his majesty's royal clemency, and only now beg leave to repeat to your lordships some circumstances of my unhappy case, which I have already set forth in my answer. Your lordships see before you an unfortunate man, who, after leading a private and retired life for many years, has, by one rash and inconsiderate action, exposed himself and his family to the greatest calamities and misery, and is now upon the point of receiving the severest sentence directed by any of our English laws. I do protest to your lordships that I was never privy to any concerted measures against his majesty's royal person or the established government. As to the insurrection in Northumberland, I only heard of it accidentally the night before it happened, and being soon after informed that all my neighbours and acquaintances had met in arms, a crowd of confused and mistaken notions hurried me at once into a precipitate resolution of joining them: a resolution which I must own I could never since calmly reflect upon without part of that confusion I find myself under in the public acknowledgment of so much rashness and folly. After thus plunging out of my depth, as unprepared for such an enterprize as the action was unpremeditated, I cannot for my own particular, upon the strictest recollection, charge myself with any violation of the properties of my fellow-subjects; but, on the contrary, I always endeavoured to encourage humanity and moderation during the whole course of our miserable expedition; and, in order to make the best atonement in my power for the great fault I had been guilty of, I can justly say that I was in no small degree instrumental in procuring a general submission to his majesty. But, my lords, however willing or desirous either I or any others might be to put a speedy end to those unfortunate troubles—self preservation, the first and most powerful law of nature, would have rendered the proposal vain and fruitless, had not the officers who commanded the royal forces given us hopes of mercy, and assured us we submitted to a prince of the greatest clemency in the world. These hopes, and this assurance,

answered the strongest objections, overcame all remaining difficulties, and gave the finishing stroke to a general surrender, whereby the further effusion of British blood was prevented, and a perfect tranquillity restored to these parts of his majesty's dominions. My lords, as this my first attempt was rash and unpremeditated, as I always used and promoted moderation and humanity towards my fellow-subjects, and as I did not obstinately persist in my fault, but was the first who proposed an early submission to his majesty, I humbly hope my unhappy case, and the deplorable condition of my unfortunate children, already deprived of their tender mother, will raise a generous compassion in your lordships and the honourable house of commons: and I must earnestly entreat both your lordships and that honourable house, to become intercessors with his majesty in my behalf, for that mercy which I was encouraged to hope for when I first surrendered, and which I have ever since with the utmost confidence relied on. I have only to add my most solemn assurance, before this august assembly, that no future time shall ever find me wanting in the most inviolable duty and gratitude to that merciful prince who gives me my life, and restores a father to five miserable and distressed orphans; and I shall always retain the highest esteem and veneration for your lordships and the honourable house of commons." The lord high steward then said, "Lord Widdrington, for greater certainty, I ask your lordship whether you have pleaded any thing in arrest of judgment?" to which his lordship replied, "No, my lords, I have not."—(*State Trials*, vol. vi. p. 6—13.)

42. I have a manuscript copy of the "Rental of the estate late of the late lord Widdrington, in the county of Northumberland, purchased by the York Buildings' Company, with the improvement & alterations that have been made of the rents thereof, for the years 1720, 1721, 1722, and 1723." It contains the particular rent of each farm, besides quit rents, rents of cottages, &c. The whole rental, when the company made their purchase, was £1808 8s. 2d.; as improved by Mr Lawson, and commencing Aug. 1, 1720, it was £1993 6s. 2d.; improved by Mr Horsley, in 1721, £3049 19s.; rent for the year 1722, £3090 17s. 6d.; rent for the year 1723, £3020 8s. 6d. The following remarks are added to this statement:—"The house, gardens, park, &c. were actually let at the time of purchasing for no more than £250, and yet were valued in the original rental



at £500 a year; and the commissioners of enquiry allowed always £10 per annum out of the said £250 a year, for keeping the house, gardens, and park, in good repair. It is therefore submitted whether there ought not a proportional abatement of the purchase money to be made." "The cottages, Nos. 130, 131, were burnt by the French in the year 1693." These extracts, I should mention, do not seem to have been collated with the original; and, while I am writing, I cannot find out from what source I obtained them. "An account of the respective personal estates forfeited by the late Rebellion, according to the best discovery the commissioners have hitherto been able to make," states that lord Widdrington had personal effects in various hands to the amount of £7129, of which sum £6687 were in the hands of lords Derby and Ashburnham. Further particulars respecting his estates may be derived from advertisements in the Newcastle Courant for May 26, 1749; April 14, June 2, and Oct. 27, 1750; and in April and May, 1751.

43. Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Robtus filius Rogeri dnus de Werkeworth dedi Johni de Wodrington et hered suis p homagio t servicio suo totam medieta-tem ville de Linton. Test. dnis Hugone de Eure. Guischarde de Charron tunc vic. Northumbr. Witmo de Lilleburne. Waltero Corbet. Thoma de Fenwyke. Johne de Plesseto. Gerardo de Woderington. Rogero Maudut. Johne de Oggell. Johne de Hertwayton milit.—(*Lansd. MS. 326, fol. 152, b.*)

44. Ego Robtus filius Rogeri dominus de Werkeworth dedi Johni de Woderington p homagio totum manerium meum de Linton. Test. dno Robto de Insula. Thoma de Fenwyk. Johne de Plessatis. Rogero Maudut. Michael de Killum. Waltero de Camhow. Witto de Kirketon. Johne de Ogell. Philippo de Cairwyth milit.—(*Id.*)

45. Sciant p. t. f. qd ego Johes de Neubigging clicus dedi dno Gerardo de Wodrington militi 1 messuag. 2 tofta t 29 acr. fre t dim. cum ptin. in nova mora iuxta Lyn-ton cum pratis. Test. dno Rog. Mauduyt tunc vic. N.—dno Robto Bertremo militib; . Robto Cresswell .

Robto de Seton . Johes de Seton . Alano de Heppis-cotes . Thoma de Wodeburne t aliis.—(*Dodsw. MSS. vol. 45; X, 251.*)

46. An<sup>o</sup> R. R. Joh nono incipienti decimo.—Go-defrid Mauduit, Rogerus de Plesset, David de Bure-don, t Witthus fit Regin. iiij milites sum. ad eli-gend xij ad faciend. magnā assiam inf Hugon. Baillol pet. t Robtum Bertram ten. de ii carr. fre cū ptin. in Pentemore. q ven. t eligerunt istos Wm de Wideslad. Wm de Coiners. Germām Tisun. Robim de Hamel-don. Thom. fil. Liulfi. Nichm de Lilleburn. Richm de Plesseto. Wm de Ulcester. Petrū de Trehaneton. Wm Maltalent, &c.—(*Id. vol. 97; X. 203. III. ii. 342.*)

47. Extract from the will of the right hon. Eliz. Harriet viscountess Bulkeley, dated 10 March, 1823:—"I give and bequeath to the persons who, at my decease, shall respectively be archdeacon of Northumberland and vicar of the parish of Woodhorn, in the county of Northumberland, the sum of five hundred pounds upon trust, to place out the same in the purchase of stock, or on government security, at interest, in their respective names, with liberty of changing and transferring the stocks and securities, from time to time; and upon further trust to pay and apply the dividends and interest of the said sum of £500, or the stock and securities in or upon which the same shall be laid out or invested, as and when the same shall become payable, and be received unto and for the benefit of the poor of the said parish of Woodhorn, in the said manner as they may deem most beneficial, for ever. And I direct that from time to time, and for ever, when and so often as the archdeacon of Northumberland for the time being, or the vicar of the parish of Woodhorn for the time being, shall die, the said last-mentioned trust monies, stocks, and securities, shall be transferred, or assigned in such manner, and so that the same may become vested in the archdeacon of Northumberland and the vicar of the parish of Woodhorn for the time being, upon the trusts herein before declared of the same; and the expences of such transfer or assignment to be paid out of the income of the said trust fund."

HORTON is the name of the third and most southerly chapelry, in the great parish of Woodhorn. In the oldest spelling, in which I have seen it, it is written *Orton*, which may mean *boundary town*. It has St Cuthbert's antient patrimonial lands of Bedlingtonshire lying between it and the rest of



the parish of Woodhorn on the north, on which side it is bounded by the river Blythe; on the east, by the chapelry of Earsdon, which is in Tinmouthshire; on the south, and partly on the west, by the chapelry of Cramlington; and on the remaining part of its western march, it has the lands of Plessey, in the parish of Stannington. It consists of five distinct townships, namely, Horton, Cowpen, Bebside, East Hartford, & West Hartford; and, its population, in 1801, was 1197; in 1811, 1449; and, in 1821, 2099, of which, in the last mentioned year, 89 families here were employed in agriculture, 418 in trade, and 9 living by professions, or on their own fortunes; and between 1811 and 1821, 300 colliers and their families were removed from Plessey, in the adjoining parish of Stannington, to Cowpen, in this chapelry, the whole of which contains about 5000 acres, is well enclosed, and consists of a strong clayey soil, advantageously employed in the growth of wheat, oats, and beans. In some parts of it clover and turnips can be grown. In the fifth year of Richard the Second, "Coupon" was assessed "at 2s.; Bebside, 2s.; Neusom and Horton, 3s.; Herford and Stiklawe, 3s. 4d."<sup>g</sup> for the expences of the knights of the shire during their attendance in parliament in that year. Formerly "Horton and its members, Stikelaw and Hartford," were parcels of the barony of Whalton: "Cupum" and Bebside were in the barony of Bolam;<sup>h</sup> but the greater part of the lands within the two last named townships were granted at an early period to the monasteries of Brinkburn and Tinmouth.

HORTON, and its members, in 1165, do not seem to have had any mesne tenant enfeoffed in them;<sup>i</sup> but, in 1240, sir Walran de Horton, knight, held Horton, Stiklaw, and Hartford, of the heirs of John Fitz-Robert as of the barony of Whalton, by the service of one knight's fee of the old feoffment.<sup>j</sup> This sir Walran, in 1249, was defendant in a suit at law between him and John Baard, respecting certain lands; but, when the trial should have come on, he essoined himself *de malo lectu*, that is, he excused his own appearance on the plea of sickness; upon which four neighbouring knights, namely, Robert of Cresswell, Adam Barat, Thomas de Ogle, and Symon de Dyvelles-ton, were ordered to view him where he lay; but neither he nor they appearing upon the day again named for hearing the cause, a writ was directed to the sheriff of the county requiring Roger, son of Utting of Cresswell, and

<sup>g</sup> Wallis, ii. apx. 5.      <sup>h</sup> III. i. 204, 206; and III. ii. 255.

<sup>i</sup> See II. i. 375.      <sup>j</sup> III. i. 204.

others, to become sureties for the four knights, to distrain all their lands, and to compel them to be at the Strand, in the county of Middlesex, on a certain day, to certify their view.<sup>k</sup> Sir Walran had a son Richard de Horton, who, in 1257 or 1258, had a grant from Robert de Monteford, burgess of Newcastle, of 12 acres of land in the field of "Stikelau."<sup>l</sup> His estate, however, soon after, but in what manner I can give no account, passed into the hands of a foreigner: for Guischard de Charron, who was sheriff of Northumberland from 1267 to 1270, had conjointly with Isabella his wife, a grant of possessions or privileges "in Horton Shireve, Stukelawe, and Hereford," in 1269.<sup>m</sup> The same Guischard also, in 1290, obtained from Edward the First the privilege of free warren in "Horton & Stikelawe;"<sup>n</sup> and, in 1294, being summoned to the assizes at Newcastle to show by what evidence he claimed that privilege in the demesne lands in these two places, he produced the royal grant for it, and at the same time paid a fine of half a mark for confirming his right to exact assize of bread and ale on the same estates.<sup>o</sup> This Norman adventurer also acquired considerable property in the south of England, and became seneschal to Robert de Lisle, bishop of Durham, and proprietor of the estates of Beamish, Tanfield, and Causey, in that county. Such further particulars as I have been able to collect respecting his descendants and estates in these parts are given in the following

GENEALOGY OF CHARRON, MONBOUCHER, HARBOTTLE, AND FITTON, LORDS OF HORTON.

[Derived from Surtees's History of Durham, and illustrated with additions from various sources. There are extracts from fifty-nine interesting deeds in the Dodsw. MS. 32, fol. 111—146, respecting Ellingham, Preston, and Newcastle, and the families of Monboucher, and Harbottle, in the times of Edw. II. & III., Rich. II., and Hen. IV. & V., but of which I have not hitherto been able to procure a copy.]

ARMS.—*Charron*: sable, 2 water bougets argent.—*Monboucher*: argent 3 ewers gules.—*Harbottle*: azure, 3 icicles bendways, or: Mr Surtees is inclined to suppose the 3 charges in the Harbottle shield to have been intended for bottles.

La vi le tout premier venir  
Le bon Bertram Montbouchier  
De goules furent trol pichier  
En son escu d'argent luisant  
En le ourle noire il besant.

(*Siege of Carlaverock.*)

<sup>k</sup> III. ii. 342.

<sup>l</sup> Hort. Misc. No. 1.

<sup>m</sup> III. ii. 392.

<sup>n</sup> III. ii. 393.

<sup>o</sup> III. i. 170, 171.



I.—MARY, daur. of Sir Bertram Monboucher, knight, one of Ful-  
 & co-heir of Ric- the suite of Peter de Savoy, uncle of Eleanor, wife of  
 Sutton, lord of king Henry the Third; and was appointed in 50 Hen.  
 Sutton on the III. 1265, to give livery to John de Dreux, of the  
 Trent, co. Notts. earldom of Richmond, in Yorkshire, which earldom  
 the said Peter de Savoy had by grant from the crown  
 when he first came into England.—(*Dug. Bar. i. 49, 51.*) As sheriff of  
 Northumberland, Guischart de Charron occurs as testing deeds respect-  
 ing Plessey, from 1267 to 1270 (*III. ii. 72, 75*); and the Hundred Rolls  
 contain accusations against him for abuses and extortions in the exercise  
 of that office:—For instance, he gave away three several pieces of ground in the moat of the castle of Newcastle; let the  
 viscountal rent of Tindale ward for £12, which, till his time, had never exceeded £6 a year; took a bribe of one robber, of  
 £10, for allowing him to escape out of custody—of another, of £5, for replevin; and increased the number of the county  
 serjeants, and let out their offices at undue prices.—(*III. i. 103, 111, 112, 117.*) He had free warren in all his lands in  
 the franchise of Durham; and, in 1289, a grant of a similar privilege in his manor of Sutton upon Trent. The licence to fortify  
 his residence at Horton, in this chapelry, was tested in 1293.—(*III. ii. 362.*) At the assizes at Newcastle, in 1294, he occurs  
 as *senior*, and was nominated an arbitrator in a dispute respecting privileges between the crown and Gilbert de Umfrerville  
 (*III. i. 154*); and, in 1298, was one of the commissioners before whom the inquest was taken respecting the possessions of  
 the monks of Hexham prior to the burning of their house by the Scots.—(*III. ii. 156.*) The levies made by him and others  
 in Northumberland, were summoned to assemble at Newcastle, on March 25, in the same year. Mention occurs in the  
 Wardrobe Acct. for June 18, 1300, of Richard, son of Philip of Calceste, page of Guischart de Charron, who, in 1303 or 1304,  
 had a trial with a tenant about rights in the manor of Mering, in Nottinghamshire, but was worsted.—(*Abb. Placit. p. 29.*)

II.—STEPHEN DE CHARRON released Guischart de Charron, lord of Horton, Herford, and Sticklaw, in ALICE, mention-  
 Sutton upon Trent to his half brother Guischart de Charron and Alice ed in records in  
 his wife. Durham; and of Sutton, in Nottinghamshire; was sheriff of North-  
 umberland in 1306; & one of the knights of the shire for it in 1310.


III.—JOAN DE CHARRON, sole BERTRAM MONBOUCHER, and his wife Joan, in 1332, acquired the manors of Hamerdon and  
 daur, and heir, on whom and Filsham, and lands in Morleye and Chertsey, in Sussex, of John de Britannia, earl of Rich-  
 her hush. her parents settled mond *(Cal. Inq. p. m. ii. 52)*; and Edw. II. in 1218, granted to him the manor of "Syhall,"  
 the manor of Sutton on Trent, with its appurtenances, for life, which Walter de Selby had forfeited by engaging in the  
 3 Ed. II. 1309, reserving out Middleton Rebellion.—(*III. ii. 297.*) The inquest after his death for his Durham property  
 of it £20 a year, and a red rose was taken Dec. 13, 1332; but there is none extant respecting his estates in this county,  
 at Midsummer.

IV.—REGINALD MONBOUCHER was 47 years old when the inquest after his father's death was taken.

V.—ISABELL, daur. of sir SIR BERTRAM MONBOUCHER, knt., one of Ful- CHRISTIAN, daur. of sir Roger Widdrington, and  
 Richard Willoughby, of ler's list of Northumberland worthies, wit- co-heir of her mother Eliz. daur. and co-heir of  
 Woolaton, in Notting- nessed a deed respecting Plessey and Shotton, Richard de Acton, by his wife Maud, daur. and  
 hamshire, who, in 1334, dated at Newcastle, July 7, 1357, at which time co-heir of Richard de Emeldon, which Maud was  
 was raised to the high he was not a knight.—(*Cart. Rid. fol. 86.*) He afterwards married to sir Alex. de Hilton, lord of  
 office of chief justice of the was sheriff of Northumberland in 1374, 1377, Hilton, in coun. of Durham. This marriage was  
 king's bench. She died 1379, 1380, and a knight of the shire for probably solemnized about Feb. 4, 1357, on which  
 8. p. the same county, in 50 Edw. the Third, 1376. day Gerard de Widdrington & Roger his brother  
 In 1374, he and his wife conjointly let a tene- gave a bond to Bertram Monboucher for the sum  
 ment in the Market-gate, in Newcastle, to one Wm Frost, of that place; of £300, of which bond there is an abstract in the  
 in 1375, he gave a power of attorney to put certain feoffees in possession Harleian MS. 326, fol. 155. The Abridgement of  
 of his manor of Taunfield; and, in 1389, demised to Henry of Binglefield the Originalia makes this Christian one of the  
 all his lands in Sheffield, in the lordship of Byker.—(*Hort. Misc. Nos. 2, daurs. Instead of one of the grand-daurs. of Ma-  
 3, & 4.*) He, and others, 30 Oct. 1384, were appointed commissioners to led de Hilton, when her purparty of her grand-  
 enquire into the waste and peculation committed in certain places, and mother's inheritance in Jesemouth was set out  
 matters on the borders between England and Scotland.—(*Rot. Scot. ii. 60.*) for her in 1370.—(*III. ii. 332.*)  
 He died in 12 Ric. II. 1385, in which year the inquest after his death was  
 taken at Morpeth, and found him die possessed of 6 messuages in Newcastle, half the manor of Great Whittington, one-sixth  
 of the manors of Jesemouth and Tyndale, of the ville of Weldon, Thirskemill, 2 tenements and a husbandland in Thrister-  
 ton, a husbandland in Emeldon, certain lands at Byker, lands in Shotton, a stone quarry in Elswick, a husbandland in  
 Heaton-Jesemouth, besides Horton, with its members Sticklaw and East Herford, 2 husbandlands in Cramlington, 3 tene-  
 ments in Cowpen, 2 husbandlands in West Herford, 2 tenements and 12 acres of ground, &c. in Bebside, in the barony of  
 Bolam, and in Ponteland a tenement and 2 acres of peat land. He had also considerable possessions in Sussex, Notts, and  
 Yorkshire.—(*III. ii. 255.*) His property in Newcastle consisted of 2 messuages, and an annual rent of 10s. out of a tenement  
 in Pilgrim-street, near the Wall, holden in free burgage. The tower next east, and 379 feet from Newgate, was called  
 "Bertram Monboucher Tower," probably from his building it.—(*Brand's Newc. i. 15.*)

VI.—BERTRAM MONBOUCHER, esq. ELIZABETH. 1. SIR HENRY—ISABELL MONBOUCHER, who, as SIR ROBERT HARBOTTLE,  
 son & heir of Bertram M. knight, HETTON, knt. sister and heir of Bertram Mon- who was sheriff of North-  
 died in 1400 or 1401, possessed of boucher, made a grant of lands umberland in 1406.  
 interest in the manor of Jesemouth, had issue by his wife Isa- in Harrington, in the county of  
 and the advowson of the chapel bell:—1. William, who died Durham, July 12, 8 Hen. IV. 1340; but there is perhaps  
 there, of Shieldfield, in the lordship s. p. 2. Joan, wife of Thos. a mistake in this date, for by the Calendar of the Inquests  
 of Byker, Heaton, near Newcastle, Lilburne. 3. Elizabeth, wife after Death, Isabell, the wife of sir Robert Harbottle,  
 four manors in Sussex, and one in seems to have died in 5 Hen. VI. in the enjoyment of in-  
 Notts, holden of the honour of Rich- terest in the manor and chapel of Jesemouth, 2 husband-  
 mond.—(*III. ii. 263.*) monlands in Heaton, 3 parts of the manor of "Brerdon," the  
 the ville of Hartley, the manor of Chillingham, 8 burgages in  
 Bamborough, and a rent in Newcastle (*III. ii. 270*); part of which she held in dowery as of the inheritance of her first  
 husband.—(*Id. 262.*)



1.  Issue of Bertram Monboucher, esq. and Elizabeth .....

VII.—BERTRAM MONBOUCHER, son and heir of Bertram M. He died 5 Hen. V. 1418, possessed of 2 parts of the manor of Horton, near Cramlington, a moiety of the vills of Sticklaw and East Herford, of lands at Cowpen and Bebside, Whalton, Cramlington, Weldon, Emeldon, Elswick, and Thristerton, and two parts of a quarter of the manor of Jesemouth.—*Cal. Inq. p. m. 5 Hen. V. ; and III. ii. 268.*

VIII.—BERTRAM MONBOUCHER, who is described in the inquest after his death as son and heir of B. M., son and heir of B. M., and as dying without issue, possessed of property in Newcastle, a moiety of the manor and the advowson of the chapel of Jesemouth, and two parts of one-third of Thrusmill, and lands in Heaton and Shieldfield.—*(III. ii. 270.)*

IX.—RALPH HARBOTTLE, aged 9 years in 1462. Collins says, that in 1474, he had become possessed of those lands in Thriston, which had been the property of Laurence de Acton and Maud his wife, who were the parents of his wife's mother.—*(Collins ii. 363 ; & Antiq. Rep. iii. 132.)*

X.—SIR GUISSARD HARBOTTLE, son and heir, had licence of entry into his Durham property from bishop Bainbridge in 1503, and was lord of Beamish, Sutton on Trent, & Dalton Trevors. He died in 1516.

XI.—1. GEORGE HARBOTTLE, esq. was a minor in 1525. He married Margaret, daur. of Ralph, third lord Ogle, but died without issue.—*(Collins ii. 389.)*


2. ELEANOR HARBOTTLE, elder sister & co-heiress, had livery of her lands in 1524 ; and on the partition of her brother's estate, with her sister, Dec. 4, 1534, had Beamish and Tanfield for her share. She married, secondly, about 1541, sir Richard Holland, of Denton, in Lancashire, by whom she had no issue. By her will, which is dated May 18, 1566, she appointed her sons Thomas, earl of Northumberland, and sir Hen. Percy, her ex'ors. Her death happened in April, 1567.

XII.—THOMAS PERCY, born in 1528, married Anne Somerset, daur. of Henry earl of Worcester. This Thomas was restored in blood by queen Mary, and became 7th earl of Northumberland, but engaged in the great Northern Rebellion, in 1569, and was beheaded at York in 1572.—*(See the Peerages.)*

2. SIR HENRY PERCY, 8th earl of Northumberland, ancestor of the dukes of Northumberland, shot himself in the Tower of London in 1585. 3. INGRAM PERCY. 4. GUISSARD PERCY died in infancy.

XIII.—SIR EDWARD FITTON, knight, filled the offices of M. P., and high sheriff for the county of Chester, and distinguished himself for his loyalty and valour in the Rebellion in Ireland, in the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign. This, I apprehend, was the sir Edward Fitton, knight, who, in the same reign, sold the manor of Horton, with lands in Horton and Sticklaw, to Robert Delaval, of Seaton Delaval, esq. and was defendant in a suit in chancery with the purchaser for completing the plaintiff's title to the estate.—*(Col. Proc. in Chan. vol. i. p. 222.)* Also, in the same reign, Thos. Fitton had a suit in the same court against Robert Wilkinson, and others, to compel them to support the title by purchase to a tenement, and of a fishing on the river Tyne, in the queen's manor of Tinmouth, the record of the proceedings in which suit contains a curious and particular account of the customs in that manor.—*(Id. p. 285.)*

XIV.—EDWARD FITTON, of Gawsworth, created a baronet Oct. 2, 1617, married ANNE, daur. of ..... Barret, by whom he had an only son Edward, who succeeded his father as second baronet, but died in 1643 without issue. He had also several daughters, of whom Penelope married sir Charles Gerrard, knight, father of Charles earl of Macclesfield, who, after several suits with a collateral branch of the Fitton family, succeeded to their estates.

2.  Issue of Isabell Monboucher, and Sir Robert Harbottle.

SIR ROBERT HARBOTTLE, of Preston, in Northumber-land, knt. sheriff of the same county in 1439. He and certain others, May 17, 1438, received a royal mandate directing them to see a treaty between commissioners of England and Scotland fulfilled, in which it was agreed that the value of a Scottish ship & merchandise unjustly detained in England, should be given up to sir Robert Ogle as a recompence for a redemption of 570 marks, which the same Robert had paid for being unjustly detained a prisoner in Scotland.—*(Rot. Scot. ii. 306.)*

BERTRAM HARBOTTLE, esq. heir of Bertram Monboucher, and lord of Beamish and Tanfield, in coun. Durham ; of Sutton upon Trent, and of Dalton Trevors, in Yorkshire ; was sheriff of this county in 1447, and died Aug. 2, 1462, possessed of a share of the manor of Jesemouth and of the advowson of the chapel there, besides the manor of Horton, in the barony of Whalton.—*(III. ii. 277.)*

JOAN, daur. of Thomas lord Lumley, of Lumley Castle.

1. ELIZABETH, wife of Richard Harding, of Hollingside, in the county of Durham, esq.

2. LUCY, married to John Carnaby, of Halton, in this county, esq.

3 & 4. ISABELL and JOAN.

5. AGNES, wife of Roger Fenwick, of Stanton.—*(Supra, p. 113.)*

JANE, daur. of sir Henry Willoughby, of Woolaton, Notts, knight.

ALICE, wife to John Hebborne, of Hardwick, near Sedgfield, Durham.

THOMAS PERCY, 2nd son of Henry Algernon Percy, earl of Northumberland, was executed at Tyburn, in June, 1537, for the part he took in the Rebellion of the Pilgrimage of Grace.

MARY HARBOTTLE, younger sister and co-heiress of her brother George, had the manors of Sutton on Trent, and Dalton Trevors, besides lands in Sussex ; and, I suppose, Horton and Sticklaw, on the partition with her sister, of their brother's estate, in 1534.

SIR EDWARD FITTON, of Gawsworth, cou. Chester, knight.

SIR EDWARD FITTON, sheriff of Cheshire 23 Henry VIII.

ANNE, daur. of Peter Warburton, esq.

ALICE, daur. of sir John Holcroft, of Holcroft, in Cheshire, knight.

The antient *village* of HORTON stands on a gradual slope, about three miles west of the sea, and one south of the river Blyth. Formerly it consisted of several dwelling-houses, but at present it is reduced to one farm-house, an



ale-house, and three cottages.<sup>p</sup> LOW HORTON, which is only about two miles from the sea, also formerly consisted of a farm-house, four cottages, and an antient *castle*, and its appendages. It has already been noticed, that in the time of Henry the Third, Horton belonged to a family who took their name from it.<sup>q</sup> In the latter end of the same reign, it had fallen into the hands of Guischard de Charron, who, from the circumstances of his testing numerous deeds respecting the adjoining viles of Plessey and Shotton, and having a licence in 1293, to fortify his manor house of Horton,

<sup>p</sup> See Horton Misc. No. 6. STICKLAW was an antient ville lying to the south of Horton, of which manor it was uniformly reckoned a member. It stood on the west side of the highway between Morpeth and Tynemouth, about the site of the farm-house now called Stickley. Sometime in the beginning of the thirteenth century, William of "Stikkelaue" witnessed a deed of William Paris respecting lands in Shotton.—(*Cart. Rid.* 69.) In 1257, Robert Monteford, a burgess of Newcastle, "gave to Richard of Horton, son of sir Walran, knight, 12 acres of land, as well in the field of Stikelau without the ville, as in toft and croft within the ville, namely, those 12 acres which sir Hugh the Chaplain, of Newcastle, formerly held in the ville of Stikelau—to wit—in toft and croft one acre, in the fleurs\* three acres, in Hewedis two acres, in Wellesyde six acres, by the payment of nine shillings a year," which payment was probably at that time the full or rack rent of the premises.—(*Hort. Misc.* No. 1.) One "sir Richard de Stykelau" was the first vicar instituted into the living of Edlingham after the appropriation of its rectory to the prior and convent of Durham, and was living in 1273.—(*III. ii.* 122.) This place, in the proceedings in chancery between the Fittons and Delavals, in queen Elizabeth's time, continued to be called "*Sticklowe*;" but, in 1628, it is *Stikley* in the return of John Shaftoe, gent., of that place, as a juror at the assizes in that year.—(*Swinb. MSS.* iii. 105.) From the days of the Charrons to the present time, it has constantly followed in the train of the fortune of the lords of Horton, into which township, as a separate ville and constablewick, it seems to have been absorbed prior to 1663, as it is not noticed in the county rate for that year, nor ever since.

<sup>q</sup> WILLIAM DE HORTON, a monk of St Alban's, was sent on a secret mission to the king of Scotland in 1257.—(*Matt. Paris*, p. 48.) He was perhaps a native of this place, became a monk of Tynemouth, and was preferred to St Alban's, of which church he drew up an account of the privileges up to 1257.—(*Brand's Newc.* ii. 84.) Afterwards he became prior of Tynemouth, and in the time of Henry the Third began to build the town of North Shields, which proceeding, about the year 1292, caused such strong contentions in law between his own house and the corporation of Newcastle.—(*Id.* ii. 563.) One *John de Horton* was feoffee with Robert de Massum for the purpose of giving possession to Roger de Widdrington, in 1350, of the adjoining manor of Plessey.—(*Hort. Misc.* No. 5.) (*Horton and* *id.* *III. ii.* 361.)


\* This, I apprehend, means the *floors* or *flats*, as there are numerous fields and districts known by that name, which are flat lands, or lying at the foot of slopes.

seems to have resided, occasionally at least, upon his property here. His son, and successors the Monbouchers, though they sometimes occur in the list of sheriffs, and as knights of the shire, make no conspicuous figure in the annals of the county. They probably preferred the comforts of their *well-placed* residence of *Beau-mis*, on the wooded and sheltered banks of the Team, to the security of their castle, in the bleak and exposed village of Horton. This was the fortalice to which the adherents of Gilbert de Middleton, after his capture in Mitford castle in 1317, retreated, under the banner of his friend and ally Walter de Selby. Walsingham calls it a *refortiuncula*, or little castle. Walter de Selby was lord of the neighbouring manor of "Syhall," which he forfeited by this act of rebellion, and which was given to sir Bertram Monboucher in 1218, probably by way of recompence for the injury done to his castle and property here by the rebel army. After this time, the castle and manor seems to have been holden under the Monbouchers and their successors, for a considerable time, by the Delaval family; but by what species of tenure I have seen no account; for the list of the names of castles in Northumberland, made out about the year 1416, notices the castle of Horton-by-the-Sea (which it calls a fortalice in the margin) as at that time a property of the heirs of William of Wychester,<sup>s</sup> who died in 1410, and had inherited Seaton Delaval by his father's marriage with Alice, sister of Henry, and daughter of sir William Delaval. The same authority also states, that the tower of Seaton Delaval was then the property of sir William Wychester, chevalier, and the tower of "Sighall," of William Delavale. It is, however plain, from proceedings in chancery already noticed, that the fee simple of Horton was not in the hands of the Delavals till sir Edward Fitton, the direct lineal descendant of the Charrons and Monbouchers, conveyed it to them in the time of queen Elizabeth. Sir Robert Delaval, the purchaser, according to the inquest after his death, died in 1606, seized of Horton, then holden of the barony of Whalton by the payment of £6 6s. 8d.;<sup>t</sup> and, in 1663, sir Ralph Delaval, "for Horton," was assessed in the county rate upon a rental of £350 a year,<sup>u</sup> from whom this place, as well as the adjoining estate of Sticklaw, has passed in regular lineal descent from heir to heir, to its present proprietor, sir Jacob Astley, of Seaton Delaval, in this county, and Melton Constable, in the county of Norfolk, baronet. Persons who remembered this

<sup>s</sup> III. i. 26.<sup>t</sup> Cole's Esch. Harl. MS. 757, fol. 393.<sup>u</sup> III. i. 252.



castle have told me that it was defended by a double moat and rampart of earth, but that the greater part of its foundations were rased, and the rampart levelled into its moat in 1809, when the present excellent farm-house was built, from the site of which it was situated only a few yards to the north-west. Part of it indeed may be traced in thick walls in the old farm-house, the deep pond on the south side of which was probably a part of the moat. The late Samuel Huthwaite, esq. when he resided at Seaton Delaval, in 1810, also informed me that two maiden sisters of admiral Delaval were the last of that family who resided in it.

HORTON CHAPEL stands on the side of the road leading from Newcastle to Blyth, and about a quarter of a mile west of the village. The prospect from it over the sea, and to the north and south, is very extensive. It is a conspicuous object in every direction, especially from the east. It is of very antient foundation, but was re-built in 1827. The nave and chancel are of the same height and width, and inside measure 60 feet by 21. The small porch, to the north, was a part of the old fabric, and built by the late Mr Baker for the accommodation of his own family, and of the rest of the inhabitants of West Hartford. The whole is neatly and commodiously fitted up; but the style of the exterior cannot be commended. Plain Gothic, with square-headed labelled windows in side walls, and pointed ones in gables, is a charming and far from an expensive mode of building country churches: it is also easily learnt; but hitherto very little studied or understood by country builders, though there are numerous plain and useful publications on the subject. In the floor of the aisle here is a marble slab, with an inscription respecting the family of Watson, of Cowpen; and, on the south front, a monument to the rev. Richard Muckle;\* and an antient grave stone, bearing the following inscription in bas-relief, and found in the porch of the old chapel:—**Orate pro anima**  **anne barbowl S 3 Q**—that is, “Pray for the soul of Anne Barbowl.” The shears on tombs are symbols of a female. I do not know the meaning of the sigla **SI. O.** The chapel has a small tower, and one bell; and was re-built partly by rate, but chiefly by subscription.†

\* See Horton Misc. Nos. 8 and 9. *Id.* No. 10.



THE OLD CHAPEL,

Before it was taken down, was a tottering structure, and in yearly want of repairs. Its north aisle had from time immemorial been taken away, and the three arches that divided it from the rest of the nave continued walled up till Mr Baker opened one of them as an entrance to the porch he built for West Hartford. Two stone coffins found here, are still lying behind the chapel. In pope Nicholas's taxation for the payment of first fruits and tenths by the clergy to Edward the First, in 1291, the *vicarage* of Woodhorn, with the chapelry of Horton, was valued at £50 a year; the prior of Tinmouth's portion in the same, at £4 18s. 3d.; and the rectory of Horton, then also appropriated to the priory of Tinmouth, at £20 13s. 4d., which sum, according to the Tinmouth chartulary, was rated in the following proportions:—"Horton 20 marks, Copoun 8 marks, Bebeset 40s.; total £20 13s. 4d., and the tenths upon that 40s. 4d."<sup>2</sup> Neither Newbigging nor Widdrington chapel is mentioned in that document, probably on account of their being then served by chaplains paid by the vicar of Woodhorn, or being founded after the revenues of the vicarage were finally fixed, or because they were free chapels, or their

<sup>2</sup> See Brand's *Newc.* ii. 593; and III. i. 350.



chaplains were maintained at the expence of the priory of Tinmouth. There are depositions, in suits, about tithes in Woodhorn and Horton, in the time of queen Elizabeth, in the registrar's office in Durham.<sup>a</sup>

HERFORD, I apprehend, in antient times, comprehended the district now called East and West Hartford; and had its name from being situated on the ford over the river that formed the *her*, or boundary between this chapelry and the parish of Bedlington. The calendar of the cartulary of Brinkburne notices grants of land in "Herford" to that monastery—one by Archil, son of Edmund, and confirmed by Richard, son of Argylic; another of land, by Adam, son of Gilbert of Shotton; a third, of suit of mill in "Herford, Schotton, and Plessiz," by Simon de Plessiz; and a fourth, by the same Simon, of pasture in "Herford."<sup>b</sup> King John's confirmation charter to the monks of Tinmouth, in 1204, conceded to them "Hereford upon the Blythe,"<sup>c</sup> and, in the following year, the "almoner of Herford" stands charged with an annual cornage rent of "5 d. ob." to the abbot of St Alban's.<sup>d</sup> The clear yearly rent of the possessions of Tinmouth priory, in Herford, as assessed to the payment of first fruits and tenths to the crown, in 1291, was 14s.;<sup>e</sup> and, March 15, 1307, that house paid a fine to the crown for having acquired 87 acres and half a rood of land, two acres of meadow, and a rent of 23d. in "Herford."<sup>f</sup> In the assessment on this county towards the expences of its two knights sent to parliament in 1381, the lands of the prior of Tinmouth in "Herford, Cowpen, and Bebside," are reckoned as in his franchise, and therefore not rated to that contribution.<sup>g</sup>

EAST HARTFORD lies between Bebside and West Hartford, and has the beautiful banks of the Blyth for its northern boundary. This was one of the Charron and Monboucher estates. Bertram Monboucher, in 12 Richard II., died seized of "Stykelaue and East Herford," and his successor of the same name, is returned as dying, 5 Henry V., possessed of the same places.<sup>h</sup> In 1663, it belonged to Ralph Bates, of Holywell, esq., and at present to his lineal descendant Ralph Bates, of Milbourne Hall, esq.<sup>i</sup>

<sup>a</sup> For further particulars respecting this chapel, its revenues, and curates, see Horton Miscellanea, Nos. 7 & 8.

<sup>b</sup> See Arch. Æl. vol. ii. p. 221.

<sup>c</sup> Brand, ii. 78.

<sup>d</sup> Id. 79.

<sup>e</sup> Id. 592.

<sup>f</sup> Id. 88; III. i. 57.

<sup>g</sup> Wallis, ii. apx. 4.

<sup>h</sup> III. ii. 255, 268.

<sup>i</sup> It is one farm, was assessed on £35 a year for county rate, in 1663; on £297, in 1829; for re-building the court houses, in Newcastle, in 1809, £305; and, for church rate, in 1827, on £300.

WEST HARTFORD lies on the western extremity of this chapelry, and the mansion-house of this estate is charmingly situated on the chord of a fine sweeping bow of the Blyth, and was last tenanted as a family residence by the two benevolent sisters of charity, Mrs Atley and Mrs Baker. The descent to it is steep, and covered with young hanging wood. At the time of the Dissolution the priory of Tinmouth received rents of 2s. 2½d. from free tenants, and other rents of £2 a year in this place. In queen Elizabeth's reign, there were proceedings in chancery respecting property in this township, "Blakeden," and Cowpen, between Richard Grey, senior, brother and heir of John Grey, deceased, plaintiff, and Thomas Lawson, defendant, which Grey claimed to be legally entitled to them by purchase and descent.<sup>j</sup> Edward Grey, of Bitchfield, for himself and his wife, as popish recusants, in 1639, compounded for a capital messuage there and in Stamfordham, and for all their lands and tenements in "Westhartford," Woodburne, and Morpeth, and all their goods and chattels, at 100s. a year.<sup>k</sup> In 1663, Thomas Riddell, of Fenham, esq. was assessed for "West Harford," to county rate on a rental of £60 a year.<sup>l</sup> But, about the middle of the eighteenth century, it belonged to Wm Reed, esq., from whom it has descended to Miss Hick and Mr Robert Hedley, as related in the Horton Miscellanea, No. 11.

BEBSIDE, in old writings, is *Bebesette*, which might mean the *seat* or residence of *Bebe*, some antient owner of the place.<sup>m</sup> This township, like the

<sup>j</sup> Proc. in Chan. vol. i. f. 335. <sup>k</sup> Hopk. MSS. vol. 34.

<sup>l</sup> III. i. 252. Rental for county rate in 1829, £616; for courts and gaol, in 1809, £330; for church rate, in 1827, £657.

<sup>m</sup> Great Bavington, in the parish of Whelpington, in the oldest writings respecting it, is written *Babinton & Babington Magna*; and a deed respecting that place, dated in 12 Char. I., and recited in an indenture in the possession of Mr Bigge, of Linden, mentions "a house on the south side of the said towne, with the garth thereto belonging, called the *Bab-crag*." We have also in this county Bamborough, which, in the Saxon times, was called *Urbs Bebban* and *Bebbanburgh*, probably from the name of its first founder. It is, however, remarkable that the *Bab-crag* in Great Babington is whinstone—that the great whinstone stratum breaks out in numerous abrupt scars in that township—that Bamborough castle is seated upon the same stratum—and that a strong whinstone dike, running north and south, passes under or near the house of Bebside; and a few years since, appeared at the day on the southern bank of the Blyth, in this township, but has since been extensively quarried away for materials for the highways in this neighbourhood. While I am speaking of this dike, it may not be improper to say, that it is of very compact blue whin, contains



adjoining one of Cowpen, was a manor holden under the barons of Bolam ;<sup>a</sup> but prior to the year 1204, “Bebesette” had become a possession of the priory of Tinmouth,<sup>o</sup> to which house it is mentioned as belonging in a confirmatory charter in that year. In 1294, the prior and convent of the same house had tithes in the manor of “Bebeset,” and also a carucate of land, which, after the deduction of expences, produced them a yearly rent of half a mark, and in Cowpen an annual rent in money of 46s. 10d. ; the whole rent in both places being 53s. 6d.<sup>p</sup> In the same year, they also claimed the privilege of free chase in it ; and, March 15, 1307, had pardon for obtaining 12 acres of land at “Bebbeset super Blidam,” without licence of mortmain.<sup>q</sup> Ralph Fitz-William, baron of Morpeth, endowed a chantry in Tinmouth priory in 1315, and had from the monks there security upon the manors of “Cowpen and Bebbeset,” for the due performance of the services required in his new foundation.<sup>r</sup> Bertram Monboucher, lord of Horton, in 12 Ric. II. died seized of two tenements and twelve acres of land, and other possessions here ; and the inquest after the death of sir John de Mitford, of Mitford, in 10 Hen. VI. returns him as then dying in possession of a capital messuage and divers lands in “Coupon and Bebsset,”<sup>s</sup> in which Constance his widow, in the 38th year of the same reign, had settlement of dower, by indenture between her and her son John.<sup>t</sup> At the time of the Dissolution, 31 Henry VIII., according to the survey of the possessions of the priory of Tinmouth, “Bibside” grange yielded a rent of £5 a year to the crown.<sup>u</sup> Edward the Sixth granted it to John Dudley, earl of Northumberland. After that time, families of the name of Ogle and Bell were proprietors here.<sup>v</sup> About the

fine quartz chrystals, some of which are tinted with blue, and resemble amethysts ; but that at present the workings in it, on both sides of the Blyth, are discontinued on account of the great expence incurred in carrying them on. <sup>III. ii. 255.</sup>

<sup>o</sup> Reg. St. Alban's, Cott. MS. fol. 114. <sup>p</sup> Tinm. Cart. quoted by Brand, ii. 591.

<sup>q</sup> III. i. 149 ; Brand, ii. 88. <sup>r</sup> Wallis, ii. 161, 280.

<sup>s</sup> III. ii. 255, 266. <sup>t</sup> Supra, p. 51, No. 16. <sup>u</sup> Monast. Ang. 2nd ed.

<sup>v</sup> For some account of the Ogles of Bebside, see Horton Miscellanea, No. 12. John Bell was an overseer of the watches appointed to be kept in this chapelry in 1552 (*See Hort. Misc. No. 6*) ; and John Bell is returned, in 1663, as proprietor of Bebside ; but not long after that time it occurs as belonging to Mr Thomas Ogle.—(*III. i. 328.*) There are several records respecting coal mines here and in Cowpen, and one about Bebside grange, in the office of the auditor of the land revenue, Spring Gardens, London. Edward Delaval, of Bebside, was a juror at the assizes at Newcastle,

year 1700, John Ogle sold it to John Johnson, esq., whose daughter Maria carried it by marriage to Captain Fielding, whose daughter's husband John Ward, esq., sold it to his nephew John Ward, from whom it was inherited by its present owner Robert Ward, esq., of London.<sup>w</sup> The old slitting mills of Bebside, which were advertised in the Newcastle Courant, in 1750 and 1757, to be sold,<sup>x</sup> are now disused; and *Bebside Grange*, the old mansion-house of this estate, is occupied by a farmer: it has a small tower in the centre of its south front.

The old village of COWPEN lies about a mile west of the port of Blyth, on the highway between that place and Newcastle, and about a quarter of a mile from the river Blyth, which forms the northern boundary of this township, and is an estuary as far upwards as Bedlington iron works. The village contains a few good houses, especially those of the rev. Ralph Errington, and of Marlow Sidney, esq. Like Cowpen on the Tees, a little below Stockton, I suppose it to have had its name from being a place of *couping*<sup>y</sup> or bartering. They were both pretty fast in monastic hands, and had extensive salt works at them, which, in remote periods of our history, were sources of great wealth. "Cupum," in 1240, was accounted a manor in the barony of Bolam,<sup>z</sup> the lords of which place, prior to that time, but by deeds without date, had granted various possessions here to the canons of Brinkburne. James de Bolam granted them a salt-pan in "Cupum," of which they had charters of confirmation by Gilbert and Walter de Bolam, as well as by the bishop of Durham. Roger Fitz-Hugh made them one, and John Fitz-Hugh two grants of

in 1628; and, in 1748, William Bee and John Tully voted at the election for freeholds here—probably some mushroom voters, as they had the freeholder's oath administered to them.

<sup>w</sup> See Hort. Misc. No. 13.

<sup>x</sup> Together with shops for about forty nailors, a large and commodious dwelling-house fit for a gentleman's family, and thirty acres of land—the whole held under a lease, of which about eighty years are unexpired, and subject to a yearly rent of £28.—(*Newc. Courant*, Jan. 29, 1757.) Mr Thomas Simpson, of Pilgrim-street, Newcastle, seems to have been the lessee of these works and premises.—(*Id.* May 22, 1756.) The rental of Bebside for county rate, in 1663, was £120; in 1829, £1018; for courts and gaol, in 1809, £884; for church rate, in 1827, £934. I was told that it pays a modus of £2 in lieu of all tithes; but could not learn to whom.

<sup>y</sup> This word has the same origin as our English words to *chop* and to *cheapen*, the Saxon ceapan, and the Dutch *koopen*, and contains the root of such names of places as Coupland, Cheap-side, Chapmanslade, Copemanthorpe, Chippen, Chippenham, Copenhagen, &c.

<sup>z</sup> III. i. 206.



lands here, one of which was confirmed to them by Walter de Bolam;<sup>a</sup> and king John, in 1201, granted to them “lands between the salt works and the way which led from the Cupwell<sup>b</sup> to the mill of Cupun.”<sup>c</sup> King John also, in 1204, confirmed to the monastery of Tinmouth a moiety of the ville of “Copun,” or “Couperun;”<sup>d</sup> and, in the following year, “Copun” stands charged with an annual cornage rent of 16d. to the abbot of St Alban’s.<sup>e</sup> Tinmouth, in 1294, also laid a doubtful claim to wreck of sea in this place; in 1307, had a pardon for acquiring four tofts and seventy acres of land in it, without a licence of mortmain;<sup>f</sup> and in 1539, the year of the Dissolution of the greater monasteries, had rents from free tenants here of £2 12s. 6d. a year; £3 a year from a coal mine, and a windmill; £9 from salt works; and for assize of bread and ale 6s. 8d.;<sup>g</sup> and part at least of the possessions of that house in Cowpen continued in the hands of the crown in 1568.<sup>h</sup> It may

<sup>a</sup> Arch. Æl. ii. 222.

<sup>b</sup> The Cupwell was near the village, and in use till it was drained off by the workings of Cowpen colliery. A large stone, which belonged to it, and was the last memorial of its site, was removed a few years since on account of some animal accidentally receiving an injury from it.—(*R. E.*) <sup>c</sup> III. ii. 388. <sup>d</sup> Cart. Antiq. fol. 27; III. ii. 389. <sup>e</sup> Brand’s Newc. ii. 79.

<sup>f</sup> III. ii. 57; and Brand, ii. 88. Cowpen, during the domination of the See of Rome over this kingdom, did not, however, belong exclusively to the monks. John and Roger Widdrington, in the time of Edward the Third, made settlements of property in it.—(*Supra*, 253.) John Rogerson and Margaret his wife, daughter and heir of John Stikeburn, 27 Aug. 1402, conveyed to William Johnson, of Newcastle, a messuage in “Copun;” (*Hort. Misc. No. 14*) and, 20 Aug. 1349, Adam de Vaux gave to John, son of John, son of Adam de Meneville, all the lands and rents which he had by inheritance from his mother Catharine, in the villes of Newcastle, “Copun, Benton, Wyndesclade, Gatesheved, and Tudhow.”—(*Id. No. 13.*) There is also in the treasury at Durham a feoffment to John de Vaux of nearly the same property, but dated in 1372.—(*L. 163.*)

<sup>g</sup> Monasticon, 2nd ed.

<sup>h</sup> In 1568, Cuthbert Hedley is the only person, excepting the queen, returned in the Feodary’s account for that year, as having lands in this place. He resided in Morpeth, and under the style of “merchant” in that town, Aug. 9, 1569, by indenture of feoffment, with livery and seizin indorsed, conveyed to William Mavin, of Cowpen, yeoman, a messuage, and one-third part of his lands here. In June, 1577, Edward Mavin gave a bond of arbitration to Richard Watson, of Cowpen, yeoman. In 1591, Cuthbert Hedley, of Morpeth, gentleman, conveyed to Andrew Story, of Berwick upon Tweed, a messuage and eight oxgangs of land in this place, on which occasion there was a fine between Cuthbert Watson and Andrew Story, plaintiffs, and Cuthbert Hedley and Isabella his wife, defendants; and a recovery, in which George Dedam and John

be useful to know, that there are authentic copies of divers deeds in the auditor of the land revenue's office, respecting lands, tenements, salt works, and coal mines, in Cowpen, leased or granted off in fee to different persons by queen Elizabeth, in whose reign there were also proceedings in the exchequer respecting coal mines, and in chancery about lands and tenements in this place.<sup>1</sup> Till 1619, the lands were all open and inconveniently intermixed; but on Nov. 15, in that year, the several proprietors entered into articles with each other to make an equal division in severalty of the township, proportionably to every one's right, and for that purpose employed "William Matthews, a skilful surveyor." Then, and prior to that time, as may be seen in the last note, families of the name of Delaval, Widdrington, Hedley, Fenwick, Watson, and Preston, had property here. Sir Francis Bowes held a considerable part of it in 1663. At present, all these old names have vanished out of its rentals. The Watson estate only a few years since, in 1802, went

Preston are demandants, Cuthbert Watson and Andrew Story tenants, and C. Hedley and his wife vouchees.—(*See Hort. Miscel. No. 15.*) The parties to the articles for dividing the township in 1619, were, sir Ralph Delaval, knt.; Robert Widdrington, esq.; Lewis Widdrington, esq.; Tristram Fenwick, gent. for himself and children, heirs to Magdalen their mother deceased, one of the daughters and heirs of Robert Fenwick, gent. deceased; Martin Fenwick, gent. and Elizabeth his wife, another of the daughters and heirs of the said Robert Fenwick; John Preston the younger, John Preston the elder, William Story, and Robert Smith, yeomen, who, by indenture of feoffment, March 1, 1619, conveyed to Cuthbert Watson, 105 acres in Cowpen, in the following parcels, namely:—In the North Fields, 11 acres; in the High Croft, 4 acres; in the Whins pasture, adjoining Bebside, 62 acres; and, in a part of the Mill Field, called the Gallyflat, 24 acres. At the same time, William Story had also 105 acres set off to him in the following portions, namely:—In the North Field, 11 acres; in the Mill Field, 25 acres; and in the West Whins, 69 acres.—Robert Delaval and John Preston, of Cowpen, gentlemen, were both summoned as jurors to the assizes at Newcastle, in 1628; and, in the same year, the viscountal rent for this place was 13s. 4d., and the sheriff accounted into the exchequer for a rent of £4 for Cowpen coal mine, for £2 for a salt pan from Thomas Bates, gent., and for £3 for two other salt pans in Cowpen.—(*Swinb. MSS. vol. iii. p. 9, 85, 297, &c.*) In 1663, the proprietors were—sir Frances Bowes, Robert Preston, sir Thomas Widdrington, Mr John Proctor, John Smith, Mr Wm Widdrington, of Burnhill, Mr John Fenwick, of Deanham, Robert Preston, and Cuthbert Watson. Preston's lands became mortgaged to the Trinity-house in Newcastle; the master and brethren of which, in 1712, sold them to Cuthbert Watson, of Cowpen, gent. for £450. Thomas Preston, John Richardson, Jacob Russell, and Cuthbert Watson, voted for freeholds in Cowpen at the election for Northumberland in 1748. The rental for county rate in Cowpen, in 1663, was £308; in 1829, £4716; for courts & gaol in Newcastle, in 1809, £3227 3s.; and for church cess, in 1827, £4222,

<sup>1</sup> See Martin's Index, and Proc. in Chanc. vol. i.



to the two daughters and co-heiresses of the late Cuthbert Watson, esq.—*Dorothy*, widow of the late Charles Dalston Purvis, esq., and *Margaret Diana*, wife of the rev. Ralph Errington, who now resides here in the mansion-house of his wife's ancestors.<sup>1</sup> “Mr Dagney” lived in this village in 1769. One of its mansion-houses was, some years ago, greatly injured by fire, and has not since been effectually repaired; and the only considerable house here at present, excepting Mr Errington's, is that of Marlow Sidney, esq., which is occupied by his son Marlow Francis Sidney, esq. The densest part of the population of this township is, however, on the estate of the rev. Robert Croft,<sup>2</sup> at *Cowpen Blythe*, which adjoins the ville and port of Blyth, and consists of several streets and places known by the names of Crofton, Crofton Mill, Waterloo Place, Cowpen Square, and Cowpen Place. At *Crofton*, there is a workhouse for the chapelry of Horton and the township of Newsham, of which Blyth forms a part. In *Waterloo Place*, the burghers have a meeting-house, and the new connexion of Methodists a chapel, which was built in 1818, cost £650, and is inscribed in front יְהוָה יִרְאֵה—i. e. *Jehovah-jirah*.<sup>1</sup> There are also considerable *alkali works* by the side of the Blyth, in this township, carried on by Messrs Crane and Co.

<sup>1</sup> See Pedigree of Watson, of North Seaton, above, p. 191; and Hort. Misc. No. 10.

<sup>2</sup> Mr Croft and his wife hold about a moiety of the whole township, which is the same, I suppose, as sir Francis Bowes held in 1663. The parts they have let off on building leases are for three lives, renewable by a fine of £5 for each new life, so that their proprietors vote for them at elections for the county; but the leases being to the executors, administrators, and assigns of the tenants, on the death of persons intestate, they pass to personal representatives, not to heirs. The description of the parties granting the lease is—“Thomas Blackburn Hildyard, of Flinham-house, Notts, esq.; the rev. Sevitt Thoroton, of Colwick, Notts, clerk; Robert Thoroton, of Harrington, Lincolnshire, esq.; lieut.-col. Thoroton, of the grenadier guards; Kingsmill Evans, of the Hill, Herefordshire, esq. and Anne Roselia his wife; Elizabeth and Mary-Isabella Thoroton, both of Duke Street, Middlesex, spinsters; which said T. B. Hildyard, Sevitt and Robert Thoroton, Anne Roselia Evans, and Elizabeth and Mary Thoroton, are the children of Anne Thoroton, late of Bath, widow, deceased, and the rev. Robert Croft, of York, clerk, and Elizabeth his wife, which Anne Thoroton and Elizabeth Croft survived Margaret Wanley Bowes, late of Carleton, Yorkshire, spinster, their late sister.”

<sup>1</sup> See Genesis, xxiv. 14.



## HORTON MISCELLANEA.

1.—Omnib; Robt. de Monteford burgensis noui cast' salutū . Nofitis me ꝑcessisse t̄ ad feodo f'ma dedisse ricardo de hortun fit dñi Walranni militis duodecim acras fr̄e tā i campo de Stikelau ext' uillam q'm in tofto t̄ in crofto inf' villam . scilicet illas duodecim acras quas dñs Hugo capts de nouo castro quōdam tenuit de vill'o de Stikelau . scilicet in tofto t̄ in crofto vnam acra . In floris tres acras . In hewedis duas acras . In wellsyde sex acras . tenend' t̄c. Reddendo novem solidi argenti, &c.—hiis testib; Johe de Plascheto vicecom. tunc tēpis . dño henrico de leuale . dño ada barent . Witto de Kirketun . Galef'do de vytheslade . ada de seleby . Richardo de Herford . Witto de stikelau . Walfo fit Ricardi de dalton . ada de aula . symone de haliwelle . et multis aliis.—(*Ex. Orig. in Thes. D. & C. Dunelm.*)

2.—Hec indentura testatur qd Bertramus Monboucher miles t̄ Xtiana ux. eius filia quondam Rogi de Woderington heres quondam Matild de Acton filie & hedis quondam Riçi de Emeldon concesserunt & ad firmam dimiserunt Witto Frost de N. C. sup. T. unum tēntū t̄c. in le Marketgate in dñe viñ . Tenend dicto W. . Reddend inde annuat. p̄dcis B. & Xt. 26 sol. & 8 den. Testibus Johe Bulkam tunc majore ville N. C. p̄dic. Thoma Graper . Thoma Wodman . Laurent de Acton . Thoma de Trilbye tunc Batuis eiusdem vit . Nicho de Sabram . Johe de Howden . Johe Hewell . Robto Daunt . Henf Scot . t̄ aliis . Dat. apd viñ N. C. 1374.—(*Dodsw. MSS. vol. 70, fol. 68.*)

3.—Oib; t̄c. Ego Bertramus Montburgcher miles salūm D'no in . Noveritis me constituisse & loco meo posuisse ditcos mihi Wm Buldeflore t̄ Johe Tailleur attornatos meos . iunctim t̄ divisim ad liband plenā sciam Robto de Umfranvill . Edmundo Perpound t̄ Nicho Montburgcher militib; Robto de Wiclyffe capto Ebor' dyec . Ada de Fenrother custodi capelle s̄ci Edmundi confessoris in Gatesheved . t̄ Witto de Wercopp ppetus vicarius ecclie de Bedelyngton . in manerio meo de Taunfeld . cum oib; suis ptin. ut in carta inde p me confecta p̄dcis R. t̄c. plenius ꝑtinetur. Dat. apud Taunfeld 10 Jan. 49 Ed. 3, 1375.—(*Id. fol. 72.*)

4. Oib; Bertramus Monboucher salūm in D'no. Sciat is me ꝑcessisse t̄ ad firmā dimississe Henf de Byngfeld oēs fr̄as meas iacent in Shefeld infra dñum de Biker . t̄ in Pātounfeld . H'end in non. annos . Redd annuat 16 sol. 8 den. Dat. apd N. C. sup T. 1389.—(*Id. vol. 25, fol. 83.*)

5.—Sciāt presentes t̄ futuri qd nos Robtus de Masam t̄ Johannes de Horton dedimus Rogero de Woderington fratri dñi Gerardi de Woderington militis maneriū nrm de Plescys cū ptinenciis t̄ quicquid habuim in dño manerio die consecōis hui' carte . Habend predicto Rogo heredib; suis t̄ suis assignatis de capitali dño feodū illius . Hiis testib; Johe de ffenwick . Robto de la vale . Robto Bertame . Johe de Eure . Rogo Manduyt militib; . Johe de Coupeland tūc vicecomite Northumbr. . Robto de ffenwik . Thma de ffenwik . Bartholomeo Benet . Rogo de Cressewelt . Witto de Heppescotes . Witmo de Seton . Riço de Cramelington t̄ aliis . Dat apud maneriū de Plescys p̄dcem die Jovis crastino bi Michalis anno D'ni . 1350.—(*Chart. Rid. 70.*)

6.—In 1552, a border law commanded Shotton-dike. Nook to be watched nightly, by two men, inhabitants of Shotton and Hārforth; another watch to be kept at the north side of the Downe-hill, with two men nightly, of the inhabitants of Horton and Bebsyde; and the watch on Lorakin-hill to be kept nightly, by two men of Cowpen and Blythe's Nook. Setter and searcher of the three watches, George Morton; overseers, Liell Fenwick and John Bell.—Sept. 7, 1590. Inventory of the goods of Randall Fenwick, gent., of Horton, by Thos. Ogle, gent., &c.; and, April 5, 1597, administration to the goods of Randall Fenwick, of the parish of Horton, mentions his wife Isabell, alias Bell; his children William and Elizabeth, then under age; and his goods as of the value of £493 6s.—(*Raine's Test. 137 & 419.*) Lancelot Cramlington, of Hartford and Earsdon, was receiver-general of the land tax for Northumberland and Durham, and was buried in All Saints' church, Newcastle.—(*Cramlington Pedigree.*)

7.—EXTRACTS from Archdeacon's Memorandums:—1723. Value given in upon oath before the bishop's commissioners in 1719, £15 15s. The impropiators of this chapelry are the duke of Somerset and the Mercer's Company. The lessees, Mr Edward Grey, of Alnwick; Mr Peter Potts, of Cowpen; Mrs Potts, of Killingworth; and (Mrs Partis) now Mrs Green, of Stanning Bridge. Mr Grey, I am informed, hath half the tythes leased to him.—Sept. 11, 1732. "It is now, taking altogether, made a decent chapel."—(*Archd. Tho. Sharpe.*) 1758. Some years ago, it was augmented by the queen's bounty. A lot lately fell to it, but it doth not yet receive the benefit of it.—(*Dr. Robinson.*) Though Horton was augmented by lot, in 1734, yet it



was not regularly certified; for no deed of severance was ever executed, therefore the second lot has never yet been allowed to take place. The purchase for the first augmentation lies at Redheugh, in Allendale, and brings in 6 per cent. The second lot in 1754, and benefaction in 1767, viz.—£600 in all, were laid out in a purchase at Snape-house or Snowhope, near Stanhope, and now let for £19 per annum.—(*Dr. John Sharpe.*) There is neither glebe nor parsonage; but the perpetual curate, besides the lands in Weardale and Allendale, has £15 a year from the vicar of Woodhorn, and a payment of £2 10s. from Bebside. The parish vestry, which is also the Sunday-school room, is built over the public stable, which is in the church-yard. The great tythes are in the duke of Northumberland (as appropriator of Tinmouth) and Mr Sidney, for Cowpen, worth £250 per annum; in the Mercer's Company and the rector of Hampstead, for Horton, worth £260; and in the vicar of Woodhorn, for Hartford, worth £40 a year. The clerk has 4d. a cottage and 6d. a farm. The registers begin in 1649. They have a silver flaggon, chalice, and patten, given by Mrs Atlee in 1772. The chapel is in a very bad state indeed outwardly: the interior is not so bad. I gave no orders for this year, but to husband their means till next spring, and then to lay on a good blue slate roof.—(*Dr. Singleton.*) The plate presented by Mrs Atlee and Mrs Baker is worth about £60.—(*W. D. T.*)

8, a.—THE PARISH REGISTERS are kept in an iron chest, in the clerk's house, at the chapel. They are in four volumes, and contain entries of baptisms from 1648, of marriages from 1660, of burials from 1725.—(*Wm D. T.*)

8, b.—INCUMBENTS AND CURATES OF HORTON:—“*Richard Presbyter of Orton*” was one of the 29 witnesses to Walter Fitz-William's grant of Widdrington to Bertram de Widdrington, in the beginning of the twelfth century. After the Reformation, the curates here appeared and disappeared in quick succession. *John Leighton*, in 1577, was curate without licence; in 1608, he occurs as vicar of Ovingham. *Edward Bethom*, deacon, curate in 1578; was vicar of Woodhorn in the following year, and of Eglington in 1590. *Alex. Lighton*, 1581: he occurs also about the same time as curate of Cramlington; and, in 1605, of South Gosforth. *Thomas Jackson*, curate, 1582; was vicar of Norham in 1590. *Thomas Haigh*, in 1584 and 1604.—(*From MSS. in Reg. Office, Durham.*)

*Miles Birkhead* was curate in 1682, two years prior to which time Mr Charles Newton and his daur. Barbara, Mark Young and Jane his wife, and their son Robert, were presented at the archdeacon's visitation for absenting themselves from divine service; also, both in June and Sep. 1680, the chapel was presented as being out of repair. 14 June, 1682, “We want a Bible.”—(*MS. penes J. Bell.*)

*William Simcoe*, vicar of Woodhorn and Horton, and rector of Newbiggen, was inducted here Mar. 10, 1725.

*John Potter*, clerk, curate of Horton and Cramlington, entered upon Horton, June 24, 1725, and was buried there Oct. 30, 1763. He was a native of Newbiggen, in the parish of Dacre, Cumberland. He was also chaplain at Seaton Delaval; and as such, registered the baptisms at Horton,—of Sophia Anne, Jan. 14, 1755; and John, June 17, 1758, children of John Delaval, esq. (afterwards lord Delaval) and Mrs Susannah his wife.

*Richard Muckle*, nominated by the vicar of Woodhorn, Jan. 23, 1764, after augmentation. The monument to his memory, bearing the following inscription, was on the south wall of the chancel of the old chapel, and is now on that of the new one:—“Near this place lie the remains of Richard Muckle, curate of this chapelry, who died on the 5th of Sept. 1788, aged 44 years.”

*William Treakell*, LL.B, admitted Dec. 8, 1783.

*James Wilkinson*, clerk, May 1, 1785.

*Robert Messinger*, clerk, nominated sometime in the latter end of the year 1813. Mr Messinger is also perpetual curate of Ninebanks, in Allendale.

\*. The assistant minister now here, April 1830, is the rev. Wm D. Thompson, author of 15 Sermons, which were printed in 1829, and fully answer to their title of being, “Practical and Familiar,” and are besides full of fervour, true christian piety, and right feeling and thinking. I hope they will act as ushers to that patronage which Mr Thompson's worth and talents entitle him to; and I take this opportunity of expressing my obligations to him for the ready attention he gave to answering several queries I submitted to him respecting this chapelry.

9.—RENTAL of Horton chapelry for re-building the chapel, furnished by the rev. Ralph Errington. The cess was at 3½d. in the pound, and produced £129 18s. 9d.:—Land and tythe in West Hartford, £657; ditto in East Hartford, £300; land in Bebside, £934; land



and tythe in Horton, £2,797; and houses, lands, tythes, &c. in Cowpen, £4,222—total, £8,910.

9. b.—SUBSCRIBERS to re-building Horton chapel:—The duke of Northumberland, the Mercer's Company (London), sir Jacob Astley, the rev. Benj. Kennicot (vicar of Woodhorn), and the rev. Robert Croft, each £50, £250 0  
Rev. Dr White and Ralph Bates, each £10, 20 0  
Mrs Hedley and Miss Hick, each £15, 30 0  
Rev. R. Errington and Mrs Purvis, each £5, 10 0  
Mr Thoburn, £5; Mr Watts, £5; Mrs Tate, £3 3s. 6d. 13 3

Total cost £323 3

The chapel was re-built by Mr William Turner, of Blyth, whose bill for the whole work done to it, ex-

cepting painting, was £390, besides the old materials; the painting, £36 6s. 8d.; the whole, £425 6s. 8d. Mr Ward, the proprietor of Bebside, contributed £25 to the subscription for re-building the chapel; but his agent expended it in planting shrubs around the chapel yard, and in making a new wall on the west side of it.—(Wm D. T.)

10.—“The family burial place of Cuthbert Watson, of Cowpen, who died the 3d of May, 1802, aged 59 years. Cuthbert, his father, died the 23rd of February, 1791, aged 54 years. Margaret, relict of the last-named Cuthbert Watson, and daughter of Ralph Bates, esq. of Newbottle, in the county of Durham, died Dec. 26th, 1814, aged 97. Diana, relict of the first-named Cuthbert Watson, esq., and daughter of Stephen Watson, esq. of North Seaton, died October 9, 1822, aged 75.”—(On a marble in Horton Chapel.)

#### 11.—PEDIGREE OF REED, HICK, AND HEDLEY, OF WEST HARTFORD.

[Extracted chiefly from the genealogical stores of Mr Thomas Bell, of Newcastle.]

I.—**WILLIAM REED**, of West Hartford, esq. PLACE, died at Hartford, 8 Sept. 1761.—(Newc. Cour.) “There is a pedigree of the Place family, from whom I understood Mrs Reed descended, in Surtees, vol. 3, p. 236, 237, but he does not notice any marriage with Reed.”—(T. B.)

II.—**PRISCILLA REED**, eldest daughter, “died Sep. 28, 1800. See a high, but truly deserving character of this lady, in the Newcastle Chronicle of Octob. 4, 1800.”—T. B.)

—**MR ATLEY**, a diamond merchant at Lisbon. He & his wife, at the time of the great earthquake in that city, were resident at their country house; but their town's residence was destroyed.

**ELIZABETH REED**, m. **JOHN BAKER**, esq. an alderman of Newcastle, son of Francis Baker, of Tanfield, who was brother of Geo., the grandfather of the present George Baker, of Elemore. She was m. at Horton chapel, July 1, 1762, and said to have a fortune of £8,000.—(Newc. Journal.) Mrs Baker & her sister Mrs Atley were splendid

patterns for imitation in the orderly and benevolent disposition of their time and fortune.

**MR LEWIS HICK**, of Newcastle upon Tyne, hostman, died 10 July, 1767, and was bur. at All Saints.

**ANNE LAKE**, m. **WILLIAM CRAMLINGTON**, esq. m. 2ndly, at St. Nichl. May 12, 1810, aged 85. He had for his first wife, **ANNE**, daur. of Wm Scott, of Newcastle, esq., & paternal sister 1804, aged 70 of lords Stowell and Eldon. She died 1 Jan. 1764, & was buried at All Saints, Newc.

had issue one son William, and four daughters, of whom **ANNE**, the second and only surviving child, married sir John Creechloe Turner, bart. of Castle Carleton, in Lincolnshire; and died 11 November, 1815.

III.—**2. ELIZABETH HICK**, m. **ROBERT SHAFTEE HEDLEY**, esq., alderman of Newcastle; died at Bath, in May, 1803.

**MR SHAFTEE HEDLEY**, eldest son, married Miss Clarke, and has issue.

**1. ALICE HICK**, living unmarried in 1830.

IV.—**ROBERT SHAFTEE HEDLEY**, eldest son, married Miss Clarke, and has issue.

**ANN HEDLEY**, eldest daur., married Wm Cuthbert, and had issue.

**GEORGE**, and other issue.

#### 12.—PEDIGREE OF OGLE, OF BEBSIDE.

[From Harl. MS. 1448, and other sources.]

I.—**SIR WILLIAM OGLE**, of Cawsey Park, third son of Ralph lord Ogle. **MARGARET DELAVAL**, daughter of sir John Delaval, See above, p. 135. of Seaton Delaval.

II.—**JAMES OGLE**, of Cawsey Park.

**JOHN OGLE**, of Bebside, second son, of which ville he was returned as possessed, by the queen's feodary, in 1568. He had two younger brothers, **Thomas** and **Matthew**; and one sister **Anne**, wife of Martin Fenwick, of East Hedwin and Burradon; and another, **Margaret**, married to John Widdrington, of Hawksley.

**PHILIPPA**, dau. of John Ogle, of Ogle Castle.

III.—**1. WILLIAM OGLE**, of Bebside, died before 1587, when **CONSTANTIA MIDDLETON**, of Newcastle, probably for the purpose of administering to his goods, pretended to be his wife, and Ralph Delaval & Thos. Ogle are mentioned as brothers of the deceased.

**2. THOMAS OGLE**, of Bebside, gentleman, the sequestration of whose goods, dated March

**3. LANCELOT OGLE**, **DOROTHY WATSON**, of Ellingham.

9, 1615, returns him as then deceased, and mentions his wife **Dorothy**, who was daughter of George Whitfield, of Newcastle; and, 25 August, 1616, as Mrs Dorothy Ogle, widow of Thomas Ogle, of Bebside, gent., and is embodied in an inventory of that date made by Thomas Ogle, esq., Thomas Bates, gent., and others.—(Raine's Test. 170, 444.)

IV.—**THOMAS OGLE** was eight years old in 1615.



## 13.—PEDIGREE OF JOHNSON, FIELDING, AND WARD, OF BEBSIDE.

I.—JOHN JOHNSON, esq. said to have purchased Bebside about the year 1720, of John Ogle. He was high-sheriff of Northumberland in 1715.

II.—MARY JOHNSON, eldest dau. and co-heiress, inherited Bebside from her father. T..... FIELDING, a captain in the army. ELIZABETH JOHNSON, second dau. and co-heiress, carried considerable possessions in Murton, North of Blagdon.—(See under Blagdon.) MATTHEW WHITE, esq. of Fenchurch St., London.

III.—1. CHARLES JOHN JOHNSON FIELDING, esq., a capt. in the East India Company's land forces, died in India in 1767.—(*Newc. Courant*, 30 April, 1768.)

2. WILLIAM CARR FIELDING, living in 1755.

3. MARY FIELDING, married at Horton chapel, Aug. 16, 1766 (*Newc. Cour.*); & bur. there, Dec. 7, 1789.—(*Hort. Reg.*)

JOHN WARD, of Whitby, a Russia merchant. After his marriage, he resided at Bebside, and in Westgate Street, where he had a son, born March 9, 1772.—(*Newc. Cour.*)

IV.—1. CHARLES FIELDING WARD, a barrister at law in London, died before his father, and unmarried.

ROBERT WARD, died at Mr Pearson's, at Unthank, in this county, and unmarried.

HARRIET WARD, now living in France. She had two sisters, both of whom are dead.

1. JOHN WARD, esq. purchased Bebside of his uncle John, and sold 40 acres of it to the Watsons, of Cowpen, as an accommodation to them.

2. ROBERT WARD, esq. now proprietor of Bebside by inheritance from his broth. John; resides in the Albany, Piccadilly, London; & marr. Miss Moorson.

14.—Carta Johis Rogson de Elyngton t Marg ux<sup>o</sup>is filie t hered Johis Slikburn fca Witto Jonson de Novo Castro, t<sup>c</sup>. de un. mes. t<sup>c</sup>. in Copon. Test. Wit t Joh de Cramlington, t<sup>c</sup>. 27 Aug. 3 Hen. IV.—(*Orig. in Thesau. D. & C. Dunelm.*)

15.—Sciant p. t f. quod ego Adam de Vaux dedi Johi filio Johnis filij Ade de Menevill omia terr' redd t<sup>c</sup>. que habeo per Katherinam matrem meam hereditario in villis de Novo Castro super Tynam. Copon. Benton. Wyndesclad'. Gatesheved t Tudhow in com' Northumbr. et Dunelm. 20 Aug. 1349.—(*Lansd. MS. 326, fol. 156.*)

16.—In 1601, Andrew Story, of Berwick upon Tweed, garrison man, by will, gave to Jane his wife, his farm in Cowpen, with remainder to his eldest son William, and his other sons Jenkyn and Robert successively;

and also mentions his son Nicholas, his brothers, Jeffrey's two daughters Anne and Dathalie, and appointed his brothers Andrew and Roger supervisors, his sons being then under age.—(*Raine's Test. 380.*) Also, Dec. 7, 1608, Henry Horsley, by will, dated at Newcastle, gave to his executors, George Horsley his brother, and his brother-in-law John Scot, of Alnwick, one-fourth share of the coal mines of Bebside and Cowpen, under lease from Thomas Harbottle, and mentions his sister Isabell Simpson, his brother John H., his sister's son John Forster in Burton, his sister's son John Scot in Alnwick, his sister Isabella Gibson in Cambridge or Norfolk (*Id.* 440); and, July 15, Robert Delaval, of Cowpen, esq., besides numerous other bequests, left to his wife Alice his lease and estate of Cowpen.—(*Id.* 500.)

STANNINGTON parish is bounded on the east by the parish of Bedlington, and the chapelries of Horton and Cramlington; on the south and west by the parish of Ponteland; on the west again by the parish of Whalton; and on the north by the parish of Morpeth. The river Blyth traverses it from west to east; and the great north road from Newcastle to Edinburgh, from south to north. The whole parish is now in the west division of Castle ward, and the seven townships,<sup>m</sup> of which it consists, maintain their poor conjointly.

<sup>m</sup> Five of these townships, namely, Stannington East and West Side, Bellasis, Saltwick, East and West Dudden, and Clifton and Coldwell, are on the north side of the Blyth; and two of them, namely, Plessey and Shotton, and Blagdon, on the south side of that river. In the old arrangement of Castle ward, the first five of these townships were in the west; the two last in the east division. Under the invasion census, made in September, 1801, the population was



Its population, in 1801, was 1252; in 1811, 1270; and, in 1821, 963. Mr Myers, the incumbent of the parish, in an explanatory letter in the census of 1821, shows, that in that year there were 504 inhabitants on the north side of the Blyth, and 421 on the south side of it, and that the decrease in the population between that and the preceding years was owing to the colliery at Plessey being relinquished in 1813, and about 300 colliers and their families removed to a new colliery establishment then commenced at Cowpen. The population, in 1821, consisted of 211 families resident in 201 houses, of which families 128 were employed in agriculture, 45 in trade, and 38 comprised of different descriptions. Its lands consist of a stiff but generally fertile soil, well fenced, and well tilled. Freestone of fine quality and colour abounds in many parts of it, especially at Blagdon, and on the banks of the Blyth; and some of the Newcastle coal beds extend diagonally over its southern and

returned as willing to be disposed of in the following manner:—2 volunteers, 21 between 15 and 16 on horseback, 61 between 15 and 16 on foot, 97 drivers of carts, 76 drivers of cattle, 30 pioneers, 23 guides, 44 labourers, 21 from age or infirmity incapable of removing themselves in case of danger, 331 women capable of retiring, 47 women old and incapable of removing themselves, 403 children, 10 aliens—in all, 1166 people. Under the return in July 21, 1803, there were found in this parish, 298 persons between the ages of 15 and 60, 8 persons infirm and incapable of active service, 44 between 15 and 60 willing to serve on horseback, and 76 between 15 and 60 willing to serve on foot. The arms ready to be brought were—4 swords, 3 pistols, 17 firelocks, and 4 pitchforks; the implements, 6 felling axes, 9 pick axes, 24 spades, 14 shovels, 3 hooks, and 8 saws; and the live and dead stock consisted of—in live stock, 123 oxen, 386 cows, 283 young cattle, 193 calves, 1529 sheep, 150 goats, 394 pigs, 51 riding horses, 230 cart horses, and 126 young horses: in dead stock, 1 waggon for 4 horses, 1 cart for 3 horses, 107 for 2, and 5 for 1; 16 sacks of flour and meal; quarters of grain threshed out, 35½ of wheat, 54½ of oats, 73¼ of barley, 8 of beans and peas, and 50 of malt: thraves of grain not threshed out, 1462 of wheat, 1103 of oats, 687 of barley, 80 of beans and peas, and 20 of rye; 131 tons of hay, 2205 thraves of straw, 91 acres of turnips: in corn growing, 894 acres of wheat, 1341 acres of oats, 280 acres of barley, 6 acres of rye, 32½ acres of beans and peas, 27½ acres of potatoes, and 1122 acres of meadow; and there were 2 mills and 22 ovens in the parish. The rental for county rate, independent of the property of lords Carlisle, Grey, and Newcastle, in 1663, was £754; of the whole parish, in 1829, £11,603 17s. 5d.; for gaol and county courts, in 1809, £11,758 11s.; property tax, in 1815, £14,091: money raised for the poor, in 1803, £677 18s. 7½d.; for the poor and highways, in 1815, £950; and, in 1821, £792 6s. In 1381, this parish was assessed for the expences of the knights for the county attending parliament at Westminster, for that year, in the following proportions:—"Saltwyke 2s., Dudden East 12d., Dudden West 12d., Stannington and Bellasis 3s., Clifton and Caldwell 3s., Shotton 3s., Blakeden 18d." Plessey is not named in this document, but was probably included with Shotton.



eastern sides, but do not seem to stretch so far west as the Duddens and Saltwick.

This parish formed part of the extensive BARONY of Merlay; and, in 1240, Roger de Merlay held here, in capite of the crown, the villes of Saltwick, Dudden, and another Dudden, Clifton, Caldwell, Stannington, Shotton, and Blakeden: and, at the same time, the mesne tenants enfeoffed here, were Richard de Dudden, in Dudden del West, by half a knight's fee; William de Koynere, in Clifton and Caldwell, and John de Plessey, in "Schotton, Blakeden, and Wydesladé del' north," each by one knight's fee of the old feoffment; and Robert de Camhow, in a carucate of land in Saltwick, by a twentieth part of a fee of the new feoffment: also, in 1240, Alice de Merlay held Twizle, in the parish of Morpeth, and East Dudden, in this parish, by the soccage service of free marriage.<sup>a</sup> Since the division of the property of the barons of Morpeth between the co-heirs of Roger de Merlay the Third, the principal part of their possessions here, like those in Morpeth, have descended by female heirs through the noble families of Greystock and Dacre, to the earl of Carlisle, their present proprietor.



THE CHURCH OF STANNINGTON

Is dedicated to St Mary, and consists of a porch, vestry, tower, nave, two transepts, and a chancel. The *porch* is on the south side of the nave, and

<sup>a</sup> III. i. 208, 216.

has the *vestry* opening into it, and adjoining it on the west ; both are antient structures, but the *tower* seems the oldest part of the whole fabric, and at the ground measures 9 feet 9 inches square within. The *nave* is  $54\frac{1}{2}$  feet by 24 feet 9 inches ; has a gallery, on which is a barrel organ, the gift of the impropiator. Traces appear in the north wall of the nave, of arches, which once separated the middle from a north aisle. The south aisle is still existing, and has three plain pillars and four pointed arches. The *transepts* are 12 feet broad : that on the south  $12\frac{1}{4}$  feet deep, and the north one only  $7\frac{3}{4}$  feet. The *chancel* measures 35 feet by 12 feet 10 inches, and has on its floor a marble inscribed to the memory of the Greens, of Stannington ; and, adjoining the impropiator's pew, on the south, a window, decorated with antient coloured glass,<sup>o</sup> inserted in 1772 by the late sir Matthew White Ridley.<sup>p</sup>

Of the history of this church and its revenues while it was a rectory, I have little account. Roger de Merlay the Third founded a chantry in it, with lands and other revenues, for the maintenance of one chaplain, who should say divine services at the altar of St Mary, for the souls of himself, his ancestors, descendants, and of all the faithful departed of this life.<sup>q</sup> The

<sup>o</sup> The chief subjects represented in this window are :—1. A shield ruby, with 3 crowns, or ; 2. The Virgin and the infants Jesus and John ; 3. On a field azure a saint or, sitting on a chest, or, his head radiated, in his left hand a ball, his right slightly elevated towards the handle of a sword placed horizontally in his mouth ; 4. The arms of France and England quarterly ; and 5, below them a shield argent, charged with a cross patonce or, between 4 martlets, or.

<sup>p</sup> Newc. Courant, 16 Nov. 1772.

<sup>q</sup> The charter of this foundation is given in Wallis ii. p. 283, and in III. ii. p. 71—76, of this work, and is to the following effect :—Roger de Merlay the Third, for the health of his own soul, and of the souls of all his ancestors and successors, who had died in the faith in Christ, gave in free alms, for the maintenance of one chaplain, for doing divine services for all the faithful departed out of this life, one toft and croft on the west side of the church of Stannington, with common of pasture and other easements belonging to the ville of Stannigton, for four cows and thirty ewes and their lambs, till they were one year old ; ten acres of land in Clifton, and twenty acres in Coldwell, which the founder had by the gift of the prior and convent of Hexham ; also half a carucate of land in Clifton, given to him by the same donors ; and another half carucate by Robert of Cambou ; and three bovates of land in the ville of Coldwell, by Gilbert Conyers, with common of pasture in Clifton and Coldwell, as set forth in the deeds of the several donors to the founder. The presentation of the chaplain to be in the archdeacon of Northumberland or his official for the time being, and the chaplain besides paying all the temporal services for his lands mentioned in the charters of the first donors, to do divine services at all canonical hours, except prevented by sickness, or other lawful cause, and then to find a fit substitute to do them : also every day to say the ser-



benefice, in 1291, before it was spoiled of the greater part of its tithes of corn and hay to enrich the monks of Newminster, was assessed for first fruits and tenths on an annual rental of £53 2s. 4½d. Roger de Somerville, the representative of his grandmother, Isabell de Merlay, one of the two co-heirs of the last Roger de Merlay, however, in 1330, gave the advowson of it to the abbot and convent of Newminster; but the deed which appropriated the greater part of its revenues to that house is not dated till 1333, and then confers the advowson of the vicarage upon the bishop of Durham, and secures to the vicars in perpetuity the manse on the east side of the church, which was then called “The Vicar’s Place,” together with twelve acres of the glebe land belonging to the church, and the tithe of corn and hay of the three villages of Blakeden, East Dudden, and West Dudden, the tithe of hay in Saltwick, and of foals, calves, geese, swine, hens, lint, white hemp, and all the small tithes, oblations and mortuaries, and of all other things which belonged to the altarage of that church, excepting the tithe of wool and lambs and the tithe of mills, which it reserved to the impropiators. The farm called Whinney-hill was formerly a part of the township of East Dudden, and as such still pays tithe to the vicar. The vicarage-house, built by Mr Robinson, in 1745, and neatly maintained by his successor, the present incumbent, stands very pleasantly in a flower garden fronting the south, and in the west street of the village, through which the antient paved road or saltway led to the Duddens, Saltwick, and the western parts of this county—a line of communication, which is now very indifferent, but if straightened and improved from Hartford bridge to the Ponteland road, near Belsay or Harnham, could not fail of being of great public convenience and utility.

After the Dissolution, the crown let the RECTORY of this parish for some time under two leases; but Feb. 8, 1607, sold the corn tithes of Clifton, under a reserved rent of 6s. 8d. a year to Richard Roberts and George Tyte;

vice for the dead, called *placebo*, *dirige*, and *commendatio*, as if a corpse was present. The founder also gave for the maintenance of the said service, one silver chalice, gilt within, and of the value of 23s. : two sets of good vestments, five consecrated towels, and one good missal with a gradale, a banner, and a troper, all to be renewed as oft as wanting by the chaplain himself, for the time being, who should also at his own charge find a proper clerk, candles, wine and wafers, and keep his house in good repair.

• For the incumbents of this church, and other particulars respecting it, see Stannington Miscellanea, No. 1. To Mr Myers, the present incumbent, I am much indebted for civilities to myself, and answers to several queries respecting his parish.

and, on May 11, in the following year, granted in fee to George Johnson and John Grimesditch, subject to an annual rent of 3s. 4d., the tithe of wool and lamb, and all other tithes whatsoever arising in the same township, excepting the tithe of corn—which conveyances were probably made under the direction, and for the use of the ancestors of the present proprietor of Clifton, as that township is now entirely tithe free. The rest of the rectorial tithes of this parish, which had belonged to the abbey of Newminster, were, 19 July, 1574, let on a lease of twenty-one years, to Ralph Grey, of Chillingham, under a reserved rent of £7 11s. 8d.; and again, June 3, 1595, the crown, for the same rent, granted them to Ralph Grey, and his sons William and Thomas, for their lives; but, April 6, 1605, conveyed them in fee, (still, however, subject to the old fee-farm rent,) to sir Henry Lindley, knight, and John Starkey, together with three tenements and several parcels of land in Stannington—to the use, I apprehend, of the family of Grey, of Chillingham, amongst whose descendants they were parcelled off in portions, the last of which was sold to the Riddleys, of Blagdon, about the year 1774.<sup>s</sup>

STANNINGTON is represented in modern books as two townships, Stannington East and Stannington West, though, in 1663, as at present, it was only Stannington—one constabulary; and long prior to that time, in 1381, Stannington and Bellasis were assessed together at 3s. for the expences of the knights of the shire attending parliament in that year.<sup>t</sup> The village stands on a high and dry situation, and has the great north road running through it, and a branch street to the west, in which the vicarage and church are situated. From the Conquest to the present time, the Merlays, and their successors in the barony of Morpeth, have been the chief proprietors here: reference, therefore, to the account of that barony, under Morpeth, will show how the possessions of the Merlays became divided amongst their posterity, and the gradations through which Stannington has descended to its present noble possessor, the earl of Carlisle. Roger de Merlay the First, who died in 1188, gave the priory of Hexham one toft and two oxgangs of land in Stannington, besides an annual rent charge of 18d.;<sup>u</sup> and Roger de Merlay the Third is accused in the Hundred Rolls, of alienating to William Fitz-Ralph, eight oxgangs in the same manor, besides conveying the mills of Stannington, and their appurtenances, to the abbot and convent of Newminster. The fact respecting the grant of

<sup>s</sup> Stan. Misc. No. 1, d, e, f, g.

<sup>t</sup> Wallis ii. apx. 6.

<sup>u</sup> III. ii. 167.



*Stannington mills* to Newminster is this :—Roger de Merlay the Third conveyed the mill of Stannington, with various lands and appurtenances belonging to them, to John de Plessey, who granted them to that house. The grant to John de Plessey, which was made between the years 1246 and 1256, is still preserved among the Cartæ Ridleanæ, and conveyed to him the mills of Stannington, with the stank or wear of the mill-pool, the water-mill and the site of the wind-mill, and the whole suit of multure, being one-thirtieth part of all the corn sent to grind by the men of Stannington, Clifton, and Coldwell, excepting the produce of the two bovates of land belonging to the prior of Hexham ; the lord's tenants in Stannington to lead all materials, and perform the whole work of building and upholding the mill and its stank ; and the men of Clifton and Coldwell to contribute to making and maintaining the stank. The same deed also secured to the grantee sufficient way-leave for all sorts of carriages from the great royal road, which led from Stannington towards the bridge of the Blye, as far as Softeresmere, and by it to William Richardson's selion of land, and up to the wind-mill ; also sufficient timber to make and repair the mills from the woods of Witton and Horsley, with estovers for the stank or wear in the dene of the Blye. Also, all the land called Milneside, and comprized within the following boundaries :—From the water of Blye by the dyke to the east end of Portejoyehalvh, and so towards the north to the tillage land of Stannington, and by it eastward to the king's great highway which leads from Stannington, southward to Stannington bridge, and along the bridge over the water of Blye, and so by the water of Blye to the aqueduct which comes from the mill, and by that duct westward to the south end of the said dike of Portejoyehalvh. Also all that plot of ground which lies between the old course of the water of Blye and the mill race, which land is called *Milne halvh*, and the whole water of the Blye from Stannington bridge to the west end of the mill-pool, to be holden of the grantor by the grantee and his heirs, by the payment of one pair of gilt spurs on the feast of St Cuthbert, in lieu of all other services, customs, claims, and demands whatsoever.\* The Charter Rolls for 1268 contain a royal grant to “ John de Plessetis ” respecting the mills both of Plessey and Stannington, as well as the lands of Milneside and Millhalgh at this place, and Yarhalgh and Linehalgh at Plessey ; and Wallis gives a dateless abstract of the same “ John

\* Stan. Misc. No. 3.

de Plesseto's" grant of the mills of Stannington to the abbot and monks of Newminster.<sup>w</sup> After the Dissolution, the fee simple of the water mill here continued for some time in the crown; for queen Elizabeth, June 3, 1577, let it and a close of one acre to Nicholas "Arrington," for 21 years, at a reserved rent of £4 a year; but, in 1613, James the First, among other things, conveyed the same mill and land, "parcel of the possessions of the late monastery of Newminster," to Martin Freeman and Edward Sawyer, to be holden by them, their heirs, and assigns, in fee. After that time, the mill and its grounds, as well as the contiguous farm of Catraw, belonged to the respectable family of *Green*, of Stannington Bridge, who continued here for four or five generations, till they sold it to W. Hall, esq., whose three daughters and co-heiresses, in 1828, conveyed the whole property, mills, mansion, houses, and lands, to sir M. W. Ridley, bart. William Ward, esq. resided at Stannington Bridge, in 1774. Let me, however, go back to some notices respecting other parts of this township. Wallis says, that "in the antient rolls of the barony, Stannington is distinguished by the name of Cook's land;" and the inquest after the death of Robert lord Greystock, in 1317, asserts that a moiety of the manor of Stannington was, in times of peace, worth £9 a year; and that Hugh the Cook then held lands in it, under the baron of Morpeth, by the third part of one knight's fee, which lands in quiet times were worth £10 a year.<sup>x</sup> Probably these were the lands which the Greys, of Howick, were possessed of in 1663, which afterwards went to William Bigge, esq. of Benton, by his marriage with Mary, sole heiress of Charles Clarke, of Ovingham, esq., and which were sold by his grandson Charles Wm Bigge, of Linden, esq. to Ralph Carr, esq. barrister, their present proprietor.<sup>y</sup>

CLIFTON and CALDWELL, in the county rates, were formerly assessed as one constablewick. They are the property of lord Carlisle, and situated on the great road between the township of Stannington and the parish of Morpeth. *Coldwell*, however, is a quite forgotten place; it is not put on any

<sup>w</sup> III. ii. 391; and Wallis, ii. 307.

<sup>x</sup> Wallis, ii. 282, 295. Edmund de Vernon, in 1361, gave to sir John Heron, knight, and Thomas of Witton, half of one-third of Witton-under-Wood, a farm in Windgates and a quarter of Great Benton, Stannington, and Bellasis, for their lives, and by a rent to be paid at the house of John de Mitford, in Milk Street, London.—(*Stan. Misc. No. 4.*)

<sup>y</sup> III. i. 259; above, p. 98; and Newc. Cour. for Jan. 1744.



map of the county, but supposed to have stood near a spring still called the Coldwell, on the way-side between Clifton and the farm premises called the North White House, and on the west side of the great road, nearly opposite the twelfth mile stone, where lines of old foundations of houses and yard walls still indicate its site.<sup>a</sup> William de Bradford, by deed without date, but witnessed by the barons of Morpeth, Mitford, and Morwick, gave to William de Vesey all his land in the ville of Caldwell, to be holden by the service of an eighth part of one knight's fee.<sup>a</sup> The grange of Caldwell, the proper name of which was *Scraplaue*, belonged to the monks of Newminster, and William Conyers exchanged it with them for lands in Clifton, of which place, as well as Caldwell, he, or one of his name, was mesne lord in 1240. In 1362, John Preston, of Newcastle, and Alan Whitehead, chaplains, settled upon sir John Heron, knight, all the lands in the ville of Caldewell, near Clifton, which they had by the feoffment of Thomas of Walton, son of Elizabeth of St Kyrwith;<sup>b</sup> and, in 1382, feoffees appointed for that purpose, entailed upon the same knight, with a long succession of remainders, the manor of Eshet, the ville of Dudden East, lands in Clifton and Caldwell, and the reversion of lands in the ville of Thornton, near Hartburn.<sup>c</sup> An inquest respecting the property of sir William Heron, knight, and Elizabeth his wife, in 1405, shows that they were then possessed of the manor of Eshette, 160 acres of land in Clifton and Caldwell, 114 in Dudden, and 56 in Temple Thornton, besides possessions in other parts of the county;<sup>d</sup> and William Heron, of Ford, esq., lieutenant of the Middle Marches, in 1500, gave to his son Henry, all his lands in "North Gosforth, Little Benton, Clifton, Cawewell, Little Dudden, Tempill Thornton, Little Ryle, Thropton, &c."<sup>e</sup>

CLIFTON is situated on the post road, two and a half miles south of Morpeth. In 1165, William of Clifton held land of Roger de Merlay by the service of one knight's fee,<sup>f</sup> which lands, in 1240, appear to have been Clifton and Coldwell, and then possessed by William Conyers.<sup>g</sup> In 1316, Elizabeth Conyers held Clifton by one knight's fee, and suit of court at Morpeth,

<sup>a</sup> The following list of the names of the places and farm-houses in this township was made out in 1774 :—Dovecoat-house ; White-house, then in two farms ; Well-hill, alias Moor ; Glororam ; High Clifton ; and Clifton Coldwell, which last place was then in two farms.

<sup>a</sup> Stan. Misc. No. 3, b.      <sup>b</sup> Id. No. 4.      <sup>c</sup> Id. No. 5.      <sup>d</sup> III. ii. 265.

<sup>e</sup> Stan. Misc. No. 6.      <sup>f</sup> Lib. Nig. 339.      <sup>g</sup> III. i. 208.

when the inquest returns it as having, in peaceable times, been usually worth £10 a year.<sup>b</sup> The anniversaries of Henry Conyers and Eda his wife, were observed by the monks of Newminster, for benefactions of land bestowed upon them in Clifton and Caldwell; and of William Conyers, who gave them lands in Clifton in exchange for the grange of Caldwell.<sup>1</sup> The other eleemosynary lands here were half a carucate and ten acres in Clifton, and twenty in Coldwell, given by the prior and convent of Hexham to Roger de Merlay the Third; and another half carucate in Clifton, given by Robert of Camhow; and three bovates in Caldewelle, by Gilbert de Conyers, to the same Roger de Merlay—all of which, as has been noticed, he settled upon his chantry to the virgin in Stannington church.<sup>1</sup> In 10 Edw. IV. sir Thomas Ogle, knight, died seized of lands in Clifton; and, in queen Elizabeth's time, there was a suit in chancery respecting "a great ground and pasture called Clifton field," which Philip earl of Arundel and William lord Howard, in right of and conjointly with their wives, had demised to Andrew Young and Henry Shernborne, the defendants, and which they, the defendants, had agreed to grant to Edward Grey, the plaintiff, the object of whose petition to the court was to have his title to the lease established. This Edward Grey was, I apprehend, sir Edward Grey, knight, who was governor of Morpeth castle in 1589, and high-sheriff of Northumberland in 1598, and dated his will in the same castle in 1627. His great grandson Philip, in 1663, was proprietor of Howick, and the four farms in Stannington, which now belong to Ralph Carr, esq.

EAST AND WEST DUDDEN, now corruptly called *Duddoe East and West*, lie on the ridge which runs between the Blyth and the Wansbeck, and have a brook and a sinuous *dene* between them, the banks of which are now disrobed of their thickets of hollies—trees which once luxuriated upon them, and still thrive in the hedges and lanes of this township. West Dudden, since the time when William the Norman enfeoffed the Merlays in the barony of Morpeth, has not been permitted to nurture a continued series of free tenants on its soil; but its neighbour on the east, for a long succession of ages, was either holden by soccage or knight's service of that barony, and still continues to pay a fee-farm rent to the earl of Carlisle. In 1240, however, Richard of Dudden<sup>k</sup>

<sup>b</sup> Wallis, ii. 294. <sup>1</sup> Obits of Newminster. III. ii. 72, &c.

<sup>k</sup> Several individuals of the name of Dudden are mentioned in old Northumberland deeds. *William de Dudden* witnessed two charters respecting Shotton in the early part of the third cen-



held "*Dudden del West*" of Roger de Merlay by half a knight's fee of the old feoffment; and, in 1270, witnessed two deeds respecting the chapels of Plessey and Shotton;<sup>1</sup> and, in 1273, Edmund de Dudden died seized of the manors of "West-dudden and Heppescotes, and four tofts and 114 acres of ground in Blakeden."<sup>m</sup> But though this place, in the rate for 1381, is assessed as a distinct township, yet the freehold of its soil seems, at an early period, to have been absorbed again into the barony, probably in the form of an escheat; for in 1418 and 1436, "Dudden West" is expressly mentioned as belonging to the Greystock family. In 1601, however, it seems to have in some measure, lost its connection with the lords of Morpeth, for in that year queen Elizabeth granted to John Holland, and others, West Dudden, in Northumberland;<sup>n</sup> but it is enumerated in the list of the places of which lord William Howard died possessed in 1625, and is now the sole property of his direct lineal descendant the earl of Carlisle.

In 1219, Alice de Merlay is returned in the Testa de Neville as disposable in marriage by the king, and possessed of lands worth 100s. a year; and, in 1240, as the only soccage tenant in the barony of Merlay, of which she then held "Twisill and *Dudden del East* in free marriage." Of this lady, however, Time seems to have taken down only these two notices in his annals. In 1292, Hugh de Carliol granted to Agnes, the widow of his father Thomas de Carliol, a third part of the lands he inherited from his said father, in "Jesemue, Swereland, Dudden, Twysell, and Glentley."<sup>o</sup> During the sheriffalty of Hugh Gubium, from 1293 to 1295, Thomas, the son of Thomas de

turey; and *John de Dudden* occurs as testing deeds about Plessey in 1301 and 1308.—(*Cart. Rid.* 33, 79, 96, 125; *III. ii.* 398.) *John de Dudden* was also one of the sureties for sir Henry de Dichand representing this county in parliament in 1296; and for Richard de Horsley, for the same purpose, in 1304.—(*Palg. Par. Writs*, i. 73, 148.) The inquest at the death of Robert lord Greystock, in 1317, says that *Edward de Dudden* held the manor of Dudden of the manor of Morpeth, by a third part of one knight's fee and suit of court, and that in peaceable times it was worth £10; but does not particularise whether he held East or West Dudden.—(*Wallis*, ii. 295.) *Stephen de Dudden* occurs in a list of men at arms in Northumberland in 1324' (*Cot. MSS. Claud. C. II. 2. fol. 72, b.*); and *Philip de Dudden* resided in Blakeden in 1350, and settled property there upon his wife Constance, who, after his death, re-married to John de Bothe, of Alnwick; and, in 1357, conjointly with her second husband, conveyed all her property in Blakeden to Roger de Widdrington.—(*Cart. Rid.* 47 & 136.)

<sup>1</sup> *Cart. Rid.* 11, 17, & 61.

<sup>m</sup> *III. i.* 67, 208.

<sup>n</sup> Land Rev. Office, Rec. xii. 160.

<sup>o</sup> Hazlerig Deeds; Lansd. MS. 326.

Carliol, made a conveyance of “Dudden, Twysel, and Glantley,” to his eldest brother Hugh;<sup>p</sup> and, in 1359, Robert of Tughall, who seems to have married Elizabeth, a grand-daughter of Hugh de Carliol, released to Thomas, son of Peter Graper, his two natives *Robert and Richard de Dudden*, with all the retinue and appurtenances to their goods and chattels.<sup>q</sup> The next gleam of light that shines upon the history of this place is not till 1638, on the 11th of April, in which year an inquest was holden at “Ireby,” which found that William Buckle, gentleman, made his will on Jan. 2, in that year, and died on the 11th of Feb. following, leaving by his wife Elizabeth three daughters, (the oldest of whom was then 19 years old), and possessed of a manor or capital messuage called “East Dudden,” holden of William Howard of his barony of Morpeth, by one-third of a knight’s fee and 13½d. rent.<sup>r</sup> In 1663, it is for the first time called East Duddoe, and was then the property of “Mr John Pye, of Morpeth,” who was assessed for it at £50 a year, and for Stannington rectory at £100. This John Pye was rector of Morpeth, and made his will May 12, 1668; but I am unable to state how East Dudden went out of his family. At present it belongs to Richard Wilson, esq. a solicitor in Lincoln’s Inn Fields, London, who inherited it from his brother John Wilson, esq. who was a surgeon in Morpeth, descended from the Wilsons of Ulgham, and died in 1820. This place consists of 521 acres, is within a ring fence, in two farms, and since the year 1824 has been frequently advertised for sale.

SALTWICK stands on the brow of a high green slope fronting the south, and commands on every side but the north a very extensive prospect. According to a survey made in the time of Robert Harley, earl of Oxford and Mortimer, it consists of nine hundred and seventy one acres, was then in two farms, and had fields in it called the Wellrig, Stoneyfold, and Nightfold. Another survey, made by Mr Dolbin, about 60 years since, makes it to consist of nine hundred and eighteen acres. It was a manor of the Merlay barony, under which Robert de Camhow, in 1240, held one carucate of land in it by the grant of Roger de Merlay the Third, and by the service of one-tenth part of a knight’s fee of the new feoffment.<sup>s</sup> In the partition of the Merlay lands between the Greystock and Somerville families in the reign of Edward the First, Saltwick was allotted to John de Greystock, and his descendants; but,

<sup>p</sup> Hazlerig Deeds; Lansd. MS. 326.

<sup>q</sup> Lansd. MS. 326, fol. 163.

<sup>r</sup> Cole’s Esch. vol. 760, p. 258.

<sup>s</sup> III. i. 116, 208.



in 1362, it had merged into the estate of the Ogles, of Ogle, of which it continued to form a part, till the late duke of Portland, sold it, and the other Ogle possessions now, but erroneously, called *the Ogle Barony*, to Thomas Brown, esq., an opulent London merchant.<sup>c</sup> The Ogles, however, in the time of Henry the Eighth, held it of the barons of Morpeth by half a knight's fee, and a rent of 13½d. Its hay tithe to the vicar is covered by a modus.

BELLASIS<sup>u</sup> is in a low situation, sheltered with rising ground to the north, and has the Blyth before it, the winding waters of which are made deep and slow by the wears of Stannington mill. What beauties there were about it that could make the first Norman settlers upon it think it (as its name certainly implies they did) *a handsome place*, the charm-destroying hand of Time has now made it difficult to discover. With *Bog-hall*, it makes one constablewick, and three farms. The account of knight's fees for the aid to the king, in 1240, does not notice it as a manor belonging to Morpeth barony, though there can be no doubt but it was so; for, in 1294, Robert de Somerville and Isabella his wife, claimed to have free warren in "Beleasise," and in the division of the Merlay property between John de Greystock and his uncle Robert de Somerville, the manors of Stannington, Belassise, Tranwell, Saltwick, Plesses, and Shotton, are enumerated in the list of possessions that fell to Greystock's share; though it is plain from several inquests after death, that the Somervilles, and their successors the Griffiths, had a portion of its lands, till they sold them, with Netherwitton, to the Thorntons, of that place,

<sup>c</sup> Roger de Saltwick, in 1129, witnessed Ralph de Merlay's confirmation grant of Morwick to the church of Durham; and Richard and William de Saltwick, about the time of Henry the Third and Edward the First, occur as testing deeds about Plessey and Blagdon.—(*Cart. Rid.* 16, 25, 67, 125.) Ralph Ogle, son of Matthew Ogle, of Saltwick, aged 22, being in 1573, in "the quier of Stannington church, drew his dagger at one Rosse, for refusing to give up the streined goods of an Egyptianus." In 1629, Ralph Ogle, of the parish of Stannington, gave an annuity to his wife, out of his lands in Saltwick, and his house in Stannington.—(*Raine's Test.* 128 & 493.) Two or three years since, Mr Brown bored for coal in a stone quarry in the Quarryfield, about a quarter of a mile north of the village; but though his workmen went to the depth of 50 fathoms, they found no coal worth working: they bored chiefly through beds of clay and sandstone.

<sup>u</sup> This name, in records, is very variously written. The following is a chronological arrangement of the forms in which I have found it between 1294 & 1483 :—Beleasise, Bellasis, Belessys, Belasise, Bellasys, Belasyse, and again Bellasis. It is nearly a synonym to the mideval Latin word *bellositum*, and the French *beaulieu*.

in the time of Henry the Fourth;<sup>v</sup> for after that time, Richard Thornton, and others, obtained a charter for free warren in Witton, Bellasis, and other parcels of the Merlay estates; and this is reckoned among the places in which Roger de Thornton died seized of possessions in 1483.<sup>w</sup> Some ecclesiastical establishment, at an early period, seems to have had property here; for, in 1305, John de Greystock gave to Master Richard, of Morpeth, one half of the manor of Bellesis, which Richard had a royal licence for enfeoffing Reginald of Morpeth, chaplain, in one messuage and one carucate of land in Belesis, near Stannington;<sup>x</sup> and there is a public record among the inquisitiones post mortem, dated in 8 Richard III. respecting the same property;<sup>y</sup> and another to Roger de Somerville, for the abbot of Newminster, in 1329, respecting the manor of Bellasis.<sup>z</sup> In queen Elizabeth's reign, a family of the name of Bell, whose lineage is recorded in the visitation for Northumberland in 1615, were seated here, and still proprietors in this place in 1663.

#### PEDIGREE OF BELL, OF BELLASIS, AND SPEARMAN, OF EACHWICK.

[There are copies of this pedigree up to 1615, in the Harleian MSS. 1554, fol. 84; and 1448, fol. 24: but I am indebted to Mr Thomas Bell for an improved copy of it for that period; and for the succeeding descents—the materials for which, he informs me, were principally taken from documents furnished by the late Ralph Spearman, esq. of Eachwick. Mr Bell, however, says he is aware that there are incongruities in it; but Mr Marsden can find me no wills at Durham to correct its errors or supply its defects. Probably there is a generation wanting between John and Robert Bell, in generations five or six, as William Bell is returned as proprietor of Bellasis in the rental for the county rate in 1663.]

I.—THOMAS BELL, of Bellasis, in the parish of Stannington, in the county of Northumberland: will dated Feb. 3, 1583; proved at Durham: buried in the south porch of Stannington church. ELIZABETH .....

II.—1. CHRISTOPHER BELL, of Bellasis aforesaid, ....., daughter of ..... Lawson, 2. GEORGE BELL. 4. JANET BELL.  
eldest son and heir. of Cramplington. 3. JOHN BELL. 5. ELIZABETH BELL.

III.—JOHN BELL, of Bellasis, only son, died 12 Nov. 1580. ELIZABETH, daughter of Cuthbert Horsley, of Horsley.

IV.—1. ROBERT BELL, eldest son, was at his father's death, aged 18 years and 5 months; died 2 Jan. 1587. 2. JOHN BELL, of Bellasis, was 2 Jan. 1587, aged 21 years and 6 months; living in 1615, and in 1628, when he was on the jury list for the assizes in Newcastle in that year. ANNE, daur. of Martin Fenwicke, of East Heddon.  
(Swinb. MSS. vol. iii. p. 205—268.)

V.—CATHERYNE BELL. ELIZABETH, daughter of HUMPHREY GREEN, of Stannington; first wife. JOHN BELL, of Bellasis, aged 24 years in 1615; proved the foregoing part of this pedigree before Norroy and Blue Mantle, heralds at arms, at the visitation for Northumberland in 1615. He and his father were both, in 1628, for some contempts of court, proclaimed at the great door of Stannington church; and, in Easter term, 1629, outlawed for persevering in their contumacy. (Swinb. MSS. iii. 205—268.) MARY SLINGSBY, only daur. and heiress of the rev. Chas. Slingsby, rect. of Rothbury; married 29 May, 1628. Her father was inducted into Rothbury, 12 April, 1584. WILLIAM BELL, an apprentice in London in 1615.

¶1.

¶2.

<sup>v</sup> See III. i. 68, 72, 183; III. ii. 251, 254; II. i. 324.

<sup>w</sup> III. ii. 279, 396.

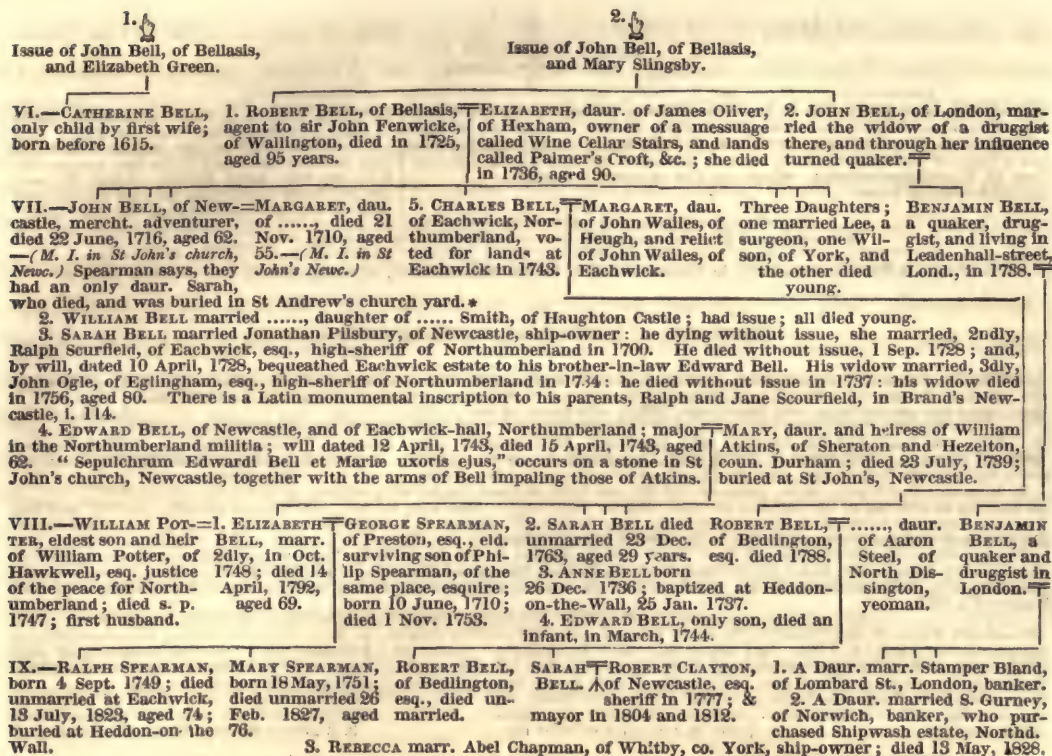
<sup>x</sup> III. i. 56.

<sup>y</sup> III. ii. 253.

<sup>z</sup> III. i. 68. Cuthbert Grey, merchant in Newcastle, by will, dated 19 April, 1623, left all his leases of "Colemynes in Newbiggin, Heigham-dicks, Bellasis, Newham, Whitliemoore, and East Denton, to his wife Elizabeth."—(*Raine's Test.* 479.)

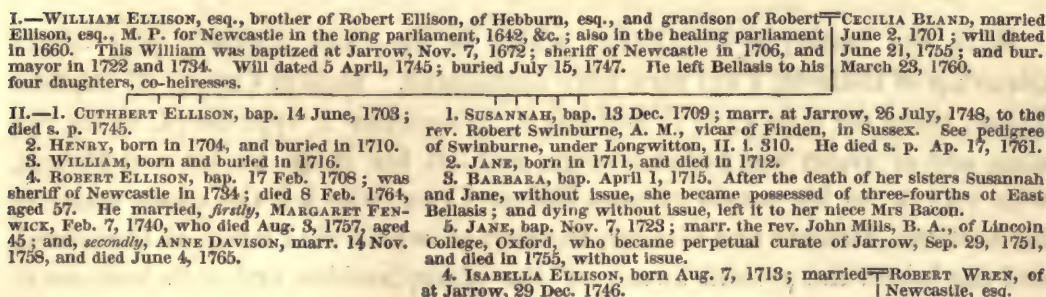


# STANNINGTON PARISH.—PEDIGREE OF ELLISON, &c., OF BELLASIS. 291



## PEDIGREE OF ELLISON, WREN, AND BACON, OF EAST BELLASIS.

[From Surtees, ii. 78, with additions chiefly by Mr Henry Turner, of Blagdon.]



\* "John Bell, of Newcastle upon Tyne, merchant adventurer, by will dated 31 May, 1716, devised his premises in the Bigg Market, to his nephew James Bell, charged with the payment of £300 to John Bell, the son of the said James; and £200 to Mary Bell, the daughter of the said James; and £300 to the next son, or £200 to the next daughter the said James Bell should have by Mary his then wife—nephew James Bell sole executor.—15 April, 1749: Release from Mary Bell, of Newcastle, spinster, to her brother John Bell, of all her right and title to the said premises, under the will of John Bell.—Same date: Release from John Oznard, of Newcastle, merchant, and Jane his wife (which Jane was the next child of the said James Bell by Mary his wife), to John Bell, of all their interest in the same premises.—In Jan. 1754-5, John Bell, of London, gentleman, eldest son of James Bell, of Newcastle, gent., sells the premises in question to Thomas Wallis, merchant."—(T. B.)



↓  
Issue of Robert Wren, esq.  
and Isabella Ellison.

III.—1. CHARLES WREN, an eminent attorney in Newcastle: he marr. Mrs Reynolds, had a share of Hebburn colliery at its commencement; and died without issue. 2. ISABELLA WREN. She died Feb. 2, 1812, & left her 7-Sths of East Bellasis to her husband, by whom she had no issue. 3. REV. JOHN BACON, 1st wife, incumbent of the church of St Andrew Auckland, died July 1, 1827. 4. S. CECILIA WREN died at her house in Newcastle, Dec. 18, 1829. She had half of her mother's share of East Bellasis, but sold it to her brother-in-law, the rev. John Bacon. "Miss W. was the last lineal descendant from sir Christopher Wren in the north of England."—(Newc. Cour.)

IV.—GEORGE BACON, eldest son, died in the life time of his father. ....

V.—WILLIAM BACON, second son, to whom his father devised East Bellasis, is now a minor, and about 16 years old.

#### PEDIGREE OF HEPPLE, &c., OF WEST BELLASIS.

I.—WILLIAM COOK, of Thockerington, purchased under a decree of the high court of chancery, Gallow-hill, in ... FORSTER. the parish of Bolam, for £10,900, which estate had belonged to Mark Aynsley, and of which the said William Cook came into possession at Old Martinmas, 1754; will dated 16 May, 1770.

II.—MICHAEL COOK and his brother John purchased Riplington of John DOROTHY ROBERT HEPPLE, of Black-heddon, Grey, of Alnwick. Will dated 10 April, 1771, by which he devised all his COOK. purchased West Bellasis, and resided there. estate called High Gallow-law, and all his other real estate to his bro. John.

2. ANTHONY COOK had a daur. Jane, on whom her uncle Michael, by his will, settled an annuity of £20 out of his real and personal estate. His brother John also, by will, left him an annuity of £40, and the dwelling-house he occupied at Fomart-law, for life; besides 20 fothers of coals in the year, and grass, and hay and straw for two cows and one horse, and £600 to Anthony's daughter Jane.

3. JOHN COOK, by his will, dated 1 Nov. 1786, left Riplington to his nieces Mary, Rebecca, and Dorothy, daurs. of Robert and Dorothy Hepple, and to his niece Anne, daur. of the said Robert and Dorothy, High Gallow-hill, Low Gallow-hill, and Fomart-law, with reversion to her other sisters, as tenants in common, in case of her dying without issue. He died August 27, 1787.

III.—JOHN BELL, of Haltwhistle; married before April 11, 1788. In 1793, with his wife, mortgaged Gallow-hill to Richard Wilson, esq. then of Bartlet's Buildings, Lond.; and after that sold it to lord Decies. (First husband.) 1. ANNE HEPPLE, ex'ix of the will of her uncle John Cook, which she proved April 11, 1788. She is now living, and as one of the surviving co-heirs of her father, in possession of one-third of West Bellasis. WM CRAWFORD, of Newcastle. (2nd husb.) 2. MARY HEPPLE, wife of EDMUND COOK, of Fomart-law; living, & proprietor of one-third of West Bellasis, and one-half of Riplington: her husband is dead. 3. DOROTHY HEPPLE, wife of MATTHEW HUNTER, of Byker Hill, died without issue. 4. DANIEL TEASDALE.

IV.—1. ROBERT BELL, his wife Catharine, daur. of William Rutherford & Catharine his wife, sister of Philadelphia, wife of John Horsley, of North Millbourne, which Philadelphia was one of the six daughters and co-heirs of ROBERT PEARSON, of East Matfen. 2. REBECCA BELL married JOHN FORSTER, son of Matthew Forster and owner of one-third of West Bellasis, and one-half of Riplington. 3. JANE BELL, second wife of THOMAS FENWICK, of Preston, near North Shields, esq., who had for his first wife, Miss Jackson, of Colpig-hill, near Lanchester, in the county palatine of Durham. 4. DOROTHY BELL died unmarried. 5. MARY BELL, unmarried, and living at Ponteland. CUTHBERT TEASDALE, now owner of one-third of West Bellasis, and one-half of Riplington.

With the history of BOG-HALL, which is the most westerly part of the township of Bellasis, I am very little acquainted. Robert Crow, of Higham Dikes, voted for it in 1748;<sup>a</sup> and left it, in moieties I apprehend, to his two sons, one of whom was called George, and left his share to his son Robert, who sold it to his cousin german Robert Crow, who left the whole estate to his brothers Thomas and George, the first of whom died lately at Ponteland, and the latter, the present owner of the place, resides and is in business in South Shields.

PLESSIS, in Latin, was often *Plessetum*, or *Plesseta*; but, in old writings, assumes a great variety of forms. At present it is both written and pronounced

<sup>a</sup> In the same year, Christopher Rutter, of Newcastle, voted for Bellasis.



*Plessey.*<sup>b</sup> The manor lies along the southern bank of the Blyth, between the townships of Hartford and Shotton; and the present ville of Plessis, or *the Pleasants*, is, as its name implies, delightfully seated on a dry and fertile knoll, overlooking a fine sweeping turn of the Blyth, which opens out of the rich haugh ground on which Plessey mill is situated, and closes below in the emerald meadows at Hartford bridge. The river banks here are steep, and on both sides covered with fine hanging woods of oak; and the prospect to the north, and over the sea, very varied and extensive. It has already been noticed that John de Plessis, in 1240, held “Schotton, Blakeden, and Wydeslade del North,” of the Merlay barony, by one knight’s fee of the old feoffment. The reason why Plessis is not noticed in this account was, I apprehend, from its being sometimes considered as a manor within or appurtenant to the manor of Shotton. Indeed, in an inquest in 1372, it is expressly mentioned as “Plessise,” in the manor of Shotton.<sup>c</sup> It is difficult to pierce far back into the history of this interesting place. There can, however, I think, be no doubt that it and Shotton, Blakeden, and North Wetslade, formed part of the lands which Reiner, in 1165, held of the barons of Morpeth by two knight’s fees of the old feoffment.<sup>d</sup> Adam de Plaeiseiz,<sup>e</sup> however, was a wit-

<sup>b</sup> It is sometimes plural, “de Plessetis;” and at others singular, “apud Plessetum,” or “de Plesseto.” It also occurs thus:—Plesschez, Plesseiz, Plescys, &c.;—and, in the names of its proprietors, in this manner:—“Ric’ de Plessiz,” “Richardo de Pleysiz,” “d’nus Joh’es de Plescheto,” “Ric’ fil’ Ric’ de Plesseto,” “Joh’es fil’ Simonis de Plescys,” &c. &c. This name brings to memory the famous castle of Pleshey, in Essex, called in the oldest documents *Plescys*, and *Plesseis*. There was also the manor of Plessis, in Hertfordshire; and the charms and beauties of Plessis le Tours, in Touraine, fourteen miles from Paris, and built by Louis XI. about 1463, have been rendered familiar to the readers of English novels by the magical pen of the author of *Quentin Durward*. John de Plessetis, said to be a Norman by birth, was a favourite of Henry the Third, became Earl of Warwick by his marriage with the heiress of Thomas earl of Warwick, and died in 1263, leaving a son Hugh de Plessetis by a former wife.

<sup>c</sup> III. i. 86.

<sup>d</sup> Lib. Nig. 339.

<sup>e</sup> There was another Adam de Plesseto, who, in the latter end of the reign of Henry the Third, had a grant of five bovates of land in Horsley, entailed upon himself and the heirs of his own body, by Roger de Merlay the Third.—(*Above*, p. 101, 119.) He also occurs as a witness to indulgences granted between 1249 and 1260, for re-building Newcastle bridge, and to several other documents; but respecting his parentage, or any family he left, I have met with no account. *Sybill*, the daughter of *Robert de Plesseto*, also lived about the same time, and gave to *Simon de Plesseto* certain possessions in Shotton.—(*Cart. Rid. No. 8.*)

ness to Roger de Merlay the First's grant of land in Morwick to the church of Durham, and is mentioned in the Great Roll of the Pipe for 1170, as having some plea before William Basset, and Alan de Neville, junior, justices itinerant for this county in that year ;<sup>f</sup> and sir Roger de Plesseto was one of the four knights, who, in trinity term, 1209, were summoned to elect twelve other knights to make a grand assize between Hugh Balliol, plaintiff, and his cousin Roger Bertram, of Bothal, defendant, respecting two carucates of land in Pentmore—one of which 12 was sir Richard de Plesseto, whose grand-son John was the possessor of this and the contiguous estates of Shotton, Blakeden, and North Wetslade, in 1240. This John de Plessis stands high in the annals of the county as an office bearer, and for integrity of character. In 1257<sup>g</sup> and 1258 he was high-sheriff, and concerning his execution of the duties of that office, the commissioners for making the inquisitions contained in the Hundred Rolls have entered this honourable record—that, excepting Robert de Insula, he was the only person who, for many years, had kept his hands free from the pollution of bribes for granting recognizances, and was not guilty of shameful extortions. After the battle of Lewis, too, and the king and his son the prince Edward, and his brother the king of the Romans, had fallen into the hands of the victorious barons, John de Plessetis was selected by the earl of Leicester to fill the important and authoritative situation of conservator of the peace in Northumberland. The commission which gave him this ap-

<sup>f</sup> See Dug. Bar. i. 287.

<sup>g</sup> In this year, Roger de Merlay the Third granted to John de Plesseto and his heirs, the following liberties :—Exemption from suit of court ; and that he, and such of his heirs as should become lords of Plessey, might hunt the hare and fox wherever they pleased, excepting in the lord's forest and in the woods of Morpeth : also liberty to cut and carry away timber from the woods of Witton and Horsley, for building and repairing the mills of Stannington and Plessey : also, when they should want estovers out of season for the repairs of the said mills, to take them in any of the woods at Morpeth excepting the east one : also to take estovers for the repairs of the stank or wear of the said mills on the north side of the dene of the Blye, and in the wood of Schaldfenn. Also, that his own *avers* or nags might go and return from the manor of Plessey by the back gate, on the other side of the water of Blye, and so on the north side of that water to his pasture of Waimore, without disturbance of any one. Also, that the said John and his heirs should have liberty to make and repair the stank of their fishery to the other side of the Blye, into the solid ground of the grantor, on the north side of that stream ; and further, that whenever either he or they should chance to commit a forfeiture, they should pay only 12 pence for each offence.—(*Stan. Misc.* 7.)



pointment was dated June 4, 1264, and created a similar officer for each county in the kingdom.<sup>a</sup> It empowered them to do whatever they should judge proper for preserving entire the rights and liberties of the people.<sup>i</sup> His posterity, however, did not remain long here to reap the fruit of his honours or emulate the glory of his example; for his grandson, Richard de Plessetis, in 1349, conveyed this and his other contiguous estates to Roger de Widdrington, and after that time the name of their family disappears in the records of the county.

## PEDIGREE OF PLESSIS, OF PLESSIS.

[ARMS.—John de Plessis, in 1315, released to Robert de Coventree and his heirs, all right in an annuity of 40s. payable out of lands in Prestwick, and tested his deed with a seal bearing a lion rampant, and the inscription—SIG. IOHANNIS DE PLESSIS.—(*Stan. Misc. No. 9, a.*)]

I.—ADAM DE PLAEIZEIZ was a contemporary of Roger de Merlay the First, and a witness to that baron's grant of lands in Morwick to the church of Durham, and is mentioned in the Pipe Roll of 1170.

II.—RICHARD DE PLESSIX had a grant to him and his heirs, from Eve, the daur. of Hawis de Merlay, of all her hereditary right and land in Northumberland, which Adam de Plessix held of Hawis de Merlay, her mother—to be holden of her and her heirs by the annual payment of 10s. at her house in Norfolk. The charter for this transaction contains a clause of warrenry, in which it calls the premises alienated by the donor, "that tenement," but without saying where it was situated. Roger de Merlay, baron of Mitford, and William de Coireres, mesne lord of Clifton and Caldwell, in this parish, tested the deed.—(*Stan. Misc. No. 9, b.*) Richard de Pleysiz had also a release of eight acres of land in Shotton from one Robert Fitz-Richard; and a grant of 12¼ acres in the same grounds from Ysod', the daur. of Wm Godswain.—(*Id.* 10 & 11.)

III.—RICHARD, SON OF RICHARD DE PLESSETO, had from William Paris, of Schotton, DAME IDONEA, whose son John de a grant of six acres of land in the part of the field of Schotton, which was called Bac- Plesseto gave certain rent charges out stanes dene, for 20s. paid to the grantor in his very great necessity.—(*Stan. Misc. No. 12.*) Richard de Plessy, and his sons John and Simon, were alive in the time of Hen. the Third, as appears from an extract from the Brinkburne Cartulary, made in 1597, by Robert Treswell, Somerset Herald, and contained in the Harleian Manuscript 294, No. 3,137 (*F. 34*); and this Richard's son John directed that the monks of Newminster should annually, on the anniversary of his father, spend the sum of 10s.—(*III. ii. 74.*)

IV.—JOHN DE PLESSETIS was assessed for his lands to the aid in 1240. He purchased the mills of Stannington of Roger de Merlay the Third; and between the years 1267 and 1271, granted to his broth. Simon his manor of Plessey, with the advowson of the hospital of Herford Bridge, and of the chapels of Plessey and Shotton, besides giving him the mills, wood, and villes of Plessey and Shotton, and the lands of Linehalgh & Yarhalgh, and settling upon the monks of Newminster certain rent charges, on condition that they expended in pittances—20s. on his own anniversary, on his wife's one mark, on sir Richard's his father 10s., on his mother the lady Idonea's 10s., and on those of sir Roger de Toggesdene and Agnes his wife half a mark each. He also, by the same deed, gave 40s. a year to the nuns of Coldstream, and 2 marks a year to those of the neighbouring convent of Eccles.—(*III. ii. 74.*) About the same time, he also conferred considerable possessions on the chapels of Shotton and Plessey—acts of piety which threw sweetness and lustre over the character he sustained for purity and integrity in the high official situations which he filled in the county. The record for John de Plessetis, referred to in the Calendar of the Charter Rolls for the year 1257, and there erroneously stated to belong to the county of Essex, relates to property in Stannington, and lands in Milneside and Milnhalgh, and the mills of Plessey and the water-course there, and the ground of Yarhalgh and Linehalgh.—(*See Cal. Rot. Char. 87; & III. ii. 391.*)

SIMON DE PLESSETO, on whom, and on the heirs of his body, his brother John settled his estates of Shotton and Plessey. This Simon, in 1278, was distrained to take the order of knighthood; and on that occasion, had for his manucaptors, his neighbours Walter of Hereford, Ralph de Essingdon, and Roger de Widdrington. He was also, at the same time, a surety for Richard de Horsley taking the same order.—(*Paig. Par. Writs, 215.*) As sir Simon de Plesseto, knight, he had a grant from William, son of William of Stannington, of half a carucate of land in Blakedene.—(*Stan. Misc. No. 13.*) It would appear that he was dead before 1303; for, in Dec. in that year, William, son of Roger of Bokenfield, gave to John de Plessetis a quietus for a rent of 20s. a year, payable out of the manor of Schotton and Plessetis, by the hands of the heir of Simon de Plessetis; which rent Roger Craw, of Langstretun, had a grant of from the said Wm, son of Roger of Bokenfield.—(*Stan. Misc. No. 15.*)

1.

2.

<sup>a</sup> Rymer, i. 793.<sup>i</sup> Rapin.



1.  
Issue of John de Plessetis  
and Dame Helen.

V.—AGNES, married to ROGER DE TOGGESDENE, upon whom conjointly, John de Plesseto, in 1246, settled for their lives all his lands "del Plessiz, and of Scotton, with the capital messuage del Plessiz, and the custody of the lands and heirs of Richard de Wydeslade, and the marriage of such heirs successively."—(*Stan. Misc. No. 14.*) John de Plesseto also left directions for expending half a mark, at the abbey of Newminster, on the anniversary of the deaths of sir Roger de Toggesdene and the lady Agnes his wife.—(*III. ii. 74.*)

JOAN DE PLACETO was a nun in the convent of Coldstream, on which account, and for the health of his own soul and of that of "Elen" his late wife, he gave to her an annuity of 40s. out of his mill, with reversion of the same yearly sum, after her death, to the convent itself, sir Adam abbot of Newminster, sir Walter and Stephen, rectors of the churches of Staintun & of Morpeth, sir Thos. chaplain of Whotton, William of Wydsland, Adam de Plasseto, Richard de Whotton, clerk, and many others being witnesses to the deed.—(*Colds. Cart. lvi.*)

294, expressly says that John de Plesseto formerly alienated the manor of Plessey and the ville of Shotton to Roger de Woddrington; and further adds, that John, the son of the same Roger, laid claim to a greater part of Yerehaugh than the charter of Roger de Merlay the Third had conferred upon the Plessis family, or his own father had enjoyed, and on the ground thus usurped had caused 100 oaks, 10 ash trees, and a great quantity of underwood to be felled on April 16, 1399, to the injury, and in no small contempt of Ralph baron of Greystock.

VI.—RICHARD DE PLESSETIS, son and heir of John, in 1331, confirmed his father's gift of land in Prestwick to Robert of Coventry.—(*II. i. 280, 7, d.*) In 1336, Thomas Heppescotes, clerk, made a re-donation to Richard de Plesseys, which he had obtained by the grant of the same Richard, and of John his father.—(*Stan. Misc. No. 21.*) In 1340, Thomas Heppescotes, rector of Morpeth, confirmed to Richard, son of John de Plesseys and Margaret his wife, all the land which he had by the gift of the same Richard in the manors of Shotton and Plesseys, except a toft and a croft which Gilbert, the son of Wm held, 9 acres of demesne land in the field, called *The east Townend field*, 3 acres on Stanyknoll, on the west side of the same field, and 3 acres on the north side of the village, besides ground in Holforth, and the toft and croft called the *Lofdyland*, which Joan his sister held by the demise of her father.—(*Id. No. 22.*) In 1346, he and his wife granted to Roger de Widdrington, brother of Gerrard, an annual rent of ten marks out of the manor of Plessey.—(*Id. No. 23.*) This was probably a transaction in the nature of a mortgage; for the Cartæ Rideane contain a defeasance, dated at Plessey, in the same year, and relative to the same transaction, but my abstract of it omits the day of its date.—(*Fol. 131.*) In Trinity term, however, 1348, he and his wife, by fine, settled the manors of Plessey and Shotton upon themselves for life, and falling them on Roger de Widdrington, and the heirs of his body, with remainder successively to John & Adam de Plesseys, Richard's brothers, and remainder to Roger de Widdrington's right heirs (*Stan. Misc. No. 24*); and, April 5, 1349, under the description of Richard de Plescis, son of John de Plessis, late lord of that place, he granted to Thomas Paul, a Burgess of Newcastle, and John Paul, his son, a lease for two years, of ten tofts, ten crofts, and two acres of land in Plescis, on condition of the grantee giving up a feoffment which the grantor's father made to him respecting the same premises.

VII.—ELIZABETH, dau. of Richard de Acton.

ROGER DE WIDDRINGTON, on Oct. 11, 1349, under the description of dated in 1379, to have holden in dower the manor of Plesseys, Roger de W., son of John de W., the ville of Shotton, and a place called Gerardlee.—(*Above, p. knight, released to Margaret del Plessis, ex ix of the will of 234, gen. ix.; and p. 252, No. 24.*)

Richarde del Plessis, her late husband, all kinds of actions and  
(For remainder of Roger de Widdrington see next page.)

2.  
Issue of Simon de Plesseto  
and .....

MARGARET, one of the sisters of JOHN DE PLESSETIS, as has been observed, seems, by the death of his father, to have been in possession of his patrimonial estates in 1303. In Oct. 1326, by feoffees, he settled his capital messuage of the manor of Plessis, as it then, and in the times of his ancestors, stood within the yard wall and foss, together with a moiety of the manor of Plessis, and of certain lands in Shotton, and of the advowson of the chapel there, upon himself, to be holden of his son Richard and Margaret his wife for the term of his life, and with reversion to them after his death. On the Lord's-day before the feast of St Margaret the virgin (July 20), 1339, he released to his son Richard, all right in 2 tofts, 2 crofts, a husbandland of ground called *The Lavedland*, and also 60 acres more in Shotton.—(*Stan. Misc. No. 17, a, b.*) Under the designation of John, son of Simon de Plesseys, in March, 1340, he also gave to his son Richard, all his services and rents due from his free tenants in Shotton, Plesseys, Blakeden, and Wydeslade; a rent of half a mark, which his daughter Joan paid him out of a tenement in Shotton, and a rent which Nicholas de Haydene rendered for land in "Plesseys and Schotton," with the reversion of all the lands which the same Nicholas held under a demise for the term of 7 years.—(*Id. No. 15.*) He, however, out-lived his son; for, though on Thursday, the morrow after the feast of St John the Baptist (24 June), in 1349, he released to Roger de Widdrington all the claim he had in the manor of Plesseys, and the villes of Schotton, Blakeden, and Witslade, his son Richard being a witness to the deed; yet, on Oct. 6, in the same year, he gave a similar release to Margaret, the widow of his son Richard.—(*Id. Nos. 18 & 19.*) Indeed an extract made by Dodsworth, and copied in the Harleian MS.

JAMES DE HAYDEN was born in Scotland. With the release of him and his wife of Plessey and Shotton to Rog. de Widdrington, there is one of the same property, and to the same person, from *John de Hayden*; but "Dat' apud Swinburne West," 3 April, 1356, and having in addition to all the witnesses in the other, "d'no Joh'e cap'llo." Also one Nicholas de Hayden had a lease of lands in Plesseys & Schotton, under John, the son of Simon de Plesseys, in 1340.

MARGARET, the widow of Richard de Plesseys, on the Lord's-day before the feast of St Denys (Oct. 9) in 1349, granted the manors of Plessey and Shotton to Roger de Widdrington (*Stan. Misc. No. 25*); when she stipulated with him that she should have all the Martinmas feefarm rents of all the free tenants and villains of Plesseys and Schotton, with all debts due to herself and husband; and that he should build for her a sufficient house in the manor of Plesseys, which should consist of a hall, chamber, pantry, buttery, brew-house, and byer for 6 cows & their calves; also that she should have some place for a curillage or yard; and two acres of the best meadow land at Holford, for her life, besides pasture for 6 cows and their calves, and for one horse; also two chaldrons of good sea coal from the pits of Plessey; and ten cart load of peats, to be dug where she pleased in the wastes of Plesseys and Schotton, and liberty of grinding her corn, malture free, at the manor mill; and of pulling as much ling as was sufficient for her to burn in her own mansion-house: all which covenants the said Roger agreed to perform under the penalty of £10.—(*Id. No. 26.*) As executrix of the will of her husband, she had a release from Roger de Widdrington, in Oct. 1349, of all actions and demands.—(*C. R. 120.*)

JOHN DE PLESSEYS and ADAM DE PLESSEYS, both in remainder for Plessey and Shotton in the entail in 1348.

JOAN, sister of Richard de Plesseys, had by the demise of her father John, a toft and a croft in Shotton, called *Lofdyland*, and 54 acres of arable and 4 of meadow land, at a rent of 2 marks a year, for the term of her life.—(*Stan. Misc. 22.*)

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1.  
Issue of Roger de Widdrington  
and Agnes .....

2.  
Continuation of Roger  
de Widdrington.

demands for debt, &c.—(*Stan. Misc. No. 27.*) I have not legal science or sagacity sufficient to see clearly the reason why the Plessey family conveyed their estates to the Widdringtons—whether it was in consideration of money, or for natural affection, or partly for both. Was Agnes, the second wife of this Roger, a daughter either of John de Plessey, or his son Richard? It is certain that the fine in 1348 (*Id. No. 24*) settled Plessey and Shotton first upon Richard de P. and Margaret his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to Roger de W. and the heirs of his body; rem. to John de Plesseys, bro. of Richard, and the heirs of his body; rem. to Adam, another brother of Richard, and the heirs of his body; rem. to the right heirs of the said Roger. This settlement seems to favour the conjecture of affinity or consanguinity having had influence in making it. But a charter between Roger de W. and Richard de P. and Margaret his wife, dated in 1346, respecting the grant of an annuity of ten marks out of Plessey and Shotton, already noticed, and a defeasance of the same rent, and of the same date, seem to show that the transaction they relate to was a mere mortgage of the property, thus saddled with a rent charge.—(*Cart. Rid. 129, 130, 131.*) That Richard de Plessis's estate was in an embarrassed condition, is indeed plain, from the fact, that so early as the year 1342, he burdened his lands at Shotton and Holforth with a mortgage for ten years, or till a debt of £15 in silver was paid of.—(*Stan. Misc. 27, b.*) This Roger de Widdrington represented Northumberland in parliament in 21, 24, 34, and 36 Edw. III. I have added to the Miscellanea respecting this parish some feoffments and other deeds respecting Plessey and Shotton, dated between the years 1350 and 1357, and to which this Roger was one of the parties, but more for the sake of the names that occur in them than for any important historical inference intended to be drawn from them respecting the families or property now under consideration.—(*Stan. Misc. Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33.*)

VIII.—SIR JOHN DE WIDDRINGTON, knight, was 23 years old in 1368. In 1393, Thomas Witton settled a dispute between him and the abbot of Newminster, respecting an annual payment of five marks due from him to them, out of the mills of Shotton and Plessys (*Cart. Rid. fol. 132*); and Elen, daur. of William Lokewodde, Sep. 4, 1432, quit claimed to sir John de Wodrynton, knight, and Henry Fenwick, chaplain, all right in the manors of Plessise and the ville of Shotton.—(*Stan. Misc. No. 34.*)

CATHARINE,  
daur. of sir  
Wm Acton,  
knight.

IX.—ROGER DE WIDDRINGTON, son and heir, was 40 years old when ELIZABETH, daur. of sir Thomas Gray: she was married succeeded his father, in 1443. The manor of Plessys and ville of Shotton are enumerated in the inquest after his death, dated in 1451. In 1454.

X.—SIR GERARD WIDDRINGTON, knight, as G. de W. esq. 15 Oct. 1455, gave to Wm Lawson, John Therikeld, chaplain, and Robt. Lawe, all the site of the manor of Plessys, with the lands adjacent to it, then in the tenure of Wm Thomson and Gafrid Coke, by his own demise, for a term of years. He also gave to the same feoffees all his estate in the field of the prior and convent of Brinkburne, called *le Briggefild*, and granted by them to his father Roger Wodrynton for the term of 20 years, saving to himself the mines of sea-coal under the same field, &c.—(*Sumb. Misc. MSS. fol. 39.*)

ELIZABETH,  
daughter of sir  
Christopher  
Boynton.

XI.—FELICIA, daur. of sir Robert Claxton. SIR RALPH WIDDRINGTON, knight, with whom the abbot and convent of Newminster made an agreement, May 20, 1491, that instead of an annuity of five marks, payable to him out of the mills of Placetum and Stannington, they should have only 26s. a year, but enjoy certain waste chapels and tenements which they claimed to belong to them in Schotton and Placetum, by his own charter of appropriation.—(*Stan. Misc. No. 35.*)

MABEL SANDFORD.

XII.—SIR HENRY WIDDRINGTON, knight. MARGERY, daughter of sir Hugh Percy.

XIII.—AGNES, daur. of James Metcalf, of Nappa, in Wensleydale, Yorkshire. By this marriage there was issue a 3rd son, LEWIS WIDDRINGTON, whose name is omitted in the pedigree above, p. 236; and from whom the RIDDELLS, of Felton and Swinburne Castle, & of Cheseburn Grange, derive their descent. SIR JOHN WIDDRINGTON, knight, born in 1503. On Jan. 13, 1512, he gave "to John Witherington, of Hawkesley, gent." his cousin, and Mary Ogle, daur. of sir Wm Ogle, late of Cockle Park, knight, in consideration of marriage between them, three husbandlands in Shotton, which place & Plessis are reckoned among his estates in the Feodary's account, in 1568.—(*Above, p. 254, No. 35.*)

AGNES, daur. of sir Edward Gower, of Stitenham, Yorkshire. Her husband, in 1548, settled his manors of Newbigging, Plessis, with the Brigfield, Shotton, and Denton, upon trustees, for their joint use during their lives. During her widowhood she probably lived at Plessey; for, by her will, she left to her grandson John, son of her son Robert, "her spits at Plessey and Chibburne."—(*Raine's Test. p. 268.*)

XIV.—1. MARGARET, daur. of Robert the sixth, and sister of Cuthbert the seventh lord Ogle. ROBERT WIDDRINGTON, eldest son of the second marriage: he was of Chibburn and Plessey. He was knight of the shire for Northumberland in 31, 35, and 39 of Eliz., and purchased property in Monkwearmouth in 1597. His will is dated Aug. 29, 1598. For his brothers and sisters, see above, p. 236, gen. xv. 2. ISABELL, who had by her husband's will his house in Wearmouth for life.

XV.—1. JOHN WIDDRINGTON, esq. was 21 years old in 1599, and by his father's will had all his lands at Chibburne. He was of Monkwearmouth and Plessey Hall, and died 29 Sep. 1602. Inq. p. m. in co. pal. Dun. 6 Nov. 44 Eliz.

....., daur. of WHITEHEAD, of Tynemouth 1613, of Durham in 1617, of Winchester in 1627, and archbishop of York in 1631, where he died 31 Oct. 1640, and was buried in the cathedral there.

1 RICHARD NEILE, born at Westminster in 1562; bishop of Rochester in 1605, of Lichfield in 1610, of Lincoln in 1613, of Durham in 1617, of Winchester in 1627, and archbishop of York in 1631, where he died 31 Oct. 1640, and was buried in the cathedral there.

2. CATHARINE, wife of John Ogle, of Cawsey Park. 3. ...., wife of ... Dent. By her father's will they had his lease of coal mines on Byker Moor; and their children George and Henry Dent, by the same will, had the title of Newton-on-the-Moor.

Q1.

Q2.



1.  
Issue of John Widdrington, esq.  
and ... Whitehead.

2.  
Issue of Richard Neile  
and Dorothy .....

XVI.—1. ROBERT WIDDINGTON, of Plessey, esq., son and heir, was four years and five months old, 6 Nov. 1602. 28 Nov. 1621, he had general livery of Plessey & Shotton, and the other estates of his father John W. By indenture, 9 May, 1641, between himself of the one part, and Ralph Pudsey, of Stapleton, co. York, esq. and John Richardson, of the city of Durham, on the other, he settled the manor of Plessey, lands in Newhouses, Brighouses, Shotton, and Shotton Edge, on himself and Elizabeth his wife for life, with rem. to his only daur. Anne, and her heirs, for ever, as recited in the inquest after death for his Durham property, which is dated 13 Dec. 17 Ch. I. He died June 5, 1641, aged about 40 years.

ELIZABETH, daur. of John Richardson, of the city of Durham. married Isabell, daur. of sir Ralph Delaval, of Seaton Delaval.

2. JOHN WIDDINGTON, 2nd son, to whom his brother granted an annuity of £30 out of Monkwearmouth. He married Isabell, daur. of sir Ralph Delaval, of Seaton Delaval.

PAUL NEILE was knighted at Bishopthorpe, 27 May, 1633. He resided at Hutton Bonville, Yorkshire, in 1640, and paid £902 as a composition for his estate, for delinquency to the Commonwealth. "After the Restoration, he was one of the ushers of the privy chamber; and one of the original members of the Royal Society, Dec. 1662."—(Surtees.)

ELIZABETH, sister of sir Gabriel Clarke, D.D. prebendary of Durham; administration granted June, 1682.

XVII.—CHARLES BRANDLING, of Alnwick Abbey, esq. was a colonel in the army, and in 1663 assessed to county rate for Newhouses, Bridgehouse, Shotton, Plessey, and Plessey Mill, all in this parish; Brooksfeld, in the parish of Embleton; the Abbey demesne and Heckley, at Alnwick; and for Low Highlaws, in Mitford parish; besides tithes in several places in the neighbourhood of Alnwick. Administration to his goods was granted 23 Feb. 1666, to Thos. Brandling his brother; and tuition of his son Robert, 29 Aug. in the same year, to Francis Brandling, uncle of the said Robt., who, however, on Nov. 2, 1667, chose for his curator Richard Neile, gent., his father-in-law.—(Raine's Test. 209, 212.)

ANNE WIDDINGTON, the custody of whom, 14 Dec. 1641, was granted by Chas. the First to sir Wm Widdrington, under the description of "one of the daurs. and co-heirs of Robert Widdrington, esq. deceased." Then, next day, there were articles of agreement made between the said sir Wm W. knt., of the first part, and Ralph Pudsey, esq. of the other part, for the wardship of Anne Widdrington, who was married to Charles Brandling in Michaelmas

2. SIR RICHARD NEILE, knight, married before Nov. 2, 1667, when his son-in-law, Robert Brandling, chose him for his curator. He was engaged in the service of bishop Cousins, but an intemperate and extravagant man; and encumbered Plessey and Shotton with such heavy mortgages, that Sep. 1, 1694, Nathaniel Wyersdale, citizen and draper of London, and John Tyzack, also of London, merchant, covenanted with Margaret & Frances Neile, of Plessey, spinsters, to give them £8,500 for the manors of Plessey & Shotton; but this agreement does not seem to have been ratified, for Ralph Brandling, Nathaniel Wyersdale, and others, as mortgagees of the property and trustees of the two Miss Neiles, by indenture, dated 13 Jan. 1699, and in consideration of £7,000, conveyed Plessey and Shotton, late the property of sir Richard Neile, knight, to Thomas Cousins, 2 March, 1663, was made under-sheriff of

1. WILLIAM NEILE, esq. eldest brother. He was a scholar and philosopher of great promise; but falling in love with one of the maids of honour, and not being able to gain his father's consent to marry her, he was seized with a deep melancholy, & died 24 August, 1670, at White Waltham, in Berkshire, where there is a monument to his memory.

term, 1650.—(Abstract of Plessey deeds.) Some accounts say, that this Anne became the wife of Ralph Pudsey, and by him had an only dau. Anne, successively wife of Charles Brandling and sir Richard Neile. If there was a contract for marriage between R. Pudsey and Anne Widdrington, I think it probable that the marriage was never solemnized.

Radcliffe, of Dilston, esq. This Richard Neile, by patent from bishop of Northumberland in 1687 and 1688. Surtees gives some curious particulars and anecdotes respecting him in notes to the Life of his grandfather. His brother died of love; but he seems to have treated his mother with implety, been constantly in quest of a wife for the sake of her money, and as soon as he had secured a fortune by matrimony, to have begun to spend it in vulgar riot and intemperance. In a letter of March 8, 1665, speaking about his "mistresses," he observes thus to his friend:—"Shee you meane there is no hopes of but stealing her, at which I should not the least scruple, but her age being but 13, doth much hinder, for it is impossible to contrive any such design, at least to me it is; and the other madd woman I will by no means have any thing to do with her. I will either have one to maintain me, or stay till I can maintain one myself, of which I see no lykenes, &c."—(Surtees.) He was knighted in 1688, and died in London.

XVIII.—1. ROBERT BRANDLING married Mary, daur. of Wm Hodgson, of Winlaton, in the co. Durham; which Mary was buried at Alnwick, July 27, 1678. Her husband, Feb. 11, 1675, had a release of all his father's estates, except Plessey and Shotton, from his mother & father-in-law; and he, on March 22, 1676, released all claim of Plessey to Neile. He died 5, and was buried 9 Sep. 1681. They had two children—Mary, buried at Alnwick, 17 May, 1679; and Ralph, buried at the same place, March 16, 1680.

2. FRANCES BRANDLING, born March, 1661–2.

3. RALPH BRANDLING, esq. born Dec. 7, 1662. He resided at Felling, and is assessed in Mr Ker's book of rates, to the same estates in Northumberland, as his father Col. Charles Brandling was possessed of in 1663.—(III. i. 324.) In 1637, he found one horse for Capt. Grey's troop of trainbands.—(Ker's MS.) By his marriage with Anne, daur. and sole heir of John Leghe, of Middleton, Yorkshire, he obtained that estate; but, dying without issue, he devised it to his brother Charles.

4. CHARLES BRANDLING, of Felling, esq. married Margaret, daughter of John Grey, esq. of Howick. By a deed, which describes him as of Morpeth Grange, and is dated March 24, 1700, his brother Ralph conveyed to him all his interest in an annuity of £30 out of Plessey and Shotton, which had been granted to him, his heirs, and assigns, for 99 years, by another deed made in 1676. This Charles B. was great-grandfather to the REV. RALPH BRANDLING, of GOSFORTH, the present owner of that, and the estate of Middleton, in Yorkshire.

5. MARY BRANDLING married firstly to ALEXANDER AMCOTES, of Pencher, esq., and secondly to JOHN LAMBE, of West Herrington, in the county palatine of Durham, esq.

1. ELIZABETH NEILE, baptized 26 Oct. 1668, and died young.

2. MARGARET NEILE, bap. 12 April, 1670; Stephen Harwood, who, as marriage settlement 3 May, 1695; died before ex'or to his wife, executed an indenture Oct. 14, 1697.

3. FRANCES NEILE, bap. 28—John Setton, of the city of Durham. Among Aug. 1672. She, her husband, the deeds at Blagdon is an assignment of a decree, dated 23 Dec. 1699, by Mr John Setton and his wife, for securing the payment of £60 and interest, to Mr Thomas Radcliffe. This John Sutton, or Setton, resided in Newcastle in 1699.

4. PAUL NEILE, bap. 7 July, 1673, and died young.



Thus it appears that Plessis and Shotton were finally conveyed by the Plessis to the Widdrington family in 1349; and that sir Richard Neile, the second husband of the heiress of the last of the line of the Widdringtons to whom these estates descended, was compelled by his habits to put the title to them into the hands of mortgagees, who, as trustees to his daughters, sold them to Thomas Radcliffe, esq., brother to Francis, first earl of Derwentwater. Mr Radcliffe was a colonel in the army, and died unmarried, devising these and his other estates to lady Mary Radcliffe during her life, and after her decease to James earl of Derwentwater, and his heirs; after whose forfeiture and death in 1715, they were advertised for sale before the commissioners and trustees for the forfeited estates, at their office in the Inner Temple, July 11, 1723,<sup>j</sup> and purchased by Matthew White, esq., whose son sir Matthew White, baronet, in 1755, devised them by will to his brother-in-law, Matthew Ridley, of Heaton, esq., grandfather of sir M. W. Ridley, baronet, their present proprietor.

The Cartæ Ridleanæ contain several curious deeds respecting the villages of Plessis and Shotton, their chapels, the hospital and chapel of Hertford bridge, the old mansion-house of the Plessis family, and the mill of Plessis, which cannot fail to be interesting to minds that love to look backwards in the history of places rendered dear to them by birth, or residence, or property.

I have found no hint in the title deeds of PLESSIS to lead to any certain conclusions respecting either the size or the site of the antient *village* of that name. The *ville* of Plessis is indeed a term of very frequent occurrence; but, I apprehend, generally in a sense nearly similar to the word *township*: it signified the ground, houses, and their appurtenances, lying within the precincts of the manor. A deed, however, made in 1349, mentions “those ten tofts and ten crofts and two acres of land which lie nearer on the east (*propinquiora orienti*) on the west side of the manor of Plescys:” and a collection of ten tofts and ten crofts certainly seems to justify the supposition that the place where they stood was a village; and the description, “on the west side of the manor of Plescys,” to point out the neighbourhood of Plessey Hall for its site. The modern village of *Plessey*, the site of which has been already

<sup>j</sup> See Stan. Misc. No. 36. Colonel Thomas Radcliffe was the third son of Francis first earl of Derwentwater and the lady Katharine his wife, daur. and co-heir of sir Wm Fenwick, of Meldon. The estates of Newsham and Blyth, in this neighbourhood, and of Nafferton Hall and Whittle near Ovingham, also belonged to him.—(*Wallis*, ii. 281.)

noticed, is a mere shattered collection of pit-houses, and not half the size it was some years since. It is tenanted chiefly by old people,—widows and infirm workmen,—who were left as pensioners on the estate, when the Plessey colliery establishment was removed to Cowpen. Of the CHAPEL of Plessis, too, there is now neither trace nor tradition. When John de Plessis endowed it, and its holy sister at Shotton, he gave them three acres of ground on the *Kirk-medue*, so that there was probably one or more places of worship on these estates before his time. His deed<sup>k</sup> particularizes every building and

<sup>k</sup> The Latin of this deed is printed in III. ii. p. 70, 71, and 72. The sense of it in English is as follows :—John de Plessy, moved by piety to God, and for the safety of the souls of himself, Elen his late wife, and of all his ancestors, successors, and of the departed souls of all the faithful, gave to his chaplain Thomas Kirkby, and to the priests succeeding him, perpetually in free alms, and for serving the chapels of Schotton and Plessy, the under-mentioned donations, that is to say :—1. A manse on the north side of the chapel of Schotton, with all the buildings there erected ; and the two tofts nearest to the chapel, on the east, with their contiguous buildings. 2. One toft on the east part of the ville of Shotton. 3. One toft near that of Matthew the Potter, on the west part. 4. One toft in the ville of Blakeden, with a croft near the east end, and on the north side of that village. 5. A rent of 2s. a year out of the land of Richard, son of Robert of Shotton. 6. One carucate and a half of land, and fourteen and a half acres in the fields of Schotton and Blakeden, of which seven score and nineteen acres laid in the fields of Shotton, in the following parcels, viz :—Six acres at Kinglaw, and near Holleford ; six and a half acres at Flaxwell, and beyond the foot-way of Flaxwell towards Waymoor ; at Langdike-head, five acres ; on Potterstrother, five acres and three roods ; on each side of the way of Faudun, & on the east side of the cross of Faudun, three acres ; upon Faudun, one acre ; on the east side of Faudun, two acres ; on the east side of Langdike, five roods ; at Pylaw, one and a half acre ; at Swainesthorn, seven acres and one rood ; in Puddle-meadow, ten acres ; in Ulvsacre, one acre ; upon Shotton Dun, two acres and three roods ; on the east side of the Dun, four acres, and on the west side of it, four ; near the house of Matthew Potter, two acres ; upon Longtotfur-langk, four acres ; upon Blakelaw, four acres ; upon Hosbernebrigg and Baxtandene, twelve acres ; at Waterybutts, one acre ; at Farnilaw, one acre ; at Pilgrimwell, one acre ; at Brokencross, five roods ; at Crookroods, two acres and three roods ; at Pitlaw, one acre ; at Wete-flaskes, half an acre ; over against the ville of Schotton, three acres ; on both sides of the Greendike, three acres ; upon Faudunslath, four acres ; in Holforde, four acres ; also in Holforde, six and a half acres of meadow, of which one acre lies near the lord's meadow ; in Campsmeadow, two acres ; at Kirk-meadow, three acres ; in Gilberdpulle, half an acre ; under the town of Shotton, a meadow called Freelech ; at Grenslath, two and a half acres ; at Greendike, half an acre ; at Pitlawstrother, three acres ; at Breches, three acres ; at Morspot and Dederigg, five and a half acres ; under Dederigg, three acres ; at Burnmouth, five acres ; at Waywoodhead, one rood ; at Langbusk, one acre ; on the opposite side of the king's highway, one rood ; upon Milnside, three and a half acres ; behind Matthew Potter's house, half an acre ; in Stanchorleche, half an acre ; at Ruwedyck, one rood ; at Wuluynewell, three and a half acres ; at Wytemere, and in the fields of Blakeden, thirteen acres,



parcel of land, which he gave to their chaplain, and enumerates all the books, robes,<sup>1</sup> and ornaments to be provided and kept in the chapel of Shotton; but

namely—half an acre lying in Dikefurlangk; in Flores, three roods; at Benelands, two roods; at Thornilau, one acre and a half; at Langeland, half an acre; at Scortbuttes, one rood; at Bringke-laume, two acres; at Milkhopelech, two acres and one rood; at Leyes, two acres; upon Faudun, two acres; near Ouueswell, three roods; besides common of pasture for all sorts of cattle used in the plough, and sheep, with the men of Schotton and Blakeden. He also granted to the said Thomas, and the priests succeeding him, common of pasture with him, his heirs and assigns, for thirteen oxen, and four horses or affers, in his inclosed lands, excepting in the wood then inclosed with a dyke, and that they might have their calves through all his ground, from the course of the rivulet of Holletch westward, except in the meadows and sown grounds in the close season; and if any of such animals belonging to the said Thomas should stray beyond the limits of the ground in which they had common right, nothing more than simple damages should be levied for the trespass: that they should be free from suit of mills (i. e. grind their corn at the lord's mill, or where they pleased); that if such priest, or any of his successors, should be absent with the leave of the founder, his heirs or assigns, or prevented by sickness from doing their duty, they should find a fit chaplain to fill their office; but if any of them should grossly neglect their duty, then the lord of the manor of Plessey should have power to present a proper incumbent in his place: moreover, the said Thomas and his successors shall celebrate divine service on three days in every week, in the chapel of Shotton, that is to say, on the second, third, and sixth week-day, excepting on the days of the Nativity of our Lord, the Circumcision, Epiphany, Easter eve, All Saints, and all the Feasts of the Blessed Virgin, in which they shall do divine service in the chapel of Shotton; and on the other four days in each week, that is to say, on the Lord's-day, the second, third, and fifth week-day, and on the Sabbath, they shall do the same service in the chapel of Plessey, excepting that if any of such days should happen on the days of the Invention or Exaltation of the Holy Cross, of St Lawrence, and St Catharine, then service to be done in the chapel of Shotton. And the said chaplains shall find a fit clerk to serve both chapels, and proper lights, and the wafers and wine for that of Shotton: also keep and leave the houses built in the said tofts in as good, if not better state than they found them. They shall besides uphold all the ornaments of Shotton chapel, which consist of two pair of decent, whole, and perfect vestments, one for feast days, the other for work days; two rochets, two consecrated palls, two pair of corporals, two frontals and two upper frontals, two towels for sacraments, and one for the hands, one competent silver cup, two suitable vials, three surplices, one cope of silk, one lantern, one censer for incense, one text book for giving the peace, one good missal containing the sequences, one good gradale with its sequences, one psalter, one antiphonar with the hymns capitular, and collects, one banner, one cross for processions; and if any other furniture shall hereafter be added to the said chapel, it shall be continued to it in full with those already mentioned, under penalty of excommunication. All these ornaments to be repaired or renewed, and the chapel repaired, as often as they shall stand in need of repairs or renewal, by the said incumbent and his successors.

<sup>1</sup> John de Plesceys, in 1343, laid in pawn for 20s. with "frer Jake," master of the hospital of

notices nothing relating to that of Plessis, excepting the duty to be done in it. Like that of Shotton, it had fallen into disuse and ruins, and its site into the hands of the monks of Newminster, before the time of the Reformation.<sup>m</sup>

PLESSEY HALL at present is a largish farm-house, probably built about a century and a half since, and out of the remains of a more extensive edifice. Some old apple trees and a large walnut tree, in the site of the old garden, and in front of the house, seem to have belonged to the time when the Widdringtons, and their successor sir Richard Neile, resided here : but traces of a place of considerable importance are still to be seen behind the house, in old earth works, a foss that has run in front of it, and remains of a terrace wall running along the uppermost verge of the southern bank of the Blyth, and turning up the Hall dene<sup>n</sup> to flank and fortify the west as far as the southern line of earth works in front of the house. The place is admirably chosen for retirement and security. Charming walks might be formed along the sides of the Hall dene, and on the rocky banks of the Blyth. The monks and gentry of antient times seldom failed in choosing admirable sites for their houses. Beauty, comfort, and security reigned round their residences. Here the old family of Plessis flourished for several generations, in the “capital messuage of their manor of Plessetum,” which, in a deed of 1316, is described as being situated, as it had been in the times of the ancestors of its then existing lord, within the close or protection of a wall and a ditch.<sup>o</sup> In 1242, sir John de Plesseto settled upon Roger of Toggesdene and Agnes his wife, his lands of Plessis and Shotton, and his capital messuage “del Plesiz,” which at that time he had in his own hand.<sup>p</sup> After the whole estate fell into the hands of the Widdringtons, in 1349, I think it probable that some of them resided here as tenants to the chief of the family, till the fee simple of it was given to the branch whose heiress married to Brandling and Neile, after whose time it sunk into the grade of a farm-house, and its tenants were too much occupied in tilling the clayey soils of the estate to admire the beauties of the situation

Our Lady, in the Westgate, Newcastle, one vestment, with the white chesible, and two towels belonging them; one towel for the altar, with one embossed frontal, and two white capes of the same attire; also three books, namely—one grail, one processionalary, and one martyrology, to be redeemable at the three several payments of half a mark each.—(*Cart. Rid.* 133.) <sup>m</sup> Stan. Misc. No. 35.

<sup>n</sup> A narrow woody dingle, which has a well in it called Our Lady's Well.

<sup>o</sup> Stan. Misc. No. 17, a. <sup>p</sup> Id. No. 14.



which procured it its name. In the Plessis pedigree, notice has been taken of the bargain which Margaret, the widow of Richard de Plessis made, in 1349, with Roger de Widdrington, for a house, and maintenance for her life. She had probably been occupying the manor house up to that time. Widdrington, among other things, covenanted to allow her £20 a year ;<sup>a</sup> and to build her a house “ within the site of the manor of Plescys, to consist of a hall, a chamber, a pantry, a buttery, a brew-house, and a byre for six cows and their calves.”<sup>r</sup> Was this the origin of the hamlet situated on the wayside, about a mile south-east of Plessey Hall, and now called *Plessey Newhouses*?

But the most remarkable buildings in this township were the CHURCH and HOSPITAL OF HERFORD-BRIDGE. Of these, Time has left us a few scattered notices, in records, but not a trace on the earth, of their walls. They were situated in the farm, called in the rental of 1663, the *Bridge-house*. The field in which they stood was called the Chapel field ; and old gardens, and the exact site of the chapel, were described to me by a person born at Plessey, and now 71 years old, and who, as a boy, was present when the stone coffin, now in the walks at Blagdon, was found within the area of the chapel walls. He told me that his mother, hearing of the discovery, ran from the village to the spot, a distance of two or three hundred yards, and was horrified on her first view of it, to see himself rising out of it. She said that ill-luck would attend him through life : and he was certainly, in early years, seized with pains, which she attributed wholly to his being the first to lie down in that chamber of death, after its cover was removed ; and now he is stone blind and has a wooden leg, but cheerful spirits, and religious knowledge and hopes, which make him smile on his mother’s prognostications, and attribute his pains and deprivations to their proper causes. These ruins, he says, had a cottage at them, and stood about twenty-five or thirty yards west of the highway, and at the bottom of the field which reaches to the toll bar at Plessey Checks.

<sup>a</sup> Stan. Misc. 35, b.

<sup>r</sup> The covenant for fuel to be used in this house was, that she should yearly have ten wain loads of peat, and liberty to pull as much ling as she pleased on the wastes of Plessys and Schotton ; besides two chaldrons (six fother) of sea coal at the mines of Plescys. Pytlau and Pyttlaustrother are names which occur in deeds respecting this estate, made in the time of Henry the Third ; and *Coal Pits* continued to be extensively worked here till within the last twenty years. All the upper seams have been quite exhausted, and the surface is still in many places blotched with black heaps of rubbish.

The ground from the spot rises to the south, and to the north forms a grassy slope to the haughs at Hartford Bridge. During the sheriffalty of sir William Heron, between the years 1246 and 1256, Roger de Merlay the Third, in a charter respecting the mills of Plessey, Shotton, and Blagdon, confirmed them to John de Plesseiz, to be holden of him, together with “Plesseiz, Scotton, Blakedon, Northwýdeslade, and the hospital of Hereford Bridge,” by the service of one knight’s fee. Then, in 1267, John de Plessiz granted to the prior and convent of Brinkburne, a place called Herford bridge;<sup>s</sup> and, about the same year, he entailed upon his brother Simon, and the heirs of his body, all his manor of Plessetum, with the advowson of the hospital of Herford Bridge, and of the chapels of Plessetum and of Schotton, with the mills and wood, and villes of Plessetum and Schotton, and various appurtenances;<sup>t</sup> also, about

<sup>s</sup> Arch. Æl. ii. 221.

<sup>t</sup> I give, for once, a literal translation of an antient charter, as a specimen of early conveyancing. I apprehend that it was made near the close of life, and that it may be considered as of a testamentary nature, or made instead of a will:—To all to whom this charter may come, John de Plesseto wisheth eternal salvation in the Lord. Know all of you, that I have given, granted, and by this my hand-written charter, confirmed for ever, to my brother Symon de Plesseto, all my manor of Plessetum, with the advowson of the hospital of Herford bridge, and the advowson of the chapels of Plessetum and of Schotton, with the mill and wood, and the villes of Plessetum and of Schotton wholly, in demesnes and services, together with the homages and services of Adam Bareth, Wm de Wydeslade, and Helias de Blakedene, and of all my other freemen as well of Schotton as of Blakedene, and of Wydeslade, who have holden of me, to be holden and had to the same Simon, and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, and to be holden of the chief lords of the fee, in fee and inheritance, with all appurtenances in demesne, and services, homages, wards, escheats, aids, villainages, villains, cottagers, and all their retinue in cattle, to the said manor, mills, and villes whatever way belonging. To have and to hold as freely and quietly also, in meadows, pastures, ways, paths, moors, marshes, waters, wears, fisheries, with all things, commodities, and easements named and unnamed, as I myself have thus well and freely and fully holden all the aforesaid, on the day of making this charter, except three days works in autumn from each selfod in Schotton and Plessetum, which, from motives of charity, I have released to them for ever. By performing all the services to the said tenements appertaining; and by paying, for ever, one pair of gilt spurs for the mill of Stannington, which the abbot and convent of Newminster have by my grant; and by paying annually to the said abbot and convent, and to their successors for ever, at Newminster, five marks sterling, at two terms, namely, two and a half marks at the Feast of St Cuthbert in March, and two and a half marks at the Feast of St Cuthbert in September, which five marks I have thus assigned, namely—for finding two wax [candles] of two marks [value] by the procuration of the keeper of the lights [to burn] around the tomb of St Robert, the first abbot of Newminster, which said wax-lights shall be lighted, and burn in the way and order which the



the same time, a dispute having arisen between the same Simon and the prior of Brinkburn, respecting the prior's place at Herford Bridge, it was

other four wax-lights, which are found there for me by the abbot and convent of the same place, out of the proceeds of the mill of Stannington; and also, the said keeper shall provide a competent and sufficient quantity of provisions and liquor for the said convent, on the day of the death of the said St Robert. Also, I have given the three remaining marks specially to the said convent, in augmentation of the two marks which I have given them before out of the mills of Stannington, as pittances—so that 20s. be expended on my anniversary; on the anniversary of my late wife Helen, one mark; on the anniversary of sir Richard, my father, 10s.; on the anniversary of dame Idonea, my mother, 10s.; on the anniversary of sir Roger Toggesdene, half a mark; and on the anniversary of the lady Agnes, his wife, half a mark: and by paying to the nuns of Caldstreme, 40s. annually, and for ever, at Plessetum, to wit—at the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, 20s., and at the nativity of the same Virgin, 20s.; and by paying for ever, annually, at the two foresaid terms, at Plessetum, two marks to the nuns of Eccles; and by paying to John Lithegraynes two marks, for his life only, namely, one mark at Pentecost, and one mark at the Feast of St Martin, in the winter. Moreover, I have given and confirmed by the present charter, to the said Symon, for ever, the lawn of Lynhalvhe, with the watercourse\* on the north part of it, and the whole water of the Blye on the south side of Linhalvhe, with all the advantages which can arise from it by paying out of it annually one pound of cumin; also, the cut through the middle of Yerehalvhe, and all that part of the lawn or open ground on the south side of Yerehalvhe, with all the emoluments thence arising, by paying annually out of it one pound of cumin. All these things more fully above mentioned the aforesaid Symon shall hold and have for every other service, custom, and tax, to me or to my heirs appertaining. If, however, it happen that the said Symon should die without an heir of his body lawfully begotten, the whole manor aforesaid, with the advowson of the said hospital and of the said chapels, and with the mill, wood, and villes aforesaid, and with all other appurtenances, and with the lawn of Lynhalvhe and water-course, with the whole water of the Blye on the south side of the Linhalgh, and with the cut through the middle of Yerehalvhe, with all that part of the lawn on the south part of Yerehalvhe, shall immediately and wholly revert to me and my heirs, without let or hinderance of any one. And the said manor, the said advowsons of the hospital, and of the chapels, the mill, wood, and the villes aforesaid, with all and singular their appurtenances, and with all things above specified; and also the lawn of Lynhalve, with the water-course, and with the whole water of the Blye on the south side of Linhalve, and the cut through the middle of Yerehalvhe, with all that part of the land on the south side of Yerehalgh, with all their appurtenances, I, John, and my heirs to the said Symon, and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, against all men, will warrant, acquit, and defend for ever. In perpetual testimony of all which things, we, the said John and Symon, have alternately to this chirographed charter set our seals. These being witnesses—Lord Adam, then abbot of Newminster;

\* The Latin word is *fossatum*, which sometimes means a canal or water-course. *Yerehalvhe*, means a haugh, on which there was a *yare* or fishery: *Lynhalvhe*, a haugh employed in growing line or lint.

settled by deed in the following manner :—Simon having learned for certain from his brother John, and other creditable persons, that the said prior and his convent had had that place free and separate from the cattle of any one depasturing within his boundaries, granted it to them, their successors, and *assigns*, in the same manner, free and apart, so that neither he, his heirs, successors, or tenants, should at any time of year, claim the privilege of pasture within the following limits, namely : from Ioneschestres<sup>u</sup> to the Blythe, and by the course of the Blythe to the king's highway ; and again, from Ioneschestres to the Pilgrim Well, and as the strand of that well runs towards the east into the moor, and as the dyke between the moor and the arable ground falls to

sir Wyschard de Charrun, then sheriff of Northumberland ; master Robert of Driffelde, then rector of the church of Eland ; sir Stephen, then rector of the church of Mitford ; sir Stephen, then rector of the church of Stannington ; sir Walter, then rector of the church of Morpeth ; master Lambert Germium, then vicar of Bedlington ; Thomas, chaplain of Schotton ; sir John de Ogle ; Sir John de Herthwaython ; sir Gerard de Woderyngton ; Roger de Woderington ; Richard de St Peter, and others.

<sup>u</sup> This IONESCHESTRES was, I suppose, one of a series of small camps, each 80 or 100 yards square, that run in a line northwards out of the Cramlington grounds, through Plessey & Shotton, into the east part of the township of Stannington. That Ioneschesters was in Shotton is plain, from a deed which Robert, son of Richard, made to Richard de Pleysiz, respecting eight acres of ground in that ville, namely,—upon Ioneschestres, one acre and a half ; near Ioneschestres, on the east, one acre ; between Neisbreche and the road, one acre ; upon Weywudde-heved, one and a half acre ; upon Lambechote-furlang, half an acre ; under Baestanesdene, on the east, one acre ; upon Flores, one and a half acre.—(*Stan. Misc. No. 10.*) One of the parcels of ground in Shotton with which the chapels of Plessey and Shotton were endowed, was called “ Campesmedue.”—(*III. ii. 71.*) BACSTANEDEENE, or as it is in another of the Plessey charters, *Baxtandene*, had its name, I apprehend, from sandstones fit for the purpose of *baking* upon, having been got in it. There is a sandstone quarry on Bakstone-law, near Whelpington. Baxtone-heugh, near Trewhit, in the parish of Rothbury, was made the station of a watch in 1552 (*Border Laws*, 278) ; and one of the quarries for the stone, of which the cloisters of Durham Cathedral was built, was called Bakstanford.—(*Raine's St Cuthbert*, 155.) Formerly, yeasted or leavened bread was very little used in the north of England ; and the people lived principally on oaten cakes rolled out very thin, and baked on stones called bakstones or girdles. In farm houses, the bakstone was often three or four feet in diameter, capable of holding two cakes, and fixed upon three or four low pillars : the girdle was less and lighter, and stood upon an iron tripod, called a brandreth. After iron plates began to be used for the same purpose, the larger one continued to be called “ the bakstone,” and the smaller the girdle ; and it is remarkable that slaty sandstones are called girdles by the miners in Alston Moor. In the interior of Norway, unleavened cakes are still not unfrequently baked upon stones ; and the bilious pikelet of the midland counties of England requires a similar process.



the east as far as the king's highway, and by that way on the east side of the church of Herford to the Blythe.<sup>v</sup> Now, this description confirms the correctness of the account given to me on the spot, of the identity of the site of this antient establishment. The next notice I have met with respecting them is in 1340, when John, son of Simon de Plesseys, gave to his son Richard, all his services and rents of all his free tenants in Schotton, Plesseys, Blakeden, and North Wydeslade, as well as the advowson of the chapels of Schotton and Plesseys, and of the chapel of Herford Bridge.<sup>w</sup> When these places ceased to be the seats of piety and hospitality, and their endowments were again amalgamated with the contiguous property of the lords of Plessey, it may be difficult to discover: but a part of the religious institutions of the chapel were neglected so early as the second year of the reign of Richard the Second; for an inquest holden at Corbridge, before William de Ergun, escheator of the county, on June 22, in that year, found that the predecessors of the lord of Herford upon Blythe, had given to the prior of Brinkburn and his successors, divers lands at Herford, for the maintenance of a chaplain there; but that the chantry was then withdrawn to the injury of the king and its founders, and that the land was valued at 13s. 4d. a year.<sup>x</sup> This value, I apprehend, was some fee-farm or quit-rent, due to the king or the lord of Plessey. Thus far Antiquity and Truth have in records left impressions of their footsteps respecting the history of Hertford Spital, concerning which further trace or tradition none seems to be existing. I do, however, suppose that I have somewhere seen a public record tested here by one of the Edwards, in his way to Scotland; but after diligent search in Rymer, and other collections of records chronologically arranged, have been unable to obtain a second sight of it. The northern bank of the river at Herford bridge is steep and woody, and has its brow crowned with the graceful villa of William Burdon, esq. and an emerald haugh rich and lovely before it; and I think I can no where find a more graceful place than in "these flowery fields of joy," where the Blythe,

" In notes with many a winding bout,

" Of linked sweetness long drawn out,"

steals over his rocky bed, to insert a translation of dean Ogle's charming ode to this ever youthful and delightful stream. The original, in Latin, must

<sup>v</sup> Stan. Misc. No. 37.

<sup>w</sup> Id. No. 16.

<sup>x</sup> Id. No. 38.

be reserved as an heir loom, to be stored up in the account of Kirkley. The dean wrote it in 1763, after a long absence from this patrimonial seat and estate of Kirkley :—

O thou ! that murmuring tellest along  
 My native fields thy ceaseless song,  
 And speedest on the pebbled bed,  
 With the green ocean's waves to wed,  
 Still through my own beloved meads  
 Thy never failing stream proceeds :  
 To me the mind is not the same  
 Since first upon thy banks I came,  
 And like another joyous child,  
 The hours in harmless sport beguiled ;  
 Or heaps upon thy winding shore,  
 Of shining pebbles laid in store ;  
 Or loved within thy cooling wave  
 My yet too tender feet to lave ;  
 Or caught thy fry in fisher's toils,  
 And boasted of my numerous spoils :  
 So passed my days in labour vain,  
 Days never to return again.  
 So late a boy ! to-morrow old !  
 And so the years on years are rolled :  
 Day steals on day with steady feet :  
 And what, dear stream, with speed more fleet,  
 Than thy loquacious waters sweep  
 To mingle with the mighty deep ?  
 But take unto the troubled main,  
 Take all my grief and all my pain,  
 And keep, as erst, thy winding ways,  
 And cheer our house with happy days.

I turn to another place, connected by benefaction with an antient religious institution of the county—THE MILL OF PLESSEY. There is generally something picturesque and poetical in the situation of mills, and the site of this is uncommonly so. Mills, too, in the feudal times, were very valuable property, on account of the tenants, within the manors in which they were situated, being bound to grind a certain quantity of corn at them—all at least that was consumed within the manor ; and consequently, to pay oppressive multure.



This service was called, in Latin, *secta molendini*, and *secta multuræ*; or *sequela molendini*, and *sequela multuræ*; and, in English, *suit of mill*. In Scotland, it was called *thirlage*, that is bondage, from the tenants being *thirled* or *bound* to grind their corn at the lord's mill. Among the Cartæ Ridleanæ there are several curious deeds respecting the snugly seated and retired mill of Plessey, a few of which I will notice, and abstract or translate in the margin, as showing the origin of the mill itself, and illustrative of the customs of the times in which it was built. Its site is on the wood-girt and delightful haughs antiently called *Linehalgh* and *Yarehalgh*. Free power to build it, as well as mills in "Scotton, Blakedene, and North Wydeslade," was granted between the years 1246 and 1256, by Roger de Merlay the Third, to John de Plesseiz;<sup>y</sup> to whom the same baron, during the same period,

<sup>y</sup> I, Roger de Merlay the Third, give to John de Plesseiz, free power of erecting mills in the grounds of Plesseiz, Scotton, Blakeden, and North Wydeslad, and all the multure arising from all the suit of the demesnes, of the free and servile men of Plesseiz, Scotton, Blakeden, and North Wydeslade, and of the hospital of Hereford Bridge, with all days works, customs, and all things to them appertaining, without any restraint, which the men of the same villages used to do at my mills of Stannington; that they make the said suit, that is, to the thirteenth measure of multure, with the said days works, customs, and appurtenances, at the mills of the said John and his heirs, and that these burdens remain upon them for ever. I moreover grant and give, for myself and my heirs, to the said John and his heirs, free power of raising, building, and securing the stank or wear of their water mill, over the water of Blÿe, into and upon my solid ground; and of making such stank as long and as high as they please; and whenever they wish, they may enlarge, lengthen, widen, and amend it at their pleasure, both in my ground on the north, or on the ground of the same John and his heirs on the south, both in the water and upon the solid land, as they may see fit, without any hindrance of me and my heirs, for ever. And if it should so happen, that the water of the Blÿe should any where change its course, within the ground of me and my heirs on the north part, out of the old course of the same water, I will and grant for myself and my heirs, to the same John and his heirs, that they may stank that course, and like other their stanks, may at their pleasure, strengthen, enlarge, heighten, and repair, as they shall deem expedient at any time, and as often as it shall happen, and in all other places wheresoever, and on what occasion soever the water shall pass over, all which things aforesaid I grant to them for ever. I also grant, for myself and my heirs, to the said John and his heirs, power to dig and take earth to make and amend their stank when they please, upon my land on the north side of the Blÿe, wherever they may think fit, without any impediment from me and my heirs, for ever. I moreover grant, for myself and my heirs, to the said John and his heirs, that their men may freely pass and re-pass on my ground on the north side of the Blÿe, without cutting any of my wood, to carry and lead stone and earth, and other things necessary to the repairs of their stank, with cars and carrets, when they please, without any sort of let or hinderance of me and my heirs, for ever. I also grant, for myself and

conveyed, (as appears by an exemplification of his charter, granted by Henry the Third, in 1267,) the mills of Stannington and of Plessis, with the wears and waters, liberties, easements, fisheries, and all other emoluments belonging to them; and also, all the suit of multure,—that is, to the thirteenth measure of all the men who were accustomed to do suit at the said mills more fully at any time; except of two bovates of land which the prior of Hexham held in Stannington. This charter also contains clauses respecting the boon services and customs due to the mill and its wears, with power to distrain for all subtraction of rights; and confirms upon the grantee, his heirs and assigns, liberty of taking timber from the woods of Witton or Horsley for the repairs of Stannington mill, or from the north side of the dene of Blye for mending its wears; and, in the close season, if repairs were wanting in the mill, to take as much timber as they wanted for the purpose, out of the woods of Morpeth, that is, out of Scaldefen, Cottingwood, or the Westwood, on the view of the forester. The grant also conferred on John de Plessey, his heirs and assigns, the land called Milnesyde to the water of Blye, and all the water of Blye, from Stannington bridge to the head of the wear of the mill; also, all the place called Milnhalvh, which lies between the old course of the Blye and the mill-race, by the payment of a pair of gilt spurs annually on St Cuthbert's day, in September. Then it goes to confer on the grantee, the cut or mill-

my heirs, to the said John and his heirs, that they may, when they please, make a cut through the middle of Yerehalgh, for securing the stank beyond the water of the Blye there, and turning the course of the water by the same stank, and carrying the cut through the middle. And if it should happen that the cut by the force of the water should get filled with earth, or be stopped by any other chance; or, moreover, if the stank itself, or the ground upon which it may be built, should be taken away, I grant to them free power of mending and repairing such cut and stank whenever they please, without any hinderance from me and my heirs, for ever; so that the said water of the Blye be suffered, for ever, to run freely through the said cut. And if it should happen that the said John, or his heirs, in process of time, should wish to change the stank of their mill, and build it in another place upon my ground on the north side of the Blye, I grant the same to them in all things as I have granted above. To have and to hold to the said John and his heirs, of me and my heirs, the said mills, with all the said suit of multure, days works, customs, and all other things and appurtenances, without any restraint, freely, quietly, and wholly, for ever—by doing for it, and for his whole fee aforesaid, namely, for Plesseiz, Scotton, Blakeden, North Wydeslade, and the hospital of Herford Bridge, the service of one knight's fee only for all service, custom, and demand. Then follows the clauses of warrantry, sealing, and testing, as given in the copy of the original in the Stannington Miscellanea, No. 39.



race through the middle of Yerhalvh, and the parcel of ground in Yerhalgh, lying on the south side of the cut, to hold by the yearly payment of one pound of cumin. Also, it gave to him and his assigns, all that land called Linhalvh, which laid on the north side of the Blye, and was inclosed with a dike, as well as the dike itself, and the water of Blye, through the whole length of the land, to be holden also by the yearly payment of a pound of cumin.<sup>z</sup> In 1270, Robert, son of sir Walter of Camhou, and Isabella his wife, released to sir John de Plesseto, the mills of Plessetum, which he had granted to them in free marriage, for ever, by charter of feoffment, and in exchange for the manor of Meldon, which he conferred on them by writings made for that purpose.<sup>a</sup> After that time, Simon, the brother of John de Plessis, demised this mill to Roger de Akeden, abbot of Newminster, between whose successor John, as defendant, and John de Plessis, Simon's son, as plaintiff, there was a dispute respecting them, in 1302, which was settled in the following manner:—The defendant gave the plaintiff ten marks, and covenanted for himself and successors that J. de Plessis and his heirs, for all arrears of rent due to them, should be released for four years from the annuity of five marks, which the abbot and his convent were accustomed to receive out of the mill. And the abbot further bound himself and successors to indemnify John de Plessis and his heirs from a rent charge of five marks a year, which they, as lessees of the mills, had for the last twenty years been accustomed to pay out of them to the nuns of Eccles and Caldstream.<sup>b</sup> In 1349, Richard de Plessis and Margaret his wife granted the mills of Plessis, Schotton, and Blakedene, with all their rights and privileges, to Roger de Widdrington, by the payment of a rose for the first twelve years; and after that, to them, and the heirs of their body, for 53s. 4d. a year:<sup>c</sup> and, in 1351, the same Roger de Widdrington let the mills of Plesseys and Schotton, “as they laid within their antient boundaries,” at the great annual rent of £40.<sup>d</sup> A rent of five marks a year, payable out of “the mills of Shotton and the manor of Plessys,” was in dispute in 1393, between the abbot of Newminster and John de Widdrington, and settled on December 4, in that year, as appears by the original convention now at Blagdon, and bearing an impression of the seal of that house.<sup>e</sup> But religious establishments possessed of more captivating influences than the Premonstra-

<sup>z</sup> Stan. Misc. No. 40.<sup>a</sup> II. i. 279, No. 6, c.<sup>b</sup> Stan. Misc. No. 41.<sup>c</sup> Indent. at Blagdon.<sup>d</sup> Stan. Misc. No. 42.<sup>e</sup> Cart. Rid. 121, 133.

tensian monks of Brinkburn, or the Cistercian devotees of the Virgin at Newminster, had won the piety of the Plessey family to settle lands or annual payments of money on their houses. The nuns of St Bartholomew, in Newcastle, had a parcel of land in Shotton;<sup>f</sup> and John de Plessis, son of Richard, near the close of his life, settled a rent of 40s. a year upon the nuns of Caldstream; and a similar annuity on the sister convent at Eccles.<sup>g</sup> Indeed, a deed of him and Elen his wife, preserved in the Coldstream chartulary, charges the mill of Plessey with the annual payment of 40s. to his daughter Joan, who was a nun there; and, after her death, settled the reversion of the same annuity on the convent itself. In 1302, the rents of these Scotch convents were increased to five marks a year;<sup>h</sup> and, sometime in the reign of Edward the First or Second, the prioress of “Kaudstreme” petitioned the king and council to have letters to the sheriff of Northumberland for the recovery of rents within his bailiwick.<sup>i</sup>

SHOTTON was commonly written *Schotton*, but in the oldest writings *Scotton*, ꝛc in Saxon, being equivalent to our sh. It stands on a bold sandstone eminence, overlooking the winding course of the Blyth, and having in sight Simonside, the Cheviot hills, and a broad expanse of the German ocean. At present, it consists of one farm-house, and a few cottages; but formerly had a chapel, and several free tenants, besides cottagers and bondagers. This, as well as her twin sister of Plessey, were villes strongly betrothed to the canons of Brinkburne and the monks of Newminster. William de Paris, William son of Roger of Schotton, Olivia de Schotton, Robert de Blaykeston, Gilbert de Schotton, Simon de Plessiz, and William de Schotton, each made a grant of lands in Shotton to Brinkburne; and Margaret de Schotton confirmed the last of these grants, transcripts of all which are in the Brinkburne chartulary at Stowe. The nuns of Newcastle, too, had lands here near the East Cross—probably the parcel called the Nunflat in a lease between John de Plessis and Weland Mauduit for twenty years, of it, and of a culture in the Shortbutes, in this township.<sup>j</sup> Robert Fitz-Roger, who flourished in the beginning of the reign of king John, and was baron of Warkworth, Rothbury, Whalton, Newburne, and Corbridge, by his deed, still remaining among the Plessey deeds at Blagdon, and with the seal attached to it, as engraved in

<sup>f</sup> Stan. Misc. No. 8.      <sup>g</sup> III. ii. 72.      <sup>h</sup> Stan. Misc. No. 41.

<sup>i</sup> Rot. Par. i. 472.      <sup>j</sup> Stan. Misc. No. 8, and 43, a.



Surtees, and a defaced impression on its back, inscribed *SECRETVM SIGILLVM*, granted to Ralph Pincerne for his homage and service, all the land which he held of Robert of Throklawe, which consisted of a moiety of that, which he acquired by fine of duel of Walter of Shotton, in the ville of Shotton.<sup>k</sup> Eve, the daughter of Hawise de Merlay, gave to Richard de Plessiz, all her hereditary right and her land in Northumberland, which Adam de Plessiz had holden of Hawise her mother, to be holden of her and her heirs by the payment of ten shillings annually out of the standing rent, at Michaelmas, and under the obligation of sending it to her house in Norfolk. The clause of warrantry calls the premises conveyed “that tenement;” and all the witnesses seem to be Norfolk persons, except William de Coniers, who was mesne proprietor of Clifton and Coldwell, in this parish. One of them, indeed, was called Roger de Stratton; and the family of Craue, three of whom tested this deed, are known to have been inhabitants of Longstratton, in that county: for, in 1301, William, son of Roger of Bokenfield, released all his right in a rent of 20s. a year, payable out of the manor of Schottum and Plesseta, by the hand of the heir of Simon de Plessetis, which rent Roger Craw, of Langstretun, had then lately granted to the said William;<sup>l</sup> and Robert de Welham, of Longstratton, in Norfolk, by deed, dated at Westminster, 12 March, 1303, and tested by several Northumberland knights and gentlemen, granted to John de Plesseto, of Northumberland, all his right in an annual rent charge out of Schotton and Plessceſ.<sup>m</sup> William de Paris<sup>n</sup> gave to Robert, son of Hangerai of Schottone, his heirs and assigns, seven acres of land in Schottone, with the toft and croft that laid near the toft of Richard

<sup>k</sup> Stan. Misc. No. 43, b.<sup>l</sup> Id. No. 15.<sup>m</sup> Id. No. 44.

<sup>n</sup> William Paris also gave to Richard, son of Richard de Plesseto, six acres in the culture called Bacstanedene, for 20s., given to him in hand in his very great necessity.—(*Stan. Misc. No. 12.*) This William de Paris occurs as a witness to a Shotton deed without date.—(*Id. No. 10.*) He also granted lands in Shotton to the priory of Brinkburn.—(*Arch. Æl. ii. 121.*) Roger de Paris tested a deed of Waldeve, the son of Edward, respecting Edlingham.—(*III. ii. 122.*) John de Paris, of Morpeth, lost a suit at law, about an acre of land, at the assizes at Newcastle, in 1353 (*III. ii. 322*); and John de Paris was vicar of Whelpington in 1393.—(*II. i. 205.*) Was Matthew Paris, the honest monk and English historian, a member of this family? He is frequently minute about Northumberland affairs, which no other historian notices. Did not both he and William de Horton become monks of Tinmouth, and get preferred from that cell to its superior abbey of St Alban's, of which they were contemporary, and highly talented and eminent members?—(*See above, p. 263, note q.*)

his brother, on the east, and in the north street, namely—one acre in croft ; one acre on the east side of the town end ; three acres, saving a rood, in Holeford ; five roods in Langsumleche ; and one acre at Swain's Thorn :<sup>o</sup> and after that, Robert, son of Angerai de Shotton, released to sir John de Plesseto, all the land he had in the ville and grounds of Schotton and Plesschez.<sup>p</sup> Then we have Richard, son of Robert of Schotton, releasing to John de Plesseto, and his heirs, all the right he had in the ground which William Paris had possessed in the ville of Plessetum and Scotton, for one mark of silver, paid before-hand, and in lieu of nine acres of ground in the fields of the same villes ; and also, in the same deed, covenanting, under a penalty of 100 shillings, to raise a suit against the feoffees of William de Paris, whenever J. de Plesseto might call upon him to do so, as well as to make him his attorney, to receive in the plea whatever might be recovered from the feoffees.<sup>q</sup> William Godswain, in the time of Henry the Third, was a proprietor of land in Shotton, and had a daughter Isolda, who conveyed to Richard de Pleysiz several parcels of land in Schotton ;<sup>r</sup> and afterwards, by a deed without date, but probably in the latter end of the same reign, Maud and Eda, the daughters of Ralph Freeman, released to sir John de Plesseto all the right they had in the land in Schotton which had belonged to their father, and also to all the ground which Ysoda Grine, daughter of William Godsvayn had had in the same place.<sup>s</sup> I insert in a note,<sup>t</sup> from the *Cartæ Ridleanæ*, a few

<sup>o</sup> III. ii. 396.

<sup>p</sup> Stan. Misc. No. 45.

<sup>q</sup> Id. No. 46.

<sup>r</sup> Stan. Misc. No. 12. This deed conveyed twelve acres of land in the ground of Shotton, namely :—Two acres in Pittlawe, and one and a half on Lāmbecotefurlang ; half an acre near the wood ; one acre at Warwodehevid ; one acre in Holeford ; one acre in Etheling ; two acres in Twistis ; one towards the east next the moor ; one acre at the head of the Long-dyke (*fossati*) ; one acre upon Faudune ; and half an acre at Burnemouth : to hold by the annual payment of one penny on Easter day.

<sup>s</sup> Stan. Misc. No. 47, a. For this release John de Plesseto returned to the same Maud and Eda, five and a half acres of land which had belonged to the same Ysoda ; of which land one acre laid over against Schotton, one upon Potterstrother, two upon Baxedene, half an acre at Dykesheved, and one acre beyond the path of Stakeswell. The same John also restored to the same Maud and Eda, one acre of meadow in Holford, near the demesne meadow, which had belonged to their father : to hold by the annual rent of one pound of cumin, and suit of mill. Thomas, son of Roger Grene, of the Pleseys, who, in 1369, granted to Roger de Widdrington a toft in Pleseys, and twelve acres of arable land in the field of Shotton, and half an acre of meadow in Holford, which came to him by inheritance from his father, was probably a descendant of Ysoda Grine.—(*Stan. Misc. 47, b.*)

<sup>t</sup> John de Plessis, in 1322, enfeoffed Richard de Horsley in a toft and croft in Schotton, formerly



other early deeds respecting this place, which were made after dates to such documents became common, and in the time of the Plessis family, some parts

holden by Gilbert, the son of William, a toft and croft, and twenty-four acres, which Robert, son of Richard Scot, had holden in the same ville; also, in sixty acres of the demesne land of Shotton,—of which four acres laid in the culture called the Brakes, eleven acres in the culture called Tounesheld of Scotton, eleven acres in the culture called Stanyknoll, six acres in the culture called Milneside, and four acres of meadow in Schippemeadoows, to hold for twelve years, with reversion to the grantor.—(II. ii. 55.) John de Plescys, in 1325, gave to Thomas Paule, a burgess of Newcastle, those ten tofts and ten crofts, and two acres of land, which lie most easterly on the west side of the manor of Plessis, with their appurtenances in Plescys and Shotton, with various easements and privileges, excepting Tynnýghaulgh and Milnehaulgh, wheat, pasture, and the wood of Blithes dene. But on Tynnýghaulgh and Milnehaulgh, he gave to the grantee and his assigns, common of pasture for eight animals through the whole year, and for his sheep, from Michaelmas to eight days after Easter; binding him, moreover, to grind the corn grown and used on the premises at his manor mill, but allowing him to take the rest where they pleased. This deed properly belongs to Plessey. (*Stan. Misc. No. 48.*) On March 30, 1336, Thomas Heppescotes released to Richard de Plessis, lands and tenements in Schotton and le Plessys, which he had by the gift and feoffment of the said Richard, and John his father.—(*Id. No. 49.*) Then, on July 18, 1339, John de Plescys released to his son Richard, all his right in two tofts, two crofts, and a husbandland of ground called *Lavedilande*, besides sixty other acres of land in Shotton (*Id. No. 17, b.*); and Thomas de Heppescotes, parson of the church of Morpeth, March 28, 1340, gave to Richard, son of John de Plescys, the toft and croft in Schotton, which was called *Lofdyland*,\* and fifty-four acres of land, and four acres of meadow, which Joan, the sister of the said Richard, by a demise of their father, held for a term of years.—(*Id. No. 50.*) The same Thomas Heppescotes also, on the same 28th of March, 1340, entailed upon the same Richard, and Margaret his wife, with remainder to John, son of Simon de Plescys, on condition of their paying him six marks annually during his life, the manors of Shotton and Plescys, excepting the toft and croft which William, the son of Gilbert, formerly held,—of which three acres laid in the middle of the field called the West Townend field; three acres on the Stanyknoll, on the south side of Shotton towards the east, and three acres on the north side of the same ville towards the west of the same field; and also excepting four acres of meadow in Holforth, parcel of eight acres, which were divided between the said Richard and John his father; and further, excepting those eight acres of meadow which the said Thomas before had by the gift of the said Richard, for the term of his life; also excepting one toft and one croft called *The Lefdyland*, and fifty-four acres of land and four acres of meadow, which Joan, the sister of the said Richard, had by the demise of their father, for a term of years: to hold to the said Richard and Margaret, and the heirs of their body, with remainder to John, the son of Simon de Plescys, their father, and his heirs.—(*Id. No. 22.*) John Fenwick, of Blakeden, 4 June, 1390, granted to Thomas Walton sixty-four acres of land in the

\* This *Ladyland* probably had its name from some religious institution dedicated to *Our Lady the Virgin*. The transition from the Saxon hlaford, to *lavedi*, *lofdy*, and *lefdy*, in these deeds, is very perceptible.

of the history of which they develope more fully than has been attempted in its pedigree. They also are curious on account of the names of places<sup>u</sup> they mention, and of the witnesses attached to them in their originals : but the object of the greatest interest in Shotton was its CHAPEL, founded by sir J. de Plessis, in 1269 or 1270. The sources of its revenues, the services to be done in it, and the vestments, books, and ornaments with which it was to be perpetually furnished, are fully detailed in the deed of its endowment, printed in English, under Plessey, and in Latin, in the second volume of Records, under Stannington church. Besides having a manse for its minister, situated on the north side of it, and two tofts adjoining it on the east, it had several other tofts, certain rents, and seven score and nineteen acres of land in Shotton ; and one toft and a croft at the east end of the village, and thirteen acres of

field of Shotton, near Weteslade, of which forty laid on Qwitstane flat, and twenty-four on Potterstrother : to hold of the chief lord of the fee, for ever, by the accustomed services.—(*Id.* No. 51.)

<sup>u</sup> The division of one large town field into various doles or parcels of land, caused every flat, knoll, marsh, spring, and runner of water, to have some distinct and appropriate name, which was carefully preserved as long as the field continued to belong to different proprietors. This observation is strongly exemplified by different deeds respecting Shotton, especially by that respecting its chapel : but when a whole ville became the property of one person, the old inhabitants had settled in mercantile towns, or migrated to foreign countries, the boundary stones of their ridges, selions, and acres of land were removed, the whole field divided into new inclosures with new names, and such old English sounding names as Lambcotefurlong, the Linthaugh, the Bakestone dene, the Ladyland, and Pilgrim's well, were soon lost and forgotten. HOLFORD is one among the few names that has survived the race of the antient inhabitants of this manor. It borders upon the Blythe, a little below Stannington Bridge, and has some excellent meadow ground in it. John de Middleton, at the assizes at Newcastle, in 1294, showed that Henry the Third, in 1270, granted to his ancestor, sir Richard de Middleton, lord high chancellor of England, free warren in Belsay, Thornborough, Bitchfield, and Shotton ; but this Shotton was, I apprehend, the estate now called *Showston*, or *Shoreston*, in Bamboroughshire. Richard de Emeldon, however, in 7 Edw. III. died seized of a tenement in Holford, in Shotton, besides divers tenements in Throcklawe.—(*III.* i. 70.) Then Christian, the wife of sir William Plumpton, knight, who had been first married to Richard de Emeldon, died in 38 Edw. III. in possession of lands in Shotton.—(*Id.* 82.) Then again, John de Strivelyn, and Joan his wife, one of the three co-heiresses of the same Richard de Emeldon, in 1 Richard II. had two acres of land in Holforth (*III.* ii. 250), which they settled upon John de Middleton and Christian his wife, who, in 20 Richard II. are mentioned as having forty acres of land in Shotton (*Id.* 261) ; and, in 10 Henry V. this last-named Christian died seized of three acres of meadow in Holford, holden by soccage service of sir John de Widdrington, knight, as of his lordship of Shotton.—(*III.* ii. 269.)



land in the fields of Blagdon ; together with common of pasture for all its chaplain's cattle in Shotton and Blagdon, and pasture for thirteen oxen, eight afers or horses, and all his calves, in the enclosed lands of its founder.<sup>v</sup> The foundation deed was tested by the abbot of Newminster, the sheriff of the county, and several neighbouring knights and esquires ; and afterwards confirmed by the bishop of the diocese, and the prior and convent of Durham ; and while the Plessis family continued here, there were frequent arrangements among them respecting the advowson both of this and the chapels of Shotton and Herford Bridge. But before the year 1491, their “glory had departed from” them ; for, about that time, sir Ralph Widdrington, knight, had “appropriated certain waste chapels, with certain lands belonging to them, in the villes and territories of Schotton and Placetum,” to the abbot and convent of Newminster ; and in that year covenanted with them, that instead of the annuity of five marks, which they had been accustomed to receive out of the mill, they should be content to receive only 40s. annually, as long as they should continue in peaceable possession of the said chapels, and of all the lands, tenements, rents, and emoluments belonging to them.<sup>w</sup> Further than this respecting the chapel of Shotton I have been able to learn nothing. Its very site is forgotten : neither is there any thing known respecting the East Cross, which stood near the ground of the nuns of Newcastle, nor of the Cross of Faudun, or the Broken Cross.<sup>x</sup>

BLAGDON was formerly, and almost uniformly written *Blakedene* ;<sup>y</sup> and had that name from a *dark* woody dene or dingle, the water of which runs into

<sup>v</sup> About the time of its foundation, Sybil, the daughter of Robert de Plesseto, gave to Symon de Plesseto a toft and a croft in Shotton, to be holden by the payment of one silver penny annually to the maintenance of the light in this chapel.—(*Stan. Misc. No. 8.*)

<sup>w</sup> *Stan. Misc. No. 35, a.*      <sup>x</sup> *Stan. Misc. No. 8 ; Supra, 300 ; and III. ii. 71.*

<sup>y</sup> *Blake*, in the provincial language of the western part of the north of England, means dark yellow, as applied to colour ; and dark, or sun-burnt, or tanned, as applied to complexion. It includes the gradations of colour, from the brown of mahogany, or the kernel of the horse chesnut, to that of dark coloured gold, and may be imitated by the different preparations of terra di sienna. Blake is yellow tinged with red, but free from all mixture of blue. Thus butter, in early spring, is blake. But, in the Saxon blacian or blæcan, which mean to blacken, to grow pale, to bleach, and in blæc, paleness, all warmth is taken out of the colour, and the hue is wan, and chilled with different shades of blue or black. The Dutch *bleek*, and the Spanish and Portuguese *blaco*, have nearly a similar meaning ; and “Batman uppon Bartholome,” after describing how lint is manu-

the Blythe, a little below Bellasis bridge. It lies wholly on the south side of the Blythe, and the south-west extremity of this parish; but a part of the township of Shotton, which is tithe-free, lies between the park wall of this estate and the eastern boundary of the township. It has already been shown that in 1240, sir John de Plessis held this manor of the barons of Morpeth; but I apprehend that they had only an inconsiderable interest in the soil: for William, son of Richard of North Wydeslade, gave to German, the son of sir Robert de Hilton, knight, five tofts and nine bovates, and seven acres of land in Blakedene, to be holden of the lords of Plessis by the payment of all the accustomed services, excepting an annual fee-farm rent of 15s. a year due out of the whole of the grantor's lands in Wydeslade and Blakeden: and Robert de Hilton, son of sir Alexander de Hilton, gave the same lands, subject to the same services, to John de Duddune. The two deeds for these transactions are both tested by Guischard de Charrun, who was high-sheriff of this county during the last five years of the reign of Henry the Third. Sir Robert de Hilton, knight, was baron Hilton, of Hilton, in the county of Durham, and was possessed of lands at Rennington and Shilbottle, which had descended to him by inheritance, from his ancestor Richard, son of Gilbert Tyson, lord of Alnwick, who was slain on the side of Harold, in the battle of Hastings.<sup>2</sup> A

factured, and "heckled and at the last sponne," says, "then the thred is sod and bleaked and bucked, and oft layed to drieng, &c." fol. 302, b. *Bleak*, as applied to weather, means dark and cold, and in this sense blake enters into the meaning of such Northumberland names as *Blakehope*, on the Bremish, Black-Blakehope in Redesdale, Blakelaw, &c.

<sup>2</sup> See Surtees, ii. 26, 30. The particulars of this grant of Blagdon to Germanus de Hilton, are as follow:—I, William, son of Richard of North Wydeslade, have given to German, son of sir Robert de Hilton, knight, five tofts of husbands, with the lands and tenements to them pertaining, in the ville of Blagdon, namely,—that toft which Roger, son of Nicholas Todde, formerly held, with the two bovates of land belonging to it; the toft and two bovates of land belonging it, formerly holden by Wm Potter; the toft which Robert son of Aunger held, with the two bovates of land which had been in the possession of Galfrid of Blakeden; the toft which Robert Johnson formerly held, and the two bovates of land heretofore in possession of Robert White; the toft and appurtenant bovat of land which Brimbel held; and the six acres of land called the *Smith's Land*, and one other acre which also had been holden by Robert Johnson: to be holden by the said German, his heirs, and assigns, of the lords of the fee of Plessis, by the performance of the services customarily due from the said ville of Blakedene, saving an annual fee-farm rent of 15s. due to the said lords of Plessis for all my lands and tenements in Wydeslade and Blakedene, from which fee-farm rent, either in whole or in part, I for myself, my heirs, and assigns, release the said German, his heirs,



bovate or an oxgate of land, as well as a carucate or ploughland, and a husbandland, were, I apprehend, all the same, and consisted of no definite quantity of ground, the quality as well as the quantity of which they were formed being constantly taken into consideration : for instance, there were husbandlands in West Matfen and Lorbottle, which consisted of 20 acres each, and in Bradford of 24 acres ; and two bovates of land in Ellington consisted of 30 acres each.<sup>a</sup> The most modern term for them was *farm*, and one of each was as much as was considered sufficient for the maintenance of one family. Supposing then that each husbandland or oxgang in Blakedene consisted of 22 acres, the Hilton family were possessed of one estate here, consisting of 205 acres of inclosed grounds, besides the privileges in the township, which the following words of the deed conveyed to them :—“ With all lands, meadows, pastures, common of pasture, ways, paths, woods, moors, and marshes, and all other places, within as well as without the said manor wheresoever and howsoever appertaining to the said tofts and tenements.” Also, during the sheriffalty of the same Wyschard de Charron, John de Plessis gave a toft on the north side of the east end of Blakedene to the chapels of Shotton and Plessey : and granted among other things, to his brother Simon, the homage and services of his free tenant Helias de Blakedene ;<sup>b</sup> to which Simon, William, son of William of Stannington, in 1278 or 1279, conveyed half a carucate of land in Blakedene, which he had obtained by the gift of his brother Thomas.<sup>c</sup> About the same time, Robert Frankeloyne, of Bokkingfield, gave to John de Lyem all the moiety of the purparty of messuages, lands, &c. in Wydeslade, Blakedene, and Schotton, which he inherited as one of the heirs of his uncle William of Wydeslade.<sup>d</sup> In 1323, John de Plessy released to Robert Coc, of Newcastle, all right in a rent of 7s. 6d. out of his land in Blakedene ; also all claim as well to a yearly rent of 6d. for Castle ward as for scutage, homage, relief, cornage, and all other foreign or military service, besides the suit which he was bound to render to the mill of Blakedene ; but by still paying one penny annually at Christmas for all sorts of services. He also granted to the said Robert common of pasture for his free tenement in

and assigns.—(*Stan. Misc. No. 52.*) The deed of Robert Hilton to John de Duddene is, *mutatis mutandis*, nearly similar to the above.

<sup>a</sup> II. i. 350 ; II. ii. 195, note u. ; III. ii. 334. See Coke's Institutes, i. fol. 5, a.

<sup>b</sup> III. ii. 71, 73. <sup>c</sup> *Stan. Misc. No. 13.* <sup>d</sup> *Id. No. 53.*

Blakedene for all kinds of beasts, and through the whole year, in all parts of the ville of Shotton, excepting in his severalties (*separalibus*), namely—From the head of Stannington bridge, as the Cawsey goes, to the head of the ville of Schotton, and so going downwards to The Plesseys, and from The Plesseys towards the east, as far as the Brokin crosse, and from the Brokin crosse to the Bryngfeld as the king's highway goes to the north;<sup>e</sup> and this deed made the still further concession to the grantee, of pulling as much heather on Shotton moor as he pleased, and of digging and carrying from Waymore to his land in Blakedene, turf to the extent of six wain loads.<sup>f</sup> The interest which the Plessey family had in this manor was finally released to the Widdringtons in 1349;<sup>g</sup> and, in the following year, William “baron of Graystok and lord Graystok,” granted to Roger, brother of sir Gerard de Widdrington, knight, all the lands which had belonged to Philip of Dudden, in Blakedene, and which John de Hastings, parson of Morpath, held of the said baron for the term of his life by assignment to him from Robert Evenwood, and after that term to the baron himself.<sup>h</sup> Then, in 1357, John Bothe, of Alnwick, and Constance his wife, granted to Roger de Widdrington, for the term of the said Constance's life, all the lands in Blakedene which she had by the gift of Philip de Duddene, her late husband, which transaction closes all that I have met with respecting the interest which the Duddene family had here.<sup>i</sup> The Widdringtons, of Widdrington, however, in 1568, continued in the possession of lands in “Bleigdon,” which probably followed the fortune of the line of that family which settled at Plessey and Shotton, and passed by purchase, with these two townships, from the Neiles to the Whites, and their successors the Riddleys.

But a family, that spread the shadows of its branches all over the county at an early period, threw up a goodly scion in this place, which flourished upon it for three full centuries; but for the last hundred and forty years has either faded out of notice, or become hidden in the umbrageous forest of wealth that has risen up within that period. John de Fenwyk, of Blakedene, on June 4, 1390, gave to Thomas of Walton 64 acres of land in Shotton;<sup>j</sup>

<sup>e</sup> This boundary seems to have included all John de Plessis's inclosed lands of Shotton and Plessey, between the bridges of Hartford and Stannington, and bounded on the north by the Blythe, and on the south by the moors of Plessey and Shotton.

<sup>f</sup> Stan. Misc. No. 54.    <sup>g</sup> Id. No. 18.    <sup>h</sup> Id. No. 55.    <sup>i</sup> Id. No. 56.    <sup>j</sup> Id. No. 50.



and May 31, 1393, attorned Robert Grabefore to receive of Thomas, son of Alan del' Strother, the manor of Hawick.<sup>k</sup> One of the thunderbolts of Cromwell's parliament fell on this family, November 2, 1652, when it was resolved that the name of William Fenwick, of Blagdon, be inserted into the bill for the sale of estates forfeited to the Commonwealth, for treason;<sup>l</sup> and the king, by patent, in 1663, granted to Henry Gilford and John Horton, among other things, the lordship or manor of Blackeden, or Blackdene, to hold in fee at the request of George Collingwood, esq.<sup>m</sup> I am unable to explain the nature of this last transaction. The Fenwicks, however, continued to have property here till 1692, when Wm Fenwick<sup>n</sup> conveyed it to Matthew

<sup>k</sup> II. i. 266, 3 a.<sup>l</sup> Jour. H. C. vii. 204.<sup>m</sup> Stan. Misc. No. 1, e.

<sup>n</sup> I lament my inability to give a pedigree of the Fenwicks, of Blagdon; and I have not yielded to the difficulties I have had to contend against in completing it, till the press demands my account of Blagdon. The following are all or the principal notices I have respecting them:—LIONEL FENYK, of Blackden, and RANDAL FENYKE, of Kyrkharle, are mentioned in the will of their friend Roger Errington, of Walwick, Nov. 29, 1558.—(*Raine's Test.* 941.) JOHN FENWICK, of Littleharle, in 1568, had certain lands in Littleharle, Denham, North Middleton, Blagdon, Hawick, and Crookden.—(*Laws. MS. fol. 15.*) WILLIAM FENWICK, of Blagdon, was one of the supervisors of the will of Marmaduke Fenwick, of Kirkharle, which will is dated May 26, 1591 (*Raine's Test.* 357.): and OSWALD FENWICK, of Cramlington, in his will, dated Dec. 10, 1610, mentions his brother ROBERT's base daughter; gave his own son Henry his lease from Mr Mitford of tenements in Ryell; and left legacies to his cousin John Fenwick, of Brinkburn, his brother WILLIAM FENWICK, of Blagdon, and to his brother-in-law Robert Lawson, of Cramlington.—(*Id.* 340.) LIONEL FENWICK, of Blagdon, gent. occurs in the jury list for the assizes in Newcastle, in 1628; and administration to the goods of Lionel Fenwick, of "Blaidon," was granted 20 June, 1630, to Edward Lorrain, gent. for the use of John, Henry, Robert, and Mary, children of the deceased by Julian his wife, but then all under age.—(*Id.* 189.) The estates of WILLIAM FENWICK, of Blagdon, were sequestered by parliament in 1652; and Margaret, the widow of Wm Fenwick, of Blagdon, was living in 1670. Mr LIONEL FENWICK, for Blagdon, was assessed to county rate, in 1663, upon a rental of £100 a year. The bond for him to marry Barbara Widdrington is dated 24 July, 1665; and administration to his effects was granted to his widow, March 4, 1677, when Thomas Fenwick, of Brinkley, gent. was bondsman to it.—(*Raine's Test.* 45, 216.) This Thomas Fenwick, of Brinkley, married Elizabeth, daughter of Martin Fenwick, of Butterley, (from whom the Fenwicks, of Lemmington, &c. descended), and had a son, LIONEL FENWICK, of Blagdon, whose daughters Margaret and Barbara, in 1691, released Robert, son and heir of Nicholas Fenwick, of Lemmington, from the payment of £100 to each of them, charged upon Brinkley by the will of their grandfather Thomas Fenwick, dated April 1, 1687.—(*Deeds at Hebburn Hall.*)

White, esq.: and Dec. 12, 1700, released to him all title in Blagdon and Phœnix Nest; since which time the history of this estate will be found in the following

PEDIGREE OF RIDLEY, OF WILLIMOTESWICK, HARDRIDING, HEATON, AND BLAGDON.

[The frame-work of this pedigree, from Nicholas Ridley, who married Mary Skelton, is taken from the Herald's Visitations of Northumberland, in 1575 and 1615, as remaining in Herald's College, and contained in the Harleian MSS. 1554 and 1448; also from Dugdale's Visitation, in 1666, communicated with additions by C. G. Young, esq. York Herald and Register in the College of Arms. References, in general, are given to the sources from which the illustrations and additions are derived. For want of dates to the three first generations of the pedigree, I have been unable to digest the illustrations I have collected respecting them under their proper heads; and my endeavours to connect the first of these generations with their undoubted ancestors, the Ridleys, of Ridley Hall, and other places in South Tindale, in the twelfth and succeeding centuries, have hitherto, for want of materials, been unsuccessful.]

ARMS:—Gules, a chevron between three falcons argent, to which Charles the Second, at the Restoration, granted to John Ridley, esq. three cannon balls on a chevron, as an augmentation to the antient family bearing. CREST:—A bull passant.

ODARD DE RIDLEY witnessed the deed which granted the manor of Williamston, in Knaresdale, to William de Swinburne, in 1280.—(*III. i. 18*; and *Waltis, ii. 19*.)

HAWISE DE REDLEY was grandmother, and THOMAS DE REDLEY, father of NICHOLAS DE REDLEY, who, in the time of Robert de Insula, of Woodburn, released to William of EcheWyk, all the right he had in Portyathe and Qultington, with the services of uncle John, and other claims which descended to him after the death of his grandmother Hawise. Robert de Insula, of Woodburn, was 28 years old in 1250.—(*Stan. Misc. 57*; *II. i. 174*.) I also find Nicholas de Ridley a witness, about the time of Henry the Third, to several deeds respecting property in South Tindale.

NICHOLAS DE RIDDELEY, prior to 1306, but after the death of his mother Margery, entered upon the lands of her inheritance in Huntland, in Tindale, which lands she had after the death of her brother Nicholas de Wittefield, who purchased them of Hugh de Grindon.—(*Rot. Par. i. 210*.) Nicholas de Ridley also occurs as testing a Thorngrafton deed, in 1320; one respecting Featherstonehaugh, in 1336; and others respecting Whitfield, and other places in that neighbourhood, between 1337 and 1371.

HUGH DE RIDLEY, Nicholas de Ridley, and others, were witnesses to a Whitfield deed, in 1371. Hugh de Ridley was also the first, and Nicholas de R. the third witness to a deed about Beltingham, in 1375; and Hugh himself, to various other deeds abstracted by Dodsworth; and, lastly, to one about Sadlingstanes, in 1386.

ODERD DE RIDLEE, by deed, dated at Hautwesell, Oct. 5, 1424, granted to William Stapleton, of Edenhall, senior, esq., and Robert Couper, rector of Whitfield, their heirs & assigns, all his lands and possessions in Hautwesell, Caldawe, Hensalgh, Thorngrafton, and Milnehouse, with all his other lands within the lordship and liberty of Tindale.—(*Stan. Misc. No. 58*.) This conveyance was probably by way of trust, and for the purpose of creating some special uses in a settlement or entail.

NICHOLAS DE REDLE died before August 5, 1467, when Joan, his widow, had a grant from John, son and heir of John Smith, of Hawtewesill, of a burgage in that town, called *le Stanehouse*, with a garden and other annexed premises, lying between the tenement of Nicholas Redle, son of the said Nicholas and Joan, on the west, and a tenement of Richard Thirlwall, on the east.—(*Stan. Misc. No. 60*.)

NICHOLAS DE RYDLE, of Wyllmondswick, esq. March 20, 1481, had a grant from Thomas Knage, of "Hatwesyle," of two burgages in that place—one of which was situated between the burgage of Nicholas Federstanehaugh, on the east, and that of Richard Symson, on the west, to be holden by the annual payment of 10d. to the prioress and convent of "Lamie;" and the other laid between two burgages of the said Nicholas Rydle.—(*Id. No. 61*.) Nicholas Ridley, William Salkeld, and William Musgrave, Sep. 22, 1484, were made commissioners on the part of England, for meeting deputies for Scotland, at Lough Mabanestone; and, on Oct. 14, in that year, "for the more speedy and better assuring of the Trewes." He was also appointed to sit on a similar commission on the 18th, at Haldenstank; and, on the 21st of the same month, at Riddanburn, on the East Marches. In a deputation of Jan. 30, 1485, he is styled "Nicholas Redley armiger pro corpore nostro," an esquire of the king's body; and, on April 18, in the same year, he had letters of safe conduct from the king of Scotland.—(*Rymer, xij. 249, 266*.)

NICHOLAS RIDLEY, of Willmoswick, was present in May, 1503, when seizin was given of the several royal estates comprized in the counties of Northumberland, Shropshire, and the Forest of Ettrick, as dower to Margaret, then the affianced queen of Scotland; and sir Nicholas Ridley, knight, was sheriff of Northumberland during the two last years of the reign of Henry the Seventh, and the three first years of Henry the Eighth.

HUDARD DE WILLIMOTHWIC, in the time of Henry the Second, tested a grant of lands in Whitelaw, to the canons of Hexham.—(*Lansd. MS. 326, fol. 115*); and "Vdard de Willimoteswick" was one of the witnesses to the deed by which Uard of Nunnewich gave to Adam his son, the tofts and crofts which had belonged to Sigge, his wife's mother.—(*III. ii. 27*.)

NICHOLAS DE WILLIMOTHWIC and William Cummin, in the time of king John, witnessed Richard Cummin's confirmation grant of "Karrawer" to the church of St Andrew, in Hexham. Matthew of Whitfield, Randal of Halyton, Adam of Thorngrafton, Andrew of Hetherinton, Adam of Nunnewich and John his son, Uhered of Cherlton, and many other proprietors within the franchise of Tindale, were witnesses to the same charter.—(*Lansd. MS. 326, fol. 115*.) I also find Odard of Willmotewic, and several of his Tindale neighbours, testing the deed by which Bricius of Thirlwall gave the piece of ground in Thirlwall, called *Wyl-cou-a'-calfe*, to the priory of Hexham.—(*Lansd. MS. 1448, fol. 54*.)

JOHN BELACYS and ALICE his wife, had a licence from bishop Langley, Oct. 2, 1423, to have masses said by one or more fit presbyters, in their chapel of Wyllmoteswyke, within the parish of Hautwysel.—(*Lang. Reg. 289*.) This John de Belasis was ancestor of the late noble family of Belasyse, earls of Fauconberg; and I find him, in 1415, bound to Wm Mitford, of Mitford, in a penalty of £200, to make an award; and, in 1422, a juror at Newcastle, on an inquest after the death of Christian, widow of sir John de Middleton; which notices certainly connect him with the affairs of the county, though I am unable to state how he became possessed of Willimoteswick.



# STANNINGTON PARISH.—PEDIGREE OF RIDLEY, OF WILLIMOTESWICK, &c. 323

I.—NICHOLAS RIDLEY, of Willimoteswick. † ALICE, daughter and co-heir of ..... Skelton, of Bramfort.

II.—NICHOLAS RIDLEY, of Willimoteswick. † ANNE, daur. of ..... Eglesfield.

III.—NICHOLAS RIDLEY, of Willimoteswick. † MARY CURWEN, of Workington. THOMASINE, first wife of Thomas Carnaby, of Halton Castle, in this county.

IV.—SIR NICHOLAS RIDLEY, son of the Broad Knight, and is the knight mentioned by Turner, as one of the uncles of bishop Ridley. In 1513, he was a commander in a division of a marauding army, which lord Dacre led into Scotland in that year (*II. i. 160*); in 1520, was rewarded by the crown for the assistance he had given in casting down the fortress of "Blackatur," in Scotland; and, about the same time, for his services against that country under lord Ogle.—(*Cot. MSS. Calig. B. i. fol. 125.*)

MARY, daur. of Thomas de Musgrave, of Musgrave, in Westmorland, and Edenhall, in Cumberland, by Johanna, one of the two daurs, and co-heirs of sir William Stapleton, of Edenhall, whose other daur. Mary married firstly, sir Wm Hilton; and, 2dly, Richard, brother of the said Thomas Musgrave.

2. ROBERT RIDLEY WAS that other uncle of bishop Ridley, who, according to the venerable father of English botany, "was a doctor of divinity, and famous not only at Cambridge, but at Paris, where he long studied, and throughout Europe, by the writings of Polydore Virgil. At the charge of this doctor was our Nicholas," bishop of London, "maintained at Cambridge, afterwards at Paris, and lastly at Louvain." He was rector of Bishopgate, and prebend of Mora, July 3, 1523; of St Edmund's, Lombard-street, 20 Feb. 1526; and sinecure rector of Fulham, and prebend of Isledon, Oct. 30, 1529. He died June 12, 1536.

3. CHRISTOPHER RIDLEY, of Unthank, near Willimoteswick.

4. JANE RIDLEY, wife of CUTHBERT ERRINGTON, of Errington.

In 1525, sir Nicholas Ridley, knt., and Hugh Ridley, had a grant, probably on lease, of divers lands in South Tindale (*Land Rev. Off. Records, 2 a. 64*); and, in the same year, sir Nicholas Ridley, and divers other Northumberland gentlemen, were summoned to proceed under the warden general of the Marches, with a large body of forces, into Scotland, as appears by an entry in lord Dacre's Ledger Book for that year, among the Hopkinson Manuscripts at Eshton-hall. These frequent inroads into Scotland bred in all the Northumberland families such a love for arms and display of martial skill, that very frequently when they could not assemble under a lawful leader, they collected under an experienced commander of their own, and in revenge for former injuries, wasted and plundered their Scottish neighbours. Frequently, too, one clan or district quarrelled with another, and prosecuted their deadly feuds with fire and sword, and all such terrors and unnatural cruelties as rise up with civil dissention. But war encourages noble sentiments, as well as lifts up the ferocious and unforgiving hand of revenge; and the people of the borders had so deep a sense of gratitude for assistance rendered them in defence of their persons or property, that the generous feeling became hereditary in families: and bishop Ridley, in his farewell letter, has very accurately described this state and temper of the borders in his time:—"Ye know," says he, "that be my countrymen dwelling upon the borders, where, alas! the true man suffereth oftentimes much wrong at the thieves hands—if it chance a man to be slain of a thief, as it oft chanceth there, which went out with his neighbour to help him to rescue his goods again, that the more cruelly he be slain, and the more steadily he stuck by his neighbour, in the fight against the face of the thief, the more favour and friendship shall all his posterity have for the slain man's sake of all them that be true, as long as the memory of his fact and his posterity doth endure." The Broad Knight, his son Hugh, and others of the venerable prelate's relations, were far from unfrequently engaged in the military exploits, skirmishes, and "hair-breath escapes" of their border countrymen, as may be seen by numerous letters in the Cottonian library, documents among the public records, and passages in history. He died 29 Hen. VIII. 1537, when Nicholas, son of his son Hugh is, in the inquest after his death, returned his heir.

V.—1. SIR HUGH RIDLEY, of Willimoteswick, seems to have died in his father's life time, as his son Nicholas, in the inquest after his father's death, is returned heir to his father. "These be the fees that sir Wm Carr gives over and besides his household wages:—to his 4 deputies £40—to sir John, with Tindale, £40; to John Ogle £5—to 'Hew Ridle' £3 6s. 8d."—(*Cot. MSS. Calig. B. vi. fol. 401.*)

ISABELLA, daur. of sir John Heron, of Chipchase, knight.

2. WILLIAM RIDLEY, of Battersby, in Cleveland, married a daur. of Mr Blakeston. A.—(*Hopkin. MSS. vol. 31.*)

3. JOHN RIDLEY, of Kingswood, brother of Hugh, is noticed in the inquest after the death of his nephew Nicholas, in Cole's Escheats, Harl. MS. 756, p. 115.

4. THOMAS RIDLEY, also noticed in the same inquest.

5. JANE RIDLEY, wife of John Heron, of Chipchase.

6. MARGARET R. marr. to John Featherstonehaugh, of Stanhope.

7. MABELL R. married firstly, ... Fenwick, of Littleharle; and 2dly, sir John Lumley, of Axwell-houses, in co. pal. Dun.

8. ANNE R. wife of Wm Wallis, of Knaresdale.

1. HUGH RIDLEY was dead before 1555, in which year his brother, the bishop, thus addressed his widow:—"Farewell, my beloved sister of Unthank, with all your children, my nephews and nieces. Since the departure of my brother Hugh, my mind was to have been unto them in the stead of their father; but the Lord God must and will be their father, if they will love him, and fear him, and live to the trade of his law."

2. NICHOLAS RIDLEY, fellow of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, 1524; M. A., 1526; proctor, 1533; D.D. and master of Pembroke-hall, 1540. He was also chaplain to the University, and a common reader there. In 1542, he was made prebendary of the fifth stall in Canterbury Cathedral, by charter of erection; afterwards vicar of Herne, in Kent; and, in 1547, rector of Monksoham, in Cambridgeshire; in the same year, bishop of Rochester; in 1550, bishop of London. Some accounts say, he was translated to Durham, after

bishop Tunstall's deprivation in 1552. In the Marian persecution he suffered martyrdom for the Protestant faith, at Oxford, 16 Oct. 1555. Dr Turner, who was his contemporary, and born at Morpeth, speaking of bishop Ridley, says, "He was born in my native county of Northumberland, and sprung of the gentle pedigree of the Ridleys." "After his return from the schools beyond the seas," where he had been maintained by his uncle Robert, "he lived with us," continues Turner, "in Pembroke-hall; but at length was called away from us to the bishop of Canterbury, whom he served faithfully, and lastly, was raised to the dignity of a bishop. The town where he was born was called Willowmontswick, or Willowmont." There is a small print of him, entitled "Nicholas Ridley, Episcopus Roffensis, 25 Sep. 1547; Episcopus Londinensis, 3 April, 1550: martyr coronatus, 16 Oct. 1555. H. Holbein, pinxit: J. Miller, sculpsit."

1. ALICE RIDLEY, who married secondly, GEORGE SHYPSIDE. "Farewell," says the zealous and affectionate bishop, "Farewell my dear brother George Shypside, whom I have ever found faithful, trusty, and loving, in all state and conditions; and now, in the time of my cross, over all other, to me most friendly and steadfast, and that which liked me best over all other things, in God's cause ever hearty. Farewell, my dear sister Alice, his wife. I am glad to hear of thee that thou dost take Christ's cross, which is now laid, blessed be God, upon thy back and mine in good part. Thank thou God that hath given thee a godly and a loving husband: see thou honour him and obey him according to God's law. Honour thy mother-in-law his mother, and love all those that pertain unto him, being ready to do them good as it shall lie in thy power; as for thy children, I doubt not of thy husband, but that He which hath given him a heart to love and fear God, and in God them that pertain unto him, shall also make him friendly & beneficial to thy children, even as if they had been gotten of his own body." Mr Shypside acted a good deal as agent to his brother-in-law, the bishop; & when the storm of the Marian Persecution

(For remainder of this generation, see over.)



1.  
Issue of sir Hugh Ridley,  
and Isabella Heron.

2.  
Continuation of issue of Christopher Ridley,  
and .....

was passing over the prelate's head, his wretched successor in the see of London vented his vulgar spleen against Shypside in a letter, in the following manner:—"My usurper Dr Ridley is utterly repulsed: so that I would ye did order all things at Kidmerley and Bushley at your pleasures, not suffering *Sheepside* or *Shipside* to be any medler there, or to sell or carry away any thing from thence; and I trust at your coming up now at the parliament, I shall so handle both the said sheepsheds & the other Calvesheads, that they shall perceive their sweet shall not be without sour sauce."—(*Burnet's Hist. Ref. ii. book 2, No. 7.*) Ridley, during the time he presided over the see of London, had treated Bonner's mother with great tenderness and respect; but as soon as the fierce Romanist found the pastoral staff within his grasp, he did not wield it over Ridley's sister and her husband as an emblem of mercy and protection, but shook it over their heads as the baton of terror and oppression.

2. ELIZABETH RIDLEY, wife of JOHN RIDLEY, of the Walltown, of whom their brother the bishop took farewell in the following affectionate terms:—"Farewell my beloved brother John Ridley, of the Walltown, and you my gentle and loving sister Elizabeth, whom, besides the natural league of amity, your tender love which you were said ever to bear towards me above the rest of your brethren, doth bind me to love. My mind was to have acknowledged this your loving affection, and to have acquitted it with deeds and not with words alone. Your daughter Elizabeth I bid farewell, whom I love for the meek and gentle spirit that God hath given her, which is a precious thing in the sight of God." Her husband was buried in the chancel of Haltwhistle church, where there is an inscribed monument to his memory.

3. .... RIDLEY, wife of Matthew Whitfield, to whose son the bishop in his farewell letter thus addressed himself:—"Farewell my young cousin Ralph Whitfield. Oh, your time was very short with me: my mind was to have done you good, and yet you caught in that little time a loss; but I trust it shall be recompensed as it shall please Almighty God."

VI.—1. SIR NICHOLAS RIDLEY, of Wyllymoteswick, son and heir of Hugh Ridley, who was son and heir of Nich. Ridley, who died 29 Hen. 8, 1537.—(*Cole's Escheats, Harl. MS. 760, 334.*) In 1552, he resided at Wyllymoteswick, "in a good tower and a stone house adjoining, which he kept in good repair" (*III. st. 217*); and, in the same year, was a commissioner for inclosures in the Middle Marches.—(*Border Laws, p. 334.*) The queen's feodary for 1568, gives the following enumeration of his Northumberland estates:—"The manors and villies of Wyllymoteswick & Henshaugh; also Cragshiel, Hornstede, Legget, Rosburie, Crookbank, Chesterwood, Hayden, Woodshiel, Ridley Hall, Beltingham, Shaws, Whiteburnhouse, Midshaw, Style, Bragwood, Farns, Alonggreen, Pempugh, Woodhall, Fallington, Milkridge, Highhouses, Whitechester, with lands in "Haltwisle," Haydon Bridge, Morriley, Whiteshield, Thorngraston, Birkshaw, Mineshaw, Bradley, East Grindondikes, Henshaugh, Toyhouses, Hunter Crag, Barton Mill, and Walltown. He was sheriff of Northumberland in 1570. By his will, which is at Durham, and dated 15 Oct. 1573, he left to his two sons William and Alexander, Henshaugh, for life; and to his wife, Mabell, the third part of Ridley lordship and Milkridge, besides devising legacies to his daughters Margaret and Isabella, and to his son Nicholas and his brother Thomas, and appointing Francis Dacre, Ralph Whitfield, and George Lumley, supervisors.—(*Raine's Test. 360.*) This will, as cited in the inquest after his son Nicholas's death, also entailed his estates on his eldest son and heir Nicholas, and his heirs male, with remainders to his second son William, third son Thomas, and fourth son Alexander.

MABELL, dau. of sir Philip Dacre, of Morpeth, third son of Humphrey lord Dacre, had by her husband's will, her thirds apportioned in Ridley and Milkridge lordships.

4. THOMAS RIDLEY, of ELIZABETH RIDLEY, sole dau. & heir of John Ridley, of Walltown.

2. JOHN RIDLEY, of Plankford, marr. Jane, dau. of John Errington, brother of Gilbert E.

3. CUTHBERT RIDLEY went into Ireland, and resided there. One copy of the pedigree says, he "went into Westmorland."

1. ...., wife of Ralph Whitfield, of Whitfield, esq.
2. DOROTHY, wife of Henry Jackson.
3. ...., wife of Wm Weldon, of Weldon, esq.

VII.—1. NICHOLAS RIDLEY, of Wyllymoteswick, esq. He was high-sheriff in 1585; and died 16 June, in that year, without issue. I find in Raine's Testaments, the sequestration of his goods, dated 12 Feb. 1586, and mentioning his wife Margaret. The inventory to them was "praised" on March 7, by Jas. and Hugh Ridley (*Raine's Test. 132, 390*); and the inquest after his death bears date at Corbridge, 21 Sep. In the same year, and describes him as dying on the 6th of Jan. preceding, possessed of a capital messuage and lands in "Wyllymoteswick," property in the ville of "Ayden & Aydenbriggs," the manor of Ridley Hall, Beltingham, lands in Crookbank, Chesterwood, Thorngraston, Millhouse, "Braed" and Whiteshields, tenements called "Mykyrde," the Woohall, and Milburne, lands and tenements in Walltown and Birkshaw, also lands in Silwray, Woodshields, Newbrough, "Pempugh," and Allonggreen; considerable possessions in Haltwhistle, Shaws, Farns, Milkwhame, Steel, "Crendledykes," and Millhouses; lands and tenements called Kingswood; a great waste or uncultivated tract, which formed part of the forest of Lowes; also lands in "Mosskennel, Allonggreen, Toyhouses, Whitechester, Huntercrag; and Bardon Mill, the manor of Henshaugh, and the rectory of Haltwisle."—(*Cole's Esch. Harl. MS. 760, p. 334.*)

2. WILLIAM RIDLEY was 28 years old at the time of his brother Nicholas's death, in 1586, when he succeeded to his estates; marr. a d. of John Heron, of Chipchase.

On Oct. 24, 8 Eliz. Wm Ridley had a grant of lands and tenements at Westwood, in Hexhamshire; and again, 30 Oct. 18 Eliz. a grant also of lands and tenements in Hexhamshire.—(*Land Rev. Off. Rec. ii. B. 9, IV. 10.*) The inventory of his goods is dated 22 Aug. 1599; describes him as of "Wyllymoteswick, esq." and was made by Christopher, John, and Hugh Ridley; and the administration to his effects was taken out Aug. 27, in the same year, by his son William's wife's father, Richard Musgrave, esq. whom it appoints tutor to his children William, Michael, Mabell, and Margaret.—(*Raine's Test. 147, 390.*)

4. ALEXANDER RIDLEY married BARBARA, dau. of Thomas Crane, of Crowhall, in the parish of Haltwhistle, and in 1628 had a writ of error in a matter of himself and wife against one Thomas Glenwright. They had also a writ of latitat against Isabella Bates, spinster, and Thomas and John Glenwright, and Thomas Rey, besides various other legal proceedings against the same persons, before the sheriff of the county, in the same year, in which he was also a jurymen at the assizes.—(*Suinb. MSS. iii. 53, 159, &c.; see also Arch. Eliana, i. 161.*) The inventory of his goods, in which he is styled of Whiteshield, gent., is dated May 20, 1663.—(*Raine's Test. 893.*)

1. JANE. 2. MARGERY. 3. ELIZABETH. 4. MABELL. 5. ISABELL. 6. ANNE.

3. THOMAS RIDLEY, of Hardriding, is mentioned in the inquest after the death of his brother Nicholas. He married MARY, dau. of his cousin John Ridley, of the Walltown.

JOHN RIDLEY, of Walltown, in 1615, married Anne Charleton, of Hesleyside, from whom were the RIDLEYS of WALLTOWN.



1. Issue of William Ridley, and ..... Heron.	2. Issue of Thomas Ridley, of Hardriding, and Mary Ridley, of Walltown.
<p>VIII.—1. WILLIAM RIDLEY, dau. of sir Richd. Musgrave, of Norton, knight. In 1615, was lessee under the crown of the castle &amp; manor of Wark, the village and manor of Playnmellor, a tenement called Unthank, another called Fanshield, and of "Stewart in Playnmellor;" and also joint tenant with Roger Carnaby and Edward Maughan, in the ville and manor of Grindon, and the lands called the Knagge, in which year, these and other possessions were granted in fee to Theophilus lord Howard of Walden. In 1629, held in capite of the crown the capital messuage called Ridley Hall, and the manors of Willimoteswick and Melkridge, with various other manors, messuages, lands, tenements, &amp;c.—(Mich. MSS. No. 33; K. 622.)</p>	<p>1. JOHN RIDLEY, eldest son, died s. p. 3. CUTH. RIDLEY, from whom were the RIDLEYS of TECK-ET. 4. GEO. RIDLEY, mentioned in his broth. Nicholas's will.</p> <p>ANNE, dau. of ... Heron, of Birtley, who had issue by her husband, two daurs., Barbara &amp; Elizabeth, who died young.</p> <p>2. NICHOLAS RIDLEY, of Hardriding, esq. to whom Aug. 21, 1602, sequestration of the goods of Christopher Ridley, late of the parish of Simonburne, was granted.—(Raine's Test. 140.) Will dated May 23, 1617, mentions his bro. George, his eldest son John, his second son Albanie, his daughters Elizabeth and Barbarie, and his wife Barbarie, "now great with child," and directs "his body to be buried in Haltwhistle church, near to where his late wife was buried."</p>
<p>IX.—MUSGRAVE RIDLEY, of Willimoteswick, esq. a staunch loyalist, was plundered and sequestered for his steady adherence to the cause of Charles the First, in whose reign he held in capite of the crown the manor of Willimoteswick, Ridley, Ridley Hall, and Melkridge, besides divers messuages and lands there, and the rectory of "Haltwesil" (Wallis, ii. 24); but, in the succeeding tyranny, on Nov. 2, 1652, the name of Musgrave Ridley, of "Willimoteswick," was ordered to be inserted into the bill for the sale of estates forfeited to the Commonwealth for treason.—(Jour. H. C. vii. 204.) Willimoteswick, and many other estates of the Ridleys, in 1663, belonged to sir Francis Neville, of Chevet, in Yorkshire, who was also a loyalist, and heavily fined during the time of the Commonwealth. I am not in possession of documents to show who are now the representatives of this eldest line of the Ridleys; but I find in the Haltwhistle Registers, that Hugh Ridley, of Plennmellor, chief, and Mabel Lowes, of Wagtail-hall, were married at Haltwhistle, Nov. 4, 1695; and John Ridley, of Hexham, who was usually called Chief Ridley, voted at the election in 1774, for a freehold in the parish of Haltwhistle, called Hall-peat-moss.</p>	<p>1. ANNE, dau. of Ralph Featherstonehaugh, of Stanhope, in co. Durham.</p> <p>1. JOHN RIDLEY, of Hardriding, according to Dugdale's account, at the visitation for Northumberland in 1666, was then one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Northumberland, and aged 51 years. He was also major of a regiment in the army of William, marquis of Newcastle, for the service of king Charles the First; as also a major in the garrison of Carlisle when sir Philip Musgrave was governor there; and afterwards major to sir Marmaduke Langdale, who was created baron Langdale in 1658.</p> <p>2. ALBANY RIDLEY, second son, of London, merchant, died s. p.</p> <p>3. SUSANNAH, wife of Mr Michael Stokoe, of Haydon Bridge.</p> <p>4 and 5. ELIZABETH and BARBARA, mentioned in their father's will.</p>
<p>X.—1. JOHN RIDLEY, who died unmarried.</p> <p>2. NICHOLAS RIDLEY was 19 years old in 1666. He was styled of Newcastle upon Tyne and Heaton. He died 22 Jan. 1710.</p> <p>1. BARBARA, wife of John Bradwood, of the city of Carlisle.</p> <p>3. EDWARD RIDLEY, aged 14 in 1666. He was of Lincoln's Inn, married Dorothy Chamberlayne, and had issue:—Mary, Eleanor, Dorothy, Anne, &amp; Edward, who died unmarried.</p> <p>1. MATTHEW WHITE, esq. a merchant in Newcastle, and of Hawthorn, in the county of Durham, part of which manor and township Richard White, of Hawthorn, in 1607, purchased of sir Francis and Edward Radcliff, of Dilston, in this county; which Richard White had a son and heir, Miles White, who, on May 5, 1628, was 19 years old, and had for his successor in his estate, Geo. White, who, in 1721, sold Hawthorn to his cous. Matt. White, son of the subject of this notice, who was sheriff of Newcastle at the Revolution, in 1688; and mayor of that town in 1691 and 1703. He was also governor of the Merchants' and Hostmen's Companies, and died Oct. 10, 1716, as appears by an inscription formerly on his tomb in All Saints' church, and printed in Brand's Newcastle, vol. i. p. 376. He left out of a house in Pilgrim Street, Newcastle, 30s. a year to the poor of each of the parishes of St Nicholas and All Saints, and 20s. a year to the poor of St John's.—(Bourne, 26, 79, 101)</p> <p>was a colonel in the Guards, and died unmarried. On Sep. 25, 1684, Mr Edward Ridley was appointed "agent or solicitor" for the town of Newcastle; and, in 1686, occurs in an order of the common council as a friend of the Jacobite party.—(Brand's Newcastle, i. 30; ii. 364.)</p> <p>4. NEVILLE RIDLEY, aged 12 in 1666. There is, at Netherwitton, a warrant for summoning him to appear before the commissioners of forfeited lands; but I have not the date of it. He died without issue.</p> <p>5. WILFRED RIDLEY, aged 10 in 1666; died without issue.</p> <p>6. GODFREY RIDLEY, aged 9 in 1666.</p> <p>7. JOHN RIDLEY, aged 2 in 1666.</p> <p>2. ELIZABETH, aged 13 in 1666; married Edward Stokoe, of Carlisle.</p> <p>3. MARY, aged 8 in 1666; married the rev. Thomas Tate, who became vicar of Haltwhistle in 1687.</p> <p>4. JANE, aged 6 in 1666; married ..... Dobson.</p> <p>5. ANNE, aged 4 in 1666; marr. Chris. Barrow, of Shankfoot, near Haltwhistle.</p>	<p>1. JOHN RIDLEY, esq. died 14 April, 1686, and buried in St Nicholas church, Newcastle.—(Brand, i. 282.)</p> <p>3. NICHOLAS RIDLEY, esq. was envoy from England to Anne, empress of Russia. He had an estate on the Tyne, a little above Willimoteswick (Bourne, 114); and died at the Link-house, near Blyth, in June, 1751.—(Newc. Courant; see Brand's Newc. i. 494.)</p> <p>4. EDWARD RIDLEY.</p> <p>5. JOHN RIDLEY.</p> <p>1. MARY RIDLEY, wife of Gawen Aynsley, of Littlecharle Tower, esq. died March 18, 1746, aged 70, and was buried in the chancel of Whelpington church.</p> <p>2. ANNE RIDLEY died young.</p> <p>3. ANNE RIDLEY, wife of Joshua Douglas, esq. of Newcastle, by whom she had issue three daurs. viz.:—1. Mary; and 2. Alice, both of whom died unmarried; and 3. Martha, married at Gosforth in May, 1746, to sir Thomas Clavering, of Axwell Park, in co. Durham, bart. She died Aug. 16, 1792, aged 66, and was buried at Whickham.</p> <p>4. MARTHA RIDLEY died unmarried in Soho Square, London, in Feb. 1763.—(Newcastle Courant.)</p>
<p>XI.—2. RICHARD RIDLEY, of Newcastle and Heaton, esq. "eldest son to Nicholas Ridley, who was born at Hardriding."—(Bourne, 114.) Mayor of Newcastle in 1713 and 1732; governor of the Hostmen's Company from 1716 to 1725. Was owner of Plessey colliery when it was sold in 1723. He died 2 Nov. 1739; and was buried in St Nicholas, Newcastle.</p> <p>1. MARGT. WHITE, dau. of Matt. White, of Newcastle; mar. at Stannington, 18 Nov. 1707. She died at her house in Newcastle, Dec. 16, 1764, aged 83 years.—(Newc. Cour.)</p> <p>1. JOHN RIDLEY, by whom she had issue three daurs. viz.:—1. Mary; and 2. Alice, both of whom died unmarried; and 3. Martha, married at Gosforth in May, 1746, to sir Thomas Clavering, of Axwell Park, in co. Durham, bart. She died Aug. 16, 1792, aged 66, and was buried at Whickham.</p> <p>4. MARTHA RIDLEY died unmarried in Soho Square, London, in Feb. 1763.—(Newcastle Courant.)</p>	<p>(For other issue of Matthew White and Jane Fenwick, see over.)</p>



1.  
Issue of Richard Ridley  
and Margaret White.

2.  
Issue of Matthew White and  
Jane Fenwick, continued.

1. NICHOLAS WHITE. 2. NICHOLAS WHITE. 3. MATT. WHITE, of Blagdon, esq., governor of the Merchants' Company in Newcastle, from 1712 to 1739, distinguished himself highly in 1715, for his defence of the house of Hanover; sheriff of Northumberland in 1720. By his will, which is dated Feb. 1, 1749, he left his body to be buried in All Saints' church; a legacy to his daur. Mary; to his servant, John Wilson, £50; to his son-in-law, Matt. Ridley, & Elizabeth his wife, and their children, £10 a piece to buy them mourning; and all his real and personal estate to his dear son, Matt. White, with remainder to his daurs. Elizabeth and Mary equally. He died at Blagdon, June 18, 1750, aged 60 years, and was buried in the family vault in All Saints' church.—(*Newc. Cour.*, June 23, 1750.)

ELIZABETH, 4. ROBERT WHITE. 2. ELIZABETH WHITE, wife of Robt. Douglas, esq. died at Newcastle, April 29, 1756, & without issue.

3. MARTHA WHITE, living in 1749; and then, by her brother Matthew's will, made one of the guardians of her niece Mary.

4. MARY WHITE.

5. ISABELLA WHITE, wife of Thomas Walters, esq. of Newcastle, who had issue—*Thomas and Isabella Walters*, each of whom, in 1755, had a legacy of £50 by the will of sir Matthew White, bart.

6. JANE WHITE died unmarried.

XII.—1. HANNAH, da. of Jos. Barnes, esq. of Newcastle, son of alderman Barnes. She died 7 Nov. 1741, and was buried in St. Nicholas' church, Newcastle.

2. MATTHEW RIDLEY, of Heaton, esq.  
"Bright star of Heaton,  
"You're aye our darling sweet one,  
"May heaven's blessings light on  
"Your Lady, bairns, and you."

He was mayor of Newcastle in 1733, 1744, 1751, and 1759; and made governor of the Merchants' Company in 1739. Was one of the unsuccessful

candidates for representing Newcastle in parliament, at the election in 1741, to pay for the law expenses of which, he is said to have sold Hardriding to Wm Lowes, esq. who was his attorney on that occasion. At the conclusion of the poll, the votes were as follows:—Walter Blackett, esq. 1458; Nicholas Fenwick, esq. 1231; Matthew Ridley, esq. 1131; Wm Carre, esq. 683. He was, however, M.P. for Newcastle in the five successive parliaments from 1747 to 1774, in which last-named year he retired from that office on account of declining health. In the Rebellion in 1745, he stood in Newcastle at the head of the supporters of the reigning family, and "by his prudence and activity averted the attack meditated against that town by the enemies of the house of Brunswick, and thereby materially checked the progress of their arms." He died April 6, 1778, aged 66. There is a fine monument to his memory, by Bacon, in Saint Nicholas church. It is of marble, and consists of a statue of him as large as life, an epitaph, and various emblematical figures. His public character was spiritedly drawn by a friend in the *Newcastle Courant*, and is given in Brand's Newcastle, II. 550.

of her marrying without the consent of her guardians, to his cousin Matthew Walters, £100; to Edward Bigge, of Lincoln's Inn, £200; to John Robinson, his house-steward, £20; besides various legacies, especially to "Charles John Johnson Fielding, William Carr Fielding, and Mary Fielding, children of my aunt Fielding, £50 a piece." He died at Blagdon, March 30, 1763, and was buried in All Saints' church, Newcastle.

2. ELIZ. WHITE, sole heir of her brother, sir Matthew White, of Blagdon, bart.; married at Stan-nington, 18 Nov. 1742; had a marriage portion of £8,000; and died May 4, 1764.

Nicholas, Newcastle.—(*Newcastle Courant.*)

1, 2, & 4. JANE, MARTHA, and MARY, all died young.

3. MARGARET, 1st wife of the rev. Hugh Moises, A. M., lecturer of All Saints', and master of the Hosp. of St Mary the Virgin, & of the Head School, Newcastle.

5. JANE, wife of MATT. BELL, esq. great grandfather of Matthew Bell, of Woolsington, esq., now, August 6, 1830, returned, for the third time, M. P. for this county.

sons successively; then to the use of his sister Mary White, and heirs male, &c.; then to the daughters of his sister Elizabeth, and their heirs male successively, with divers other remainders. He also gave to his sister Mary, a portion of £12,000 over and above the £8,000 left to her by her father, but with restrictions in case

He also left the following annuities:—To his sister Mary, £400; to John Robinson, his house-steward, £200; to Charles John Johnson Fielding, William Carr Fielding, and Mary Fielding, children of my aunt Fielding, £50 a piece." He died at Blagdon, March 30, 1763, and was buried in All Saints' church, Newcastle.

XIII.—1. RICHARD RIDLEY, esq. was a col. in a foot regt. Born in the parish of St Geo. the Martyr, London, 5 July, 1736; and died in Edinburgh, s. p. 1789; bur. in St. N. Newc.

2. SIR MATTHEW WHITE RIDLEY, baronet, born in the parish of St John, Newcastle, Oct. 28, 1745; succeeded to the baronetcy in 1763, when he was a minor, and at Westminster school; mar. July 12, 1777. He was chosen M. P. for

Morpeth in 1768; & was mayor of Newc. in 1774, 1782, & 1791. He also represented Newcastle in parliament from 1774 to 1812; was a colonel of the Loyal Newcastle Associated Volunteer Infantry; and presided over the Merchants' Company of Newcastle, from 1778 to the time of his death, which event occurred at his house in Portland Place, London, April 16, 1813. As a senator, he was "active and independent," and distinguished for his uniform opposition to the tory administrations of the country. The beautiful full-length figure of him, on his monument in St Nicholas' church, is by Flaxman, and considered an admirable likeness.

Sept. 21, 1786, elected master of the hospital of St Mary Magdalene, on Tyne Bridge, Newc.; afterwards he became rector of Whippenhams, in the Isle of Wight; D.D., June 3, 1802; prebendary of Gloucester in 1804; in 1805, vicar of Kirkby-under-dale, in Yorkshire; in 1817, had, on the presentation of the crown, the living of St Andrew cum St Mary, in Hertford. He was also rector of Hertingfordbury, in Herts, where he died Octob. 11, 1825, aged 72 years.

SARAH, dau. and heir of Benjamin Colborne, esq. of Bath; died Aug. 3, 1806.

3. EDWARD RIDLEY, born May 22, 1747; died March 18, 1749.—(*Newc. Cour.*)



4. NICHOLAS RIDLEY, of Link-house, near Blyth, esq. born March 5, 1749, became a bencher in Grey's Inn, and a master in Chancery. He married LETITIA, dau. of Hugh Atkins, esq. a Russian merchant; and died at Bath, Jan. 1, 1805, aged 55. There is a handsome monument to his memory on the south wall of the chancel of St Nicholas' church.

5. JOHN RIDLEY, born April 14, 1750; was a captain in the 24th regt. of foot; and died at New York, in 1776, s. p.

6. HENRY RIDLEY, D.D., christened at All Saints' church August 1, 1753; lord Ravensworth, sir Thomas Clavering, and Mrs Ridley, being sponsors for him.—(*Newc. Courant.*) He was of University College, and M. A. there in 1776. On June 14, 1779, he was appointed lecturer of All Saints', in Newcastle; and, April 19, 1781, married FRANCES, dau. of Aubone Surtees, esq., and sister of the countess of Eldon; and chaplain of the chapel of St Thomas a Becket, on

(For remainder of this generation, see next page.)



1.  Issue of sir Matt. White Ridley, bart. and Sarah Colburne.	2.  Cont. of issue of Matthew Ridley, esq. and Elizabeth White.
<p>7. EDWARD RIDLEY, born 11 September, 1754; died April 17, 1757; and buried at St Margaret's, Westminster.  8. CHARLES RIDLEY, born 27 February, 1756, and died November 11, 1762.  1. ELIZABETH CHRISTIANA, eldest child, born 25 December, 1743; married ..... Robinson, of Morpeth, and died s. p.  2. MARGARET, born December 5, 1744, and died in March, 1813.  3. JANE, born March 6, 1752; married Arthur Shakespear, of Stepney, near London; and died in February, 1804.  4. MARY, born August 6, 1753, and died unmarried in 1779.</p>	<p>XIV.—1. SIR MATTHEW WHITE RIDLEY, born 18 April, 1778; chosen member for Newcastle of the several successive parliaments from October, 1832, to July 30, 1830, inclusive.  2. NICHOLAS WILLIAM RIDLEY took the name of COLBORNE in addition to that of Ridley, in compliance with the will of his maternal grandfather Benj. Colborne, esq. He married Charlotte, daur. of the right hon. T. Steele, by whom he has issue. Mr C. was chosen M. P. for Horsham in 1830.  3. HENRY COLBORNE, in holy orders; matt. Mary, daur. of James Farrer, esq.  4. RICHARD, in holy orders; married Cath. Lucy Johnson.  5. CHARLES JOHN, in holy orders.  6. EDWARD BENJAMIN, born in 1795, and died four days afterwards.  7. HENRIETTA ELIZABETH married, firstly, August 20, 1804, the Hon. JOHN SCOTT, eldest son of John, earl of Eldon, by whom she had issue an only son, John viscount Encombe, born Dec. 10, 1805. Her first husband dying Dec. 4, 1805, she married, secondly, James William Farrer, esq. of Ingleborough, near Settle, Yorkshire.</p>
<p>XV.—1. MATTHEW WHITE RIDLEY, esq. born Sep. 9, 1807.  2. NICHOLAS HENRY died young.  3. CHARLES WILLIAM.</p>	<p>4. HENRY RICHARD.  5. WILLIAM JOHN.  6. GEORGE.  1. SARAH.  2. LAURA.  3. LOUISA.  4. MARIANNE.  5. JANETTA MARIA.  6. MARY, born Oct. 8, 1820, and died Jan. 1, 1821.</p>

BLAGDON HALL.—I have seen no account of the mansion-house of the Fenwicks, of Blagdon; and Bourne, speaking about this place, says, “of what it was formerly I have little knowledge. In the reign of king Henry the Third and Edward the First, we meet with one Adam de Blakedon and John de Blakedon, who were bailiffs of Newcastle.” The place called, from the crest of the Fenwicks, the PHŒNIX NEST, was a few houses on the west side of the mail road, and a little north of the southern entrance into the grounds. Indeed, only about twelve years since, there were cottages there, over the door-way of one of which was carved—THE PHŒNIX NEST—in a stone lintel, which is now built up in the park wall, where the cottage stood out of which it was taken. The present extensive pile, called Blagdon Hall, owes its origin to Matthew White, esq., who died in 1749. His arms, quartering those of Johnson, of Bebside, whose co-heiress he married, are carved within a scrawl in the pediment of the south front. “Since the present gentleman,” says Bourne, whose book was published in 1736, “was the possessor, it vastly surpasses what it was formerly; and whether we consider the stateliness of the house, the grandeur of the avenue, the beauty of the gardens, or the art and ornament of the curious fish ponds, we shall find them exceeded by few in the whole country.” “Some additions and ornaments,” Wallis observes, were made to it by sir M. White, the son of its founder; and very considerable enlargements to it and the contiguous offices, and improvements in the grounds and approaches have been made by their successors, the Ridleys. The main front faces the south, and has a sumptuous suite of rooms on the

ground floor, consisting of a saloon, dining-room, drawing-room, and library, in all 135 feet long. The east front measures 65 feet. Porticos, from designs by Bonomi, were added on the south in 1826, and on the east, in 1830: that on the south has its intercolumniations closed with a screen of stained glass, beautifully enriched with classical figures, by Mr John Gibson, of Newcastle, and is used as a conservatory. The *Blakedene*, filled and hemmed on each side with forest trees, runs behind the house on the north; and has in it a large quarry of fine yellow sandstone, and is crossed by a handsome bridge, the arch of which is closed to a certain height to dam back the water in the upper part of the dene to the level of the land on each side, by which contrivance a deep and sinuous river is thrown through the adjoining grounds.<sup>o</sup> Another bridge was built by the present proprietor, about 150 yards further down the dene, about six years since, as a communication from the house with the adjoining grounds on the north.

## STANNINGTON MISCELLANEA.

## 1, a. INCUMBENTS OF STANNINGTON. RECTORS.—

*William*, presbyter of Stan'ton was one of the witnesses to Edgar, the son of Gospatric's grant of Witton, and other places, in the Gospatric barony, to Ranulph de Merlay, in free marriage with his sister Juliana.—(II. i. 323.) Also, William, presbiter of Staniton, in 1129, witnessed Ralph de Merlay's confirmation of his father's grant of Morwick to the monks of Durham.

*Herbert*, parson of Stannington between the years 1246 and 1256, witnessed the grant of Roger de Merlay the Third, of the mill of Stannington, to John de Plessey.

*Sir Stephen*, rector of the church of Stannington, occurs three times as a witness among the Plessey deeds; and, one of the times, in 1267.—(Cart. Rid. ii. 83; and III. ii. 72.) He also witnessed John de Plessey's grant of the mill of Stannington to the monks of Newminster.—(III. ii. 66.)

*Sir Ric. Bassot*, vicar of Stanigŕ, occurs as a witness to

a deed without date, respecting lands in Plessey.—(Cart. Rid. 67.)

*John de Grendale*, 1316. He was the last rector, and is mentioned in the appropriation of the rectorial rights of this church to the abbot and convent of Newminster.—(III. ii. 69.)

VICARS.—*John de Redwell*, 1338: became vicar of Ellingham in 1363, on the resignation of Wm Thorpe, who succeeded him in this vicarage.

*William Thorpe*, 1363, after the resig. of Redwell.

*William Cane*, 1366, after the resignation of Thorpe.

*John de Duffield*, 1370, after the resig. of Cane.

*William de Malteby*, 1388, after the death of Duffield.

*Wm de Lamesley*, 1401, after the resig. of Malteby.

*Thomas Whittingham*, 1416, after the death of Lamesley; was vicar of Kirknewton in 1427.

*John Gray*, 1427, prior to which time he was vicar of Kirknewton, which living he seems to have exchanged with his predecessor in this vicarage.

*George Lawes*, chaplain. He became rector of Simon-

<sup>o</sup> I have omitted, in the account of this township, to notice that sir Simon of Plessis, knight, gave to William, son of William Taylor, of Felton, clerk, half a carucate of land in Blakedene, between the years 1267 and 1271.—(Stan. Misc. No. 62.) There were proceedings in chancery, in queen Elizabeth's reign, between Richard Grey, senior, brother and heir of John Grey, deceased, plaintiff, and Thomas Lawson, defendant, respecting a claim by purchase and descent to all those messuages, lands, and tenements of John Blackden, deceased, in Blackden, West Hartford, and Cowpen, which the said John Blackden had sold to the said John Grey.



burn, August 12, 1496; and resigned Stannington, 14 November, in the same year.

*John Hykeson*, chaplain, was collated 14 Nov. 1496, after the resignation of Lawes.

*Stephen Halydane*, presbyter, collated by Cuthbert, bishop of Durham, 23 Feb. 1533, after the resignation of Hykeson.

*Christopher Thorabye*, clerk, collated 29 November, 1558, after the resignation of Halydene; and occurs as incumbent in 1606.

*John Snape*, A. M. 1629. He was promoted to Hartburn, 24 Nov. 1636; but ejected by the rebels, and taught a school at Whickham, in the county of Durham, till he was restored in 1660. See under Hartburn.

..... *Evam*, an intruder.

*George Hawdon*, A. M. 24 Sept. 1661; collated by John, bishop of Durham.

*John Jackson*, A. M. 12 Dec. 1662.

*John Thompson*, clerk, 7 Oct. 1663; after the resig. of Jackson. John Thompson became rector of Ingram in 1637, but was ousted there by the rebels.

*Reynold Horsley*, clerk, 12 March, 1665.

*John Teasdale*, 1699.

*Cuthbert Ellison*, A. M. 1724; was curate of All Saints in 1708. He was of Lincoln College, Oxford; wrote—1. "The Babler, in 2 Sermons, on Acts, xvij. 18, preached in St Nicholas' church, before the Corporation of Newcastle, May 25th and Nov. 27th, 1726;" published in 1745, price 6d.—2. "A Pastoral between Corydon and Thyrsis."—3. "A Trip to Benwell, by Q. Z. Newcastle, 1726." This last production is in verse, and a copy of it at Brand's sale, sold for £2 12s. 6d. It is scarce, and in great request among the collectors of local literary curiosities.

*Matthew Robinson*, A. M. 1744, after the death of Ellison. He was vicar of Bywell St Andrew from 1729 to the time of his death; also curate of Slaley in 1740. He built the vicarage-house here in 1745, and died 10 Nov. 1756.—(*Newc. Cour.*)

*Joseph Wood*, A. M. in Jan. 1757. He was of University College, Oxford, and had been preacher at Blyth before his collation here. He died Sept. 8, 1779.

*Thomas Samuel Butt*, p. m. Wood; had preferment in Staffordshire, and died in 1801.

*Samuel Viner*, after the death of Butt; died Nov. 11, 1815, aged 70.

*Timothy Myers*, clerk, 4 Nov. 1815, p. m. Viner, on the collation of bishop Barrington, when Mr Myers

resigned his vicarage of Preston cum Sutton Poyntz, and his relation Mr Bowyer, archdeacon of Northumberland, in right of his stall at Salisbury, presented a friend of the bishop of Durham's to it. Mr Myers was chaplain of the Mars at the taking of Copenhagen; also for some time of Sherburn hospital. He married Miss ....., a niece of Mrs Bowyer; and his uncle, Thomas Myers, B.L.L., was vicar of Lazonby, in Cumberland, and died only a few years since. I am obliged to Mr M. for setting me right in some particulars respecting this parish, and for several communications respecting it.

1, b. PATRONAGE, VALUE, PROCURATIONS, REGISTERS, &c.—This church is in the patronage of the bishop of Durham; valued in the king's books at £5 13s. 4d.; pays 11s. 4d. yearly tenths; 2s. 8d. episcopal, and 12s. archidiaconal procurations. Its registers commence in 1658, but Mr Myers tells me, contain no entries either curious or useful for genealogies.

1, c. PRESENTATIONS.—Dec. 13, 1596, the wife of Thomas Grace, of Stannington, was presented at a visitation, for turning the riddle for things lost and stolen. The riddle—the "Mystica vannus Iacchi," was formerly much in use among practitioners in the occult sciences. A pair of spring shears were commonly used with them, and of their own accord turned round when the name of the person, who had stolen the goods pursued, was called over them. Lovers, too, in an open passage at night, sought to see through the meshes of a riddle, the form of their future partners in the conjugal life.—June 9, 1680, Reynold Horsley, vicar, and the churchwardens of the parish, presented Cuthbert Ogle and Thomasine his wife, for being fanatics, and not coming to church; William Potts, for being a quaker; and George Smith, Richard Smith and his wife Mary, and Isab. Liddle, as papists.—(*MS. penes J. Bell*, p. 308.)

1, d. ARCHDEACONS MINUTES.—Lord Tankerville is impropiator, and Jos. Green, of Stannington Bridge, is the lessee. 'Tis worth, in all, about £140. Mr Matthew White, of Blagdon, Mr Robert Fenwick, of Newcastle, and Capt. Towry, are the present impropiators.—(*Archdeacon Thos. Sharpe*.) A good house was built by Mr Robinson, the late vicar, and enlarged by the present, so as to be both a commodious and elegant habitation. Ordered July 8, 1760, That the roof of the north aisle, belonging to the earl of Carlisle's estate at Clifton and Caldwell, be repaired, and the walls and ceiling thereof decently cleaned.—(*Dr. Robinson*.) July

18, 1764, Ordered, that the upper arch in the belfry be repaired where cracked; and that all stones that are not properly head-stones be thrown out of the church yard, and none for the future be placed upon graves, without the consent of the minister.—(*Dr. John Sharpe.*) October 30, 1828. The entrance from the nave to the chancel is through a very handsome Saxon arch. They have a silver cup coverless, and a patten inscribed “Donum Richardi Neile Armigeri, parochiæ de Stannington in comitatu Northumb.” The parochial concerns are managed by a select vestry of 24, who meet at Easter. The clerk receives 3d. from house to house, and £3 from the rate. The *parochial school* is endowed with £11 a year from the following sources:—From West-house estate, left by Mrs Magdalen Grey, the benefactress of Howick school, £2; and interest of £180 in the hands of sir M. W. Ridley, £9; for which sums eleven poor children are educated, on the nomination of the minister and churchwardens. The Sunday school is kept up by subscription, and attended by 20 children. The benefice is worth about £400 a year. The vicar has certain stints on grounds of the earl of Carlisle, which he proposes to exchange for land on the south side of the house. His glebe is, in all, 21 acres—7 adjoining the house, and including buildings and gardens, and 14 on the east side of the great road to Morpeth, and three-quarters of a mile from the vicarage-house. He has also two cottages, separated by a lane from the west end of the church-yard. There is a meeting-house at Plessey Checks.—(*Dr. Singleton.*) **BENEFACTIONS.**—Mrs Magdalen Grey, of Durham, left 40s. a year towards the endowment of a school in this place. This was part of the £300 left by her in charity.—(*Arch. Thomas Sharpe.*)

1, *e.* **RECTORY.**—Search in the Rolls Chapel for the grant of the RECTORY of Stannington: what follows only appears:—

Pat. 16° Eliz. p. 2.—19 July. To Ralph Graye, all and all manner of tithes of sheaf and grain in Stannington, Shotton, Plesseshes, Saltwicke, and Bellasys, and the tithes of hay in Shotton and Stannyngton, parcel of the rectory of Stannington appropriated to the late monastery of Newminster—To hold (inter alia) to the said Ralph Graye for 21 years: rent £7 11s. 8d. A copy

of this grant is in the office of the auditor of the land revenue.

Pat. 19° Eliz. p. 8.—3 June. Grant to Nicholas Arrington (in<sup>l</sup> at) of all that water mill, and one small close, containing one acre, in Stannington aforesaid, for 21 years: rent £4.

Pat. 37° Eliz. p. 14.—Grants to Ralph Graye, and Wm Graye and Thos. Graye, his sons (in<sup>l</sup> at), all and all manner of tithes of sheaf and grain in Stannington, Shotton, Plesseshes, Saltwick, and Bellasis, and all tithes of hay in Shotton and Stannington, to the late monastery of Newminster late belonging—to hold for the lives of the said Ralph Graye, Wm G., and Thos. G.: rent £7 11s. 8d.

Pat. 3° Jac. p. 10.—6 Ap. Grants to Henry Lindley, knt. and John Starkey (in<sup>l</sup> at), three tenements and several parcels of land in Stannington, and all and all manner of tithes of sheaf and grain in Stannington, Shotton, Plesseshes, Saltwicke, and Bellacys, and all tithes of hay in Shotton and Stannington, late parcel of the possessions of the monastery of Newminster—to hold in fee: rent £7 11s. 8d.

Pat. 4° Jac. p. 29.—8 Feb. Grant to Richd. Roberts and George Tyte (in<sup>l</sup> at), all those tithes of sheaf and grain in Clifton, in the parish of Stannington, late belonging to the monastery of Newminster—to hold in fee: rent 6s. 8d.

Pat. 6° Jac. p. 30, No. 3.—11 May. Grants to Geo. Johnson & John Grimesditche (in<sup>l</sup> at), all those tithes of wool and lamb, and other tithes whatsoever, in Clifton, in the parish of Stannington, except the tithes of sheaf, grain, and hay, in Clifton—to hold in fee: rent 3s. 4d.

Pat. 10° Jac. p. 25.—Grants to Martin Freeman and Edmund Sawyer (in<sup>l</sup> at), all that water mill, and one acre of land thereto belonging, in Stannington, parcel of the possessions of the late monastery of Newminster—to hold in fee.

Pat. 15° Car. 2, p. 9.—27 Ap. Grants to Henry Gilford and John Horton (in<sup>l</sup> at), the lordship or manor of Blackeden als Blackdeane—to hold in fee at the request of George Collingwood, esq.

6 Aug. 1774. Received from Mr Wilson, £10 10s. for the foregoing search for Henry Rooke, esq.

BIGOE HENZELL.

1, *f.* The RECTORY of Stannington was purchased of the Greys, of Chillingham, or their grantees, in thirds: the first by Matthew White, in 1734; the second by sir M. W. Ridley, in 1771; and the third by M. W. Ridley, esq. in 1775; and the progress of its descent from the crown to its present proprietor, is sketched in the following genealogical table—the materials for which are derived from title deeds, and other authentic papers:—



I.—SIR RALPH GREY, of Chillingham, where he died—ISABELL, daur. and co-heir of sir Thomas Grey, of Horton, whose will Dec. 17, 1565, warden of the West Marches, 6 Ed. VI. is dated at Ogle Castle, in the adjoining parish of Whalton.

II.—JANE, daur. of SIR RALPH GREY, of Horton, succeeded to Chillingham on the death of his elder—DOROTHY, daur. of Wm Arthington, of brother, sir Thos. Grey; and, 19 July, 1574, had a lease for 21 years, of the im—sir Thos. Mallet, of Arthington, in York—propriation of Stannington; and, in 1595, another lease of the same property, for Enmore, & wid. of shire. the lives of himself, and his sons William and Thomas Grey. sir Thos. Palmer, kt.

III.—ANNE, daur. and co-heiress of sir WILLIAM GREY, of Chillingham; created a baronet 15 PRISCILLA ..... THOMAS John Wentworth, of Gosfield, in Essex, June, 1619; lord Grey of Wark, 11 Feb. 1623; died in A. GREY. baronet. 1674; and buried at Epping, in Essex.

IV.—RALPH LORD GREY, as Ralph Grey, of Harting, in Essex, 3 April, 1658, conveyed to sir Edward KATHARINE, daur. of Ford, for 99 years, the tithes of Stannington, in trust for uses, which were to increase the jointure of sir Edward Ford, of his then wife Katharine, and to make provision for his younger children, with power of revocation. Harting, in Essex, & Sir Edward Ford, on Dec. 14, in the same year, by indorsement, surrendered the above term; and widow of Alex. Cole- next day, Ralph Grey revoked the first deed: but 30 & 31 July, as the hon'ble Ralph Grey, son & heir pepper, eldest son of apparent of Wm lord Grey, conveyed the said tithes to trustees, for the use of Kath. his wife; and, John lord Colepepper. after her death, for his own life; and then to his younger children Ralph, Charles, and Katharine.

V.—FORD LORD GREY, cre—MARY, fourth daur. of KATHARINE GREY married RALPH LORD GREY was CHARLES GREY ated viscount Glendale, and Geo. first earl of Berke- Richard Neville, of Billing- governor of Barbadoes died young. earl of Tankerville in 1695; ley; she married, 2dly, bear; and her marriage set- in 1698. died June 25, 1701, when he ..... Rooth, of Epsom, tlement dated 3 & 4 June, filled the office of lord privy esq., and died May 19, mentions the dowager lady Grey as then possessing seal. 1719. Stannington tithes for life.

VI.—MARY GREY, CHARLES BENNET, 1. GREY NEVILLE, eldest son, died 2. HENRY NEVILLE, took the name of GREY; only child; married 2nd lord Ossulston, without issue; but, by his will, and, 9 & 10 May, 1739, as Henry Grey, esq. of in 1695; died May, dated 14 Feb. 1722, left his estate, of Billingbear, brother and heir of Grey Neville, 31, 1710. and first earl of to his brother Henry Grey, esq. for he, and Richard Neville, of Aldworth, son and heir of Kath. Aldworth, his sister, by Richard Aldworth, deceased, sold their undivided one- third part of Stannington tithes to John Towtry, esq. a captain in the navy, who, by will of

chard Neville Aldworth, on condition of his taking the name of Neville.

March 1, 1757, left his whole estate, and his house at Southampton, to his wife Penelope, for life; with rem. to his nephews Henry John Phillips and George Phillips successively; which George, under the name of George Phillips Towtry, 22 and 26 March, 1771, sold his one-third part of the rectory and parsonage of Stannington, and other tithes, to sir M. W. Ridley, bart.

3. CATHARINE NEVILLE, only daughter, married Richard Aldworth, esq.

VII.—CHARLES BENNET, 1. CAMILLA, dau. 2. SUSANNAH COL- 3. ROSAMOND COL- 4. JANE COLVILLE RICHARD NEVILLE second earl of Tankerville, of Edw. Colville, VILLE, wife of Ro- VILLE, wife of Ro- mart. Istly, CHAS. ALD- had three brothers, JOHN, of White-house, ger PEARSON, of CLERK, of Grey's ALD- HENRY, and GREY, all of chapelry of He- TITLINGTON, which INN, Lond., who, WORTH, esq., an only son, in whom died young; also worth, co. Dur- Rosamond's devi- by will, Dec. 20, 1739, joined his three sisters, viz. BRID- ham, as one of the sees, Bryan Bur- I731, left to his uncle Henry Grey GET, countess of Lymington and Portsmouth; the sister Jane Fen- rell, esq. of Broom- wife Jane, forever, in the sale of his the lady ANNABELLA, wife of wick, had a share of Park, and her two undivided one- third of Stannington tithes to Capt. lord William Paulet; and MARY, wife of Wm Wil- daur. Sarah Rodger, a widow, both of tithes, &c." lately purchased of Chas. Towtry. none of whom seem to have had any interest in these tithes. This earl of Tankerville, 9 and 10 Aug. 1731, conveyed to Chas. Clerk, the husband of Jane, his wife's sister, one-third of the tithes of Stannington; which one-third the devisees of the said Jane conveyed, in 1775, to Matt. Ridley, of Blagdon, esq.; and, 30 & 31 Oct. 1734, this same earl, together with Henry Grey, son of his great- aunt Cath., wife of Rich. Neville, and Henry Grey, of Howick, sold one other third part of the same tithes to Matthew White, esq. of Blagdon, maternal ancestor of sir M. W. Ridley, the present proprietor of the whole of them. Henry Grey, of Howick, was eldest son of John Grey, and brother of Mary Grey, who married ..... Towtry.

VIII.—CHARLES—ALICIA, third GEORGE BENNET CAMILLA BENNET MART. 1. ROSAMOND PEARSON, wife of GEORGE DICK, BENNET, 3rd earl dau. of sir Jan. 11, 1754, GILBERT of Mid-Calder, Edinburgh. of Tankerville. John Astley, third party to the FANE FLEMING, who, 2. JANE PEARSON, wife of GEORGE POTTS, of of Pates-hall, the deed of 1775, is Lowlin, parish of Holy Island. cou. Stafford, is there described as of South 3. SUSANNAH PEARSON married JOHN SAM- baronet. of the parish of Audley-street, parish of PLE, of Rock-moor House. 4. SARAH PEARSON, who, with her sisters and their husbands, were the fourth party to the deed of 1775. She died at Glanton, Dec. 3, 1809, aged 87, and left the principal part of her wealth to her great niece, wife of the rev. Wm B. Moises, vicar of Felton.

1, g. The IMPROPRIATOR of Stannington has tithe of corn, hay, wool, and lamb, in Bellasis and Bog-hall; of corn, wool, and lamb, and a modus of £3 6s. 8d. for hay, payable on St Andrew's day, in Stannington, Stannington Bridge, and Catraw; of corn, wool, and lamb, in Plessey and Shotton; and of tithe of wool and lamb only, in Blagdon, East and West Dudden, and Whinny-hill. The farms which comprized the township of Clifton and Coldwell, form that part of the impropriation which was purchased by the proprietor of the ground in the time of James the First; and the rest of the tithes of the parish belong to the vicarage. The two fee-farm rents reserved by the crown in the grants of the tithes of Clifton, as well as a fee-farm rent of 10s. a year out of the lands of Clifton and Coldwell, are now paid to Francis Pym, esq.; and the rent of £7 11s. 8d. due for the rest of the rectory, belongs to the representatives of ..... Noel, esq. The average rental of the tithes, for 8 years, from 1763 to 1771, was £294 11s. 2d. The real rental in 1759, £305 17s. 6d.; in 1760, £281 6s. 2d.; in 1761, £276 16s. 8d.; in 1762, £269 0s. 8d.; in 1772, £297 4s. 2d.; in 1773, £301 19s. 8d.; and, in 1774, £304 2s. 2d.

1, h. TITHES.—The books of Acts and Depositions in the Registry of the Consistory Court of Durham, contain minutes of proceedings in that court in 1562 and 1580, respecting tithes in this parish; but whether they relate to those that belong to the vicar, or lay rector, I have not examined.

1, i. TERRIERS.—There are three Terriers of the possessions of this vicarage, all differing from each other: one of them was made in 1663, and two of them in 1792.

2, a. Omibz Xpi fidelibz Rogerus de Merlay Tercius sahtm in dño. Sciatis me dedisse Johi de Plesseto t hedibz suis molendina de Stanigton cū omibz ptinētiis suis cū toto stagno t tota aqua ptinēte ad molendinū aqriciū t totū sitū molendini ventiritiū cū omibz libtātibz t aysiañtis ad dca molendina ptinētibz tam i piscariis q'm in aliis cōmodis t totam sectam multre scit ad fciūdecimū vas de omibz hōibz de Stanigton de Clifton t de Caldewelle tam liboz q'm nō liboz sine aliq° retinēnto exceptis duabz bouatis tre q's prior de Hextil-deshā tenet in villa de Stanigton. Volo etiā t cōcedo qd homies de Stanigton faciant t sustineāt molendiū aqriciū t stagnū dci molendi t qd faciant oimoda cariagia opacōnes t cōsuetudies ad dca molendia ptinentes ippetuū. sicut pleni' aliq° tempe fecerūt i cui'cūq manu

dci homies de Stanigton p tpe fūint. t qd homies de Clifton t de Caldewell faciant stagnū t sustineāt ippetuū sicut pleni' aliq° tpe fecerūt in cui'cūq manu p tpe fūint. Dedi etiam t cōcessi dco Johi t hedibz suis libām potestātē dist'ngendi omēs hōies pdcāz villaz de Stanigton de Clifton t de Caldewell tā libos q'm nō libos ad pdcās sectā cariagiā opacōes t cōsuetudies plenarie faciendas siō aliq° tpe cōsueuerū pleni' q'cienscūq ab eisdem se sōtraxerint i cui'cūq manu dce ville p tpe fūint. Cōcessi etiā sufficientem viā ad oimoda cariagia a magno chimino regio qd ducit de Stanigton ūs' pontē de Blȳe. vsq in Softersmere t p Softersmere usq ad selionē q' fuit q'ndā Witfi fit Ric' t totū eūdē selionē usq ad molendm ventiriciū. Dedi ifum t cōcessi dco Johi t hedibz suis meremiū sufficiēnt ad dca molendia de Stanigton faciēda t repanda de boscis de Wytton t de Horseley q'nē t q'ciens vidint eis expedire p visū forestarij mei t hedū meoz. Insup dedi t cōcessi dco Johi t hedibz suis sufficiēnt estoīia sua ad stagnū dci molendi aqricij capiēda in Dena de Blȳe p visum t libācōnem forestarij q' p tpe fūit i dca Dena. Dedi etiā t cōcessi dco Johi t hedibz suis tota fram q vocat' Milnesyde p has diuisas. scit de aq' de Blȳe p fossatū in capite orientali de Porteiōyehaluh t sic ūs' aq'lonē. vsq ad trā cultā de Stanigton t inde p trā cultā ūs' orientē usq ad magnū chiminū regale qd ducit de Stanigton ūs' austrū usq ad pontē de ead. t p pontē usq in aq'm de Blȳe. t sic p aq'm de Blȳe usq ad ductū aq qui uenit de molendio. t p ipm ductū ūs' occident' usq ad capd australe dci fossati de Porteiōyehat. Ifum dedi t cōcessi dco Johi t hedibz suis totā illā placīa q' est inf vefem cursū aq de Blȳe t ductū molendini q quidē placīa vocat' milnehaluh t totā aq'm de Blȳe de pontē de Stanigton. usq ad capd occident' stagni dci molendi. Cōcedo etiā dco Johi t hedibz suis qd ipi faciant oimodū cōmodū suū inf' pdcās Milnesyde. Milnehat. t dcam aq'm q'ciens uolūint t s' vidint meli' expedire. Habenda t tenenda omia sup'dca de me t hedibz meis dco Johi t hedibz. Reddendo annuatim mihi t hedibz meis dcs Johes t hedes sui p omibz sup'dcis tantū vnū par calcariū deauratoz ad festū sūi Cuthbtī i Septembz pro omi seruicō cōsuetudie exacōne t demanda. Hiis testibz. Dño Ada Abbati de Novo Monastio. Witto Heyrū tūc vic' Northumbz. Johe fit Symon. Rogo de Toggesden. Herbtō psona de Stanigton. Robto de Stamford captho ..... Rogo de Horset. Robto de cañia. Barthot de Windeg'. Witto de cañia. Nichot de Scot-ton t aliis.—(Cart. Rid. 62—65.)



2, b. The burial place of William Greene, gent. whose son Charles Greene was here interred, 29th of May, 1719. Here lieth the body of the above said Wm Greene, gent. of Stannington Bridge, who died the 10th of February, 1722, in the 64th year of his age. Also, Mary, his wife, who died March the 15th, 1738, aged 62. Here lieth also interred the body of Captain

Joshua Greene, eldest son of the said Wm Greene, who died a bachelor, the 29th of Dec. 1739, in the 52d year of his age. Also, Martha, wife of John, son of the said Wm Greene, Jan. 24th, 1749, aged 46; and John, the son, June 3d, 1764, aged 32; as also the said John, the father, Dec. 28, 1765, aged 65.—(*Monumental Inscription in Stannington Church.*)

## PEDIGREE OF GREENE, OF STANNINGTON BRIDGE.

[Partly derived from the monument in Stannington church, No. 2, b. in this Miscellanea. For the rest, from Gen. IV. to the bottom, I am indebted to the labour and liberality of Mr Thos. Bell, land-surveyor, Newcastle, who compiled it from the title deeds of the estate. Isoda, daur. of Wm Godswain, had lands in the adjoining township of Shotton, in the time of Henry the Third (*Stan. Misc. 47, a & b.*); and Thomas, son of Roger Grene, in 1369, gave to Roger de Widdrington a toft in Plescys, and 12 acres of arable land in Shotton, and half an acre of land in Holford, which he had by patrimony from his said father.—(*Id.* 50.)]

I.—HUMPHREY GREENE, of Stannington, in 1615. Perhaps he was a son of Humphrey Greene, who was vicar of Bolam in 1587, and an arbitrator in 1615, with the vicar of Hartburn, about a boundary in dispute between Wm Fenwick, esq. of Stanton, and Nicholas Thornton, esq. of Netherwitton.—(*Netherwitton papers.*)

II. ELIZABETH, wife of John Bell, of Bellasis, in 1615, when she had a son John Bell, aged 24 years.

III. JOSHUA GREENE, of Newcastle, merchant, mortgaged his property at Stannington, in 1658 and 1659, to Mark Milbank, for ten years (*Milb. papers*); and, in 1663, was assessed in the county rate for Stannington, at £80; for the mill there, at £15; and for North Weatslet, at £30.—(*III.* i. 259.)

IV.—WILLIAM GREENE, of Stannington Bridge. Will dated 1st September, 1732. MARY, daur. of .....; died March 15, He died Feb. 10, 1723, aged 64. 1738, aged 62.

V.—JOSHUA GREENE, eldest son, and heir-at-law, died unmarried 29 Dec. 1739, aged 52.

GEORGE GREENE, second son, named in the will of his father, in 1722; afterwards of Stoke Newington, co. Middlesex; died unmarried Feb. 1764. Will dated 12 Aug. 1762; Charlotte Andree, of Hatton Garden, widow, & Wm Ward, of the same place, esq. executors.

JOHN GREENE, third son, succeeded MARY, dau. to the Stannington Bridge estate on the death of his bro. Geo.; died 31 Dec. 1765, intestate; adminis. granted to Wm Ward, of Stannington Bridge, esq.

MARY GREENE, eldest daur. married the rev. Henry Featherstonehaugh, of Newcastle, clerk. He died 12 April, 1779. They had a daur. Bridget Featherstonehaugh, who was ex'ix to her mother's will.

ELEANOR GREENE, second daur. died unmarried, Nov. 1752. By her will, dated 17 Jan. 1750, she left her sisters, Mary Featherstonehaugh and Martha Skutt, residuary legates; and appointed them and her brother George executors, but he alone proved the will.

MARTHA GREENE, third daur. married Benj. Skutt, of Brompton, near London, and had issue. She died 29 July, 1786. Will dated 18 Feb. 1777, and codicil 13 June, 1786; Eleanor Greene Skutt, spinster, and Percival Bentley, executors. Mr Skutt died a. d. 1778.

VI.—WILLIAM GREENE, of London, gentleman, 1765, eldest son and heir; ob. s. p. 1788.

JOHN GREENE, a lieutenant in the navy; ob. s. p. 3 June, 1764.—(*Newc. Courant.*) I suspect this John to have been the eldest son, though William is styled "eldest son and heir," in the settlement made in 1765.

GEORGE GREENE, of Norwich, draper, succeeded to the Stannington Bridge estate in 1788. His will is dated Dec. 13 in the same year, in which he also died. Ann Green (his widow) & Bryan Burrell, of Broome Park, esq. ex'ors.

MARY GREENE, eldest daur. married Thomas Rundle, of the city of London (living 1765). She died 31 May, 1775. They had an only child, Frances Rundle, of Staple Inn, coun. Middlesex, spinster, 1788.

PRISCILLA GREENE, 2nd daur. of London, spinster, 1765; living 1788. MARTHA GREENE, 3rd daur. wife of John Fall, of Norwich, warehouseman; living in 1765.

ELIZABETH GREENE, 4th daur. wife of Wm Minecan, of the Custom-house, Newcastle; married at St John's, 31 May, 1764.

ELEANOR GREENE, of Norwich, spinster in 1765; married to William Botwright, of the city of Norwich, grocer, and had issue.—A

HENRIETTA GREENE, 6th daur., of Norwich, spinster in 1765; married to Robert Back, of Norwich, land-surveyor.

BRIDGET GREENE, 7th daur., of Norwich, spinster in 1765; married to John Raynes, of New Buckenham, coun. Norfolk, tanner.

VII.—GEORGE GREENE, eldest son, and heir-at-law, died s. p. By will, dated 7 March, 1799, he appointed Wm Bolinbroke, of Norwich, clothier, and Robert Goose, of the same place, painter, his executors; and directed his estates to be sold, and the monies to arise from such sale to be divided between his four sisters and Miss Mary Ann Bolinbroke (daur. of his ex'or), in equal shares, at 21 years or marriage, with benefit of survivorship. By a codicil of same date, he leaves £50 of such monies to his uncle Robert Stebbing, of London. Bolinbroke and Goose proved the will, and sold the estate to George Hall, for £10,500, in May, 1800.

ELIZABETH GREENE. MARTHA GREENE. PRISCILLA GREENE. BRIDGET FEATHERSTONEHAUGH GREENE.

ELIZABETH MINECAN married Wm Botwright the younger, of Norwich, gentleman.

MARY MINECAN, 2nd daur. and co-heiress; living in 1830, a widow.

GEORGE HALL, of Stannington Bridge, esq. purchased that estate (indenture dated 30 May, 1800), of Bolinbroke and Goose, the ex'ors of the will of George Greene. He died 4 April, 1813; will dated 1 Oct. 1804; codicil 25 March, 1813.

VIII.—RODDAM HALL, only son, died 16 June, 1814, under age, and unmarried.

ELIZABETH MARY HALL, eldest daur. and co-heir to her brother, married Adam Burne, of London, esq. attorney-at-law.

ISABELLA HALL, living unmarried in 1830.

MARY HALL, youngest daur. and co-heir, married James Nisbet, of London, esq.; settlement dated 2 July, 1829.



Mr Hall, soon after he purchased the Stannington Bridge estate, pulled down the ancient water corn mill, and converted the malt-kiln and malting into dwelling-houses; and, in 18.., a cotton print manufactory was erected on the estate, and occupied as such for several years by Messrs Purvis and Co. It is now, 1830, used as a sail-cloth manufactory, and in the occupation of Messrs Proctor, as tenants to Messrs Purvis and Co. the lessees thereof. Mr Hall's three daughters, Elizabeth, Isabella, and Mary, sold Catraw, or Stannington Bridge estate, which was sometimes in the deeds called *Green's Hall* and West Hall, to sir M. W. Ridley, bart. in March, 1828, for £20,500.—(T. B.)

3, a. Ceste endent'e fait entre Esmond de Vernoune d' une pte et Mon<sup>r</sup> John Heron chr<sup>t</sup> et Thomas de Wyton d' autre tesmoigne q' l' avandit Esmond ad graunte et lesse a les avanditz M<sup>r</sup> John Heron et Thomas de Wyton le moyte del tierce pte del manoir de Witton-under-wode oveque les membres de meisme la ville ove la ferme de Wyndggates solounc ..... inde oveq les appurten<sup>es</sup> oveq la quarte pte de G<sup>n</sup>te Bempton . od les membres et la quarte pte de Stanyngton . ove la quarte pte de Belasys . a avoir et tenir a les dites . a touz lour vies . Salve a dit Esmond gardes . maritages —Rendant a dit Esmond ses heires et sez assingnes a loundres a le meson John de Mitford en Milkestrete p les p<sup>m</sup>e trois annz &c.—Tesmoygnes Mon<sup>r</sup> Witm Heron . M<sup>r</sup> Gerard de Wodryngton Chevalers . Rob<sup>t</sup> de Oggill . Ro<sup>g</sup> de Woudrington . Thomas de Horsley et autres . Done a Wyton le Vendirdz pch ap's la fest de saynt Andrew . La añ du Regne le Roi Edw. iij ap's le conquest trentisme quinte. [*Seal*, a bend sinister with a label in chief. *Crest*, a horse's head ?]

3, b. Sciant p. t f. qd ego Witus de Bradford dedi Witto de Vesey totam fram, &c. in villa de Caldelle, t<sup>c</sup>. p servit. 8vj. ptis unius feodi milit. . Test. Ro<sup>g</sup> de Merlay . Ro<sup>g</sup> Bertram . Hug<sup>o</sup> de Morwyk t multis aliis.—(*Dodswo. MSS. vol. 74, fol. 18.*)

4. Johes de Preston de Novo Castro s. T. et Alanus Whitheved capis dederunt dno Johi Heron militi omia ter<sup>r</sup>i et ten. cū ptin. que hient de feoffamento Thome de Walton filij Elizabethhe de Sco Kyrwith in villa de Caldewell iux<sup>a</sup> Clifton in co. Northumb<sup>r</sup>. Test. Ro<sup>g</sup> Woderington . Witto de Hesilrigg . Edo de Essliet . Thoma Graa . Johe de ..... Witto Harden . Robto Vsher . et al . Dat die Jovis in ..... Ephie D<sup>n</sup>i anno 35 Edw. III.—(*Lansd. MS. 326, fol. 43.*)

5. Nos Rogerus de Bothel . t Witus de Meryngton capti dedim' Johi Heron mit mā de Esshet . villam de Dudden est . ac etiam omia ter<sup>r</sup>i t<sup>c</sup>. in Clifton et Cadwell . cum ptiū. cū reūsiōne omniū terraz in villa de Thornton iux<sup>a</sup> Hertburn . rem. Witto Heron mit filij ejusdem Johis . rem. Gerardo Heron mit fri ejusdem Witto . rem. Johi Heron fit dñi Johis Heyron fris eozdem dno<sup>r</sup> Gerardi t Witto . rem. Witto Heron fri ejusdem Johis . rem. Nicho Heron fri ejusdem Witto . rem. rectis hered predict. Johis Heron milit. pris pred<sup>ic</sup>o<sup>r</sup> dno<sup>r</sup> Gerardi t Witto . rem. Johi Heron ad vitam . rem. Witto Heron milit. et hered mascu<sup>t</sup> . Gerardo Heron mit et hered mascu<sup>t</sup> . Johi Heron fit dñi Johis Heron fris eozdem dno<sup>r</sup> Gerardi et Witto et her. mascu<sup>t</sup> . rem. Witto Heron fri ejusdem Johis . rem. Nicho Heron fri ejusdem Witto et hered mascu<sup>t</sup> . rem. rectis hered. pred<sup>ic</sup>i Johis Heron pris p<sup>re</sup>d<sup>ic</sup>o<sup>r</sup> dno<sup>r</sup> Gerardi t Witto in forma pred<sup>ic</sup>a . Test. Henrico Percy co. Northumb<sup>r</sup> . dno Henrico fit suo . dno Thoma de Percy fit ejusdem com<sup>it</sup> . Roberto Coyngners . Thoma Gray de Heton . Rogero Heron milit<sup>r</sup> . Johi de Mitforth . Nicho Raymes . Johe Corbet et al . Dat. sexto Jan. a<sup>o</sup> D<sup>n</sup>i M<sup>o</sup>CCC<sup>o</sup> lxxxij<sup>o</sup> et. r. R' R. 2. 8<sup>o</sup>.—(*Lansd. MS. 326, fol. 43, b., 44.*)

6. Witus Heron de Ford, armig<sup>r</sup> locū tenens Middlemarchia<sup>r</sup> versus Scotiam dedit dñco fri suo Henrico Heron oia illa fras et tēi in villis de North Gosforth . Benton pva . Clyfton . Cawewell . Dudden pva . Tempill-Thornton . Rille pva . et Thropton in com. Northumb<sup>r</sup> et vj<sup>a</sup> t viij<sup>a</sup> de terris t tentis in Glanton annuat. in com. p<sup>re</sup>dcō. Et uñ clausu<sup>r</sup> extra muros ville Novi Castri sup Tynā vo<sup>c</sup> Wellflatt et p<sup>re</sup>tū vocat Whiham-Meadow in Epātu Dunolm . Et constitui Johem Heron frēm meū et Hugō Gallon meos legitimos attornatos cū plena potestate ad diliband seisinā . Dat. 13<sup>a</sup> Majj a<sup>o</sup> 15 Hen. VII.—(*Id. fol. 47.*)

7. Omibz—Roger<sup>us</sup> de Merlay f<sup>er</sup>cus salt<sup>r</sup> . Nofitis me dedisse—Johi de Plesseto t hedibz suis illas subsc<sup>ri</sup>ptas libtates . scilicet qd q<sup>u</sup>i sint ab omimodis curie sectis . Et qd dictus Johes t hedes sui q<sup>u</sup>i fuerint dñi de Plesseto possint currere ad leporē t uulpē ubicūq<sup>ue</sup> voluerit in fra mea excepta foresta t exceptis boscis de Morpath sū impedimto t p<sup>re</sup>d<sup>ic</sup>atione mei t hedū meoz t ballioz nro<sup>r</sup> . Et qd capiant t habeāt meremiū de boscis de Witton t de Horsley ad molendina sua de Stannington t de Plesseto edificanda t repanda q<sup>u</sup>ocienscūq<sup>ue</sup> t q<sup>u</sup>ndo-cūq<sup>ue</sup> sibi uiderit magis expedire p usum forestarii mei t



hedū meoz . Et qđ liceat pđeo Johi t hedibz suis si forte aliq'ndo necesse habuerit ext'a tēpus libacionis accipe estoueria sua ad dca molendina cōstruenda t repanda de boscis de Morpath ubicūq uoluerit excepto pđeo orientali p uisū forestarii mei t hedū meoz . Et qđ dictus Johes t hedes sui accipiāt t habeāt p uolūtate ipoz estoueria sua ad stagna dcoz molendinoz facienda t repanda in le dene de Blye ex pte aq'lonali t in bosco de Schaldefeñ . simili qđ aueria pp'a dci Johis t hedū suoꝝ eant t redeant de mañio de Plesseto p posticiū ult' aq'm de Blye t ita ex aq'lonali pte de Blye usq ad pasturā suā de waimor sñ pturbatione mei t hedū meoz q'ndocūq t q'ciensciū uoluerit . Prefea qđ dictus Johes t hedes sui faciant t repent stagnū ad piscariā suā ultra aq'm de Blye usq in frā meā solidā ex aq'lonali pte de Blye ubicūq t q'ndocūq uoluerit put sibi uiderit magis expedire . simili qđ dictus Johes t hedes sui si forte in forisfactū inciderit . dent p forisfacto suo duodeci denarios tñ q'ciensciū euenerit . Et ego Rogus de Merlay t hedes mei pđeo Johi t hedibz suis oīs libtates sup' subscriptas warantizibim' cōt' oīs homines in ppetuū . Et in hui' rei testimoniū . hanc p'sentē cartā sigilli mei appositione roborauī . Hiis testibz . Dōpno Ad tūc Abbe noui Monastij . Dño Rogo Bert'm de Mitford . Dño Hug' de Morwik . Dño Wiño Hayrun tūc vicecom' Norhūboꝝ . Dño Rogo Bert'm de Bothat . Johe filio Symon' . Ad Barat . Rogo de Togesden' . Rogo Maudut . Walfo tūc vicar de Morpath . Rad de Ellinden' . Ric' de Saltewick . Barthot de Windegat' t aliis . Dat' anno Gře . M. cc' . l. septimo apđ nouū Monastiu die Jouis pximo an' festū beate Marie Magdalen' .—(Cart. Rid. 24.)

8. Omibz—Sybilla fit Robti de Plesseto satm . Noñit vñsitas vñm me dedisse Symoni de Plesseto toftū meū t c'ftū q' habui i uilla de Schotton t vnā ac'ā frē iux' cruce occidentale jacētē in frā monialiū noui cast' t frā henr' Gynnur cū omibz ptin' . que fñūt aliq'ndo Ric' Tate . Hñd t teñd dco Symoni t hed suis ut suis assig'tis cū omibz libtatibz aysiam' t ōibz aliis comoditatibz ad dcam frā ptin' . Reddendo inde annuati lumeni capelle de Schot' vnū den' tñ ad festū iuencōis scē c'cis p oī alio luicō q'suetudie t demanda . Et ego sybilla t hed mei pđcūm toftū t c'ftū pđcam ac'm frē cū suis ptin' q't' oīs hoies t fēias p pđcūm luic' warantizabim' . In cui' &c. Hiis testibz dño Stepho tūc rectore Ecce de Stanigt' . dño Johe de Wderingt' . dño Gerardo de ead' . Rad de essenden . Ric' de scō Pet' . Wiño de

Wydeslad . Th de Schotton' capto . t aliis . s. . d.—(Cart. Rid. 83.)

9. a. Johes de Plessis qui clam. Robto de Coventre et hered suis totum jus in quodam annuo reddit' 40s. exeunt. de terris et teñtis meis in Prestwyke, &c. Test. dño Ada de Tyndale milit. &c. Dat. apud Novum Castrum super Tynam die martis px p' festum s'ti Barnabæ 1315.—(Lansd. MS. 326, fol. 115, b.) See also the deeds 7 b, and 7 d, on the same subject, II. i. 279 and 280.

9. b. Notū sit p'sentibz et fut'is qđ Ego eua filia Hawis de M'laj dedi et q'cessi et hac carta mea q'firmāui Ric' de Plessix totū jus hereditariū et frā meā j Norhūbland q' ada de Plessix tenuit de Hawis de M'laj matre mea . tenēdā de me et hēdid; meis ilhj et hedib; suis hereditarie redēdo in' añuati . x. sōt de cēsa ad festū scī Michael et m' mitte debē ad domū meā j Norfolchia et illud teneātū ego et hedes mej illi et hedib; suis warantizare debem' p luiciū pñōiatū . h's testib; Rogo de m'aj . Nick Craue . Rob de Hoeslee . Rogo de St'tun . Rogo fit ade . Johe Mūdhā . Stephano fit Ric' . Walfo filio Ric' . Wiñ de coineres . Galf'do c'we . Rogo C'we . Rob fit Saffrei . toma c'we . s. d.—(Cart. Rid. 74.)

10. Sciant omnes has litteras visuri ut audit' q ego Robt' fili' Ricardi dimisi t quietū clamaui totū jus meū t clamiū qđ habui vers' octo ac's frē in villa de Scottu' . Scilicet apđ Jonescestres vnā ac'm t dim' . Jux' Jonescestres vers' orientē . vnā ac'm . In frā Neisbreche t Camin' t vnā ac'm . apđ Weywuddeheued vnā ac'm t dim' . apđ Lambechote-furlang dimid ac'm . subt' Bacstanesdene vers' occidentē vnā ac'm . Apđ flores vnā ac'm t dimid . Ricardo de pleysiz t hedibz suis de me t hedibz meis jta qđ ego t heredes mei nūq'm ippetuū aliq'm calūpnā ut querelā uers' frā pđcam mouebim' . Pro hac q'eta clamācia dedit m' pđcs Ricard' Quinq Marchas argētj in meo magno negocio . Hiis testibz Wiño de Choiners . Rogo de Pleysiz . Johe de Wideslade . Wiño de Duddene . Ricard de Salhtwic . Ricard clico . Wiño Paris . t multis aliis.—(Id. 33.)

11. Sciant oīs q ego ysod filia Wiñi Godswain dedi Ricardo de Plessiz t heredibz suis ut cui assignare uoluerit Duodecim ac's terre t Dimidiam In tritorio de Schotton' . uidelicet Duas ac's ad Pittelawe t vnam ac'm t dimidiam sup Lambecotefurlang t dimid ac'm iuxta siluam t vnam ac'm ad Warwodeheuid . t vnam ac'm in Holleforde . t vnam ac'm in Etheling . t Duas ac's in Twistis . t vnam ac'm ūs' occidentem iux' moram .

et vnam ac'm ad cap'd longi fossati . et vnam acram sup faudune . et dimid acram ad Burnemuthe . Habend . Reddendo inde t'm vnū denariū . Et ego ysoda et here-des mei warrantizabim' . Hiis testibz Ada Barat . Ric' de Wydeslade . Witto de Horsley . Witto de Coyfis . Ric' de Saltewic . Ada de Ca..... . Rob' clerico . et multis aliis.—(Cart. Rid. 18.)

12. Sciāt oēs tā p'sentes q'a fut'i q' ego Wit's paris de Schottū dedi et cōcessi et hac p'senti carta mea cōfirmaui Ric' fit Ric' de plesseto sex ac's f're i cāpo de schottū . scilicet i c't'a q' dr bacstanesdene p . xx. sol' q's m' dedit i manu i mea ma'ia necessitate tēd . Reddendo vnū denariū . Hiis test' Roğ de Ml . Witto d Ml f're suo . Witto de coynes . Hūric' fit suo . Ric' fit Roğ de Wydeslade . Walf de sō pet' . Ric' de H'ford . Witt de stikkelaue . Ric' c'fco . et m'tis aliis.—(Id. 69.)

13. Omnibus Witmus filius Witmi de Stanington sa'm . Noveritis me dedisse dno Symoni de Plesseto militi dimidiam carucatam f're in villa et f'itorio de Blakeden q'm Thomas fra' meus q'ndam mi dedit . Hys testibz Walf de Camhov tūc vic Northumb' . Witto de Middleton . Johe de Woderington . Rado de Essingden . Johe de Kirkby militibz . Riçō de Sō Pet' . Hugone Galun . Nicho Vigerus . Witto de Wydeslade . Anselmo de eadem . Witto de Espeley . Thoma Scot de Wartō . Hugone de Bykerton et aliis.—(Id. 76.)

14. Anno ab incarnatione dñi M°CC°xl° vij° Jn crastino sancti Jacobi ap'i facta est hec cōuencō in f' dñm Johem de Plesseto ex vna parte . Et Dñm Roğm de Togysden ex altera . videlicet quod dictus Johe de Plesseto dedit . concessit . et hac p'senti carta cyrog'phata confirmavit dicto Roğō de Togysden et Angneti uxori eius totam f'ram suam del Plessiz . et de Scotton' cū capitali messuag' del Plessiz q'm habuit dicto die i manu sua sū aliquo retineñto . Et custodiam f're et heredum Ricardi de Wydeslade vna cū maritagio eor'dem heredum successive . si contig'it aliquem eor' in fata descendere . Tenend et Habend dictis Roğō et Angneti de dño Johe toto tēpe uite sue t'm . Et si quis dictor' Roği et Angnetis supuixit . teneat dictam f'ram sicut p'sc'ptū est toto tēpore uite sue t'm . Et post decessum eor'dem Roği et Angnetis . dicte f're cū p'tinēciis sicut sup' sc'ptū est sū cont'dicōne alicui' redibunt dicto Johe et heredibz suis . Et sciendum est quod si dictus Roğus descendat in fata . an' dictam Angnete . dicta Angnes nullam dotem possit petere . q'm diu tenuit dictas f'ras

de Plesseto et de Scotton' . uel dictā custodiam . Nec Elena vxor dicti Johis de Plesseto aliq'm petat dotem in f'ris dicti Johis mariti sui predictis . Jn uita dictor' Roği et Angnetis . si contigat dictū Johem priusq'm dictam Elenam in fata descede . Et si ita contingat quod dictus Roğus amittat custodiam f're Ricardi de Wydeslade p etatem legitimam dictor' heredum dicti Ricardi uel aliquo alio casu p defectu warrantizacionis dicti Johis uel heredum suorū . dictus Johe et heredes suis satisfaciant dicto Rogero t'm in uita sua ad ualentiam dicte f're Ricardi de Wydeslade . Et ut hec cōuencō rata sit stabilis . Alter Al'ius sc'pto cyrog'phato sigillum suū apposuit . Hiis T. Dñis Stepho tūc Abbe Noui Monastij . Magro Wancino . Witto Hejr tūc vic' . Johe fit Symois Johe de Eslington' . Witto de Swýneford . Robto de Camla . Walf Hejr' . Witto de Togysden . Witto de Bilton' . Witto de Bamburg' . Et aliis.—(Id. 63.)

15. Omnibz hoc sc'ptū visur' ut auditur' Wit's fit Roği de Bokenfeld sa'm in dno . Nōitis me imppetuū quietū clamasse Johi de Plessetis totū ius et clamū qd hui ut here potero in uiginti solidatis reddit' ānuati p'cipiend de ma'io de Schottum et Plessetis p man' heredū Simon' de Plessetis quem q'dm redditū Roğs Craw de Langstretun' michi nup concessit . Hiis testibz Roğo Corbett . dño Johe de Camhow . dno Riçō de Horsley . dño Johe de Oggill militibz . Johe de Duddon . Witto de Denum . Johe de Horsley . et multis aliis . Dat' ap'd Morpath die Mercur' p'x' ante Natal dñi . 32 Ed. I.—(Id. 78.)

16. Omnibz—Johe fit Simonis de Plescys Nōitis me cōcessisse Riçō fit meo omia suicia et redditus oim libe tenentiū meor' et hedum suor' de omnibz terr' et ten' que de me tenent in Schotton' . Plescys . Blakeden' . et Wydeslade North . Et similif me dedisse eidem Riçō aduocacōes Capella' de Schotton' . Plescys . et capelle Pontis de Hereford . Et etiam nōitis me concessisse eidem Riçō redditū vni' dimidie marce p annū quem Johna filia mea michi reddere deberet de ten' in Schotton' vna cū redditu quē Nichus de Haydene michi reddit annuatim ad f'minū . septem annoz p' fut'or' p terr' et ten' in Plescys et Schotton' . et vna cū reūsione oim terra' et ten' que idem Nichus tenet ex dimissione mea in Plescys et Schotton' ad f'minū p'dēm imppetuū . Jn cuius t'e . Hiis testibz Robto Darreys tunc vic' Northumb' . Nicho de Punchardon' . Alano de Heppescotes . Welando Mauduyt' . Johe de L'jh'm . Riçō fit Gilbti de Blakeden' . Walf de Blakeden' . et alijs . Dat'



apud Schotton' die martis p̄ post festū s̄ci Cuthb̄ti in martio anno regni regis Edwardi r̄cij a Conquestu quarte decimo.—(Cart. Rid. 42.)

17, a. Presens indenta testat' qd nos Johes Archer et Wiffrid de Bedlington capeti dedimus Johi de Plesseto capitale mesuagiū māij de Plesseto sicut nūc sitū est et fuit tempibz antecessorū ipius Johis infra clausū muri et fossati. Dedimus etiā eidē Johi totam medietate p̄dci māij de Plesseto. Scilicet illā medietatē dñica et v̄ra p̄pinq'orē sole cū p̄tū vt in p̄tis et c. cū medietatē totius et c. quā Alicia de Sadlingstanes tenet in Shotton ad finem annorū et cū medietate aduocacōis capelle de Shotton cū omibz et c. v̄ris husbandorū quas Adam filius Simonis. Ad fit Broū. Robtus Bisshop. Nichus Kyng. Walrus Breer. Rogus Roos Casdracke ad finē ville. et Wiffrid Frend quondā tenuerūt in Shotton vna cū medietate illius et c. cū tofto quā Gilbertus fit Wiffrid quodā tenuit in eadē villa et cū et c. quā Johes Swain. Adā Broun. et Adā fit Wiffrid Kyng nūc tenēt in eadē villa de Shotton. et cū cotagiis que Henr' Cementar. Hutredus flab. Mathews Port. et Edwaldus quodā tenuerūt in eadē villa vna cū cotagio illo cū et c. adiacente que Ricus Mair quondā tenuit in Plesseto. vna cū medietate illoz decē solid quos Thomas Paul debet p annū p et c. et c. tenement' que idē Thomas tenet in Plesseto. et cū suiciis liborū tenentim de Wetesladnorth. Blakden. et Shotton: vidz suic' Wiffrid Thoralde. Johis de Lyh'm. Wiffrid de Felton et c. Prioris de Brinkborū. et Cicilie de Blakden cū illis t'bz denar' qui debent' p annū de et c. illa quā Rogus p̄pōitus quodā tenuit in Shotton. Hēnd et tenend p̄dco Johi de Plesseto ad totam vitam suam de Ricō filio eiusdē Johis et Margareta vxore eius et heredibz, &c. Prelea concessim' qd medietas cotagiorū toftorū et croftorū que Thomas Paul tenet de nob in Plesseto ad finem vite sue et que post mortē suam nob reūti deberet remaneat p̄dco Johi tenend ad totā vitam suam de p̄dcis Ricō et Margarete, &c. Itā qd si p̄dci Ricus et Margareta absq' heredibz de ipis legitie exeuntibz obierunt tūc p̄dca capitale mesuagiū et medietas māij remaneant rectis heredibz p̄dci Johis de Plesseto &c. Hiis testibz dñō Johē de Fenwick tūc vic' Northūbr. dñis Gilberto de Boroudon. et Rogo Mauduyt militibz. Robto de Toghale. Nicho de Punchardon. Alano de Hepscotes. Robto de Milneborū et aliis. Dat' apud Plessetū die v̄ffis p̄xia post fm s̄ci Luce Ewangeliste anno regni. reg' Edwardi filii reg' Edwardi vicesimo.—(Id. 109.)

17, b. Omibz hoc scriptū visur' vel auditur' Johes de

Plescys saltm in dñō sempit̄nam. Nofitis me imppetuū quietū clamasse Ricō de Plescys fit meo totū ius et clameū quod hui heo seu aliquo modo here pofo in duobz toftis, duobz croftis et vna et c. et c. husbandi que vocat' the Lauedilande, et eciam in sexaginta acris et c. in Schotton cū p̄tin'. Ita qd, &c. Hiis testibz dñō Robto Darreyns tunc vic' Northūbr. Nicho Punchardon. Alano de Heppescotes. Johē de Lyham. et Welando Mauduyt. Dat. apud Schotton' die dñica p̄ ante festū s̄cē Margar' virginis anno regni Regis Edwardi r̄cij a conquestu et c. decimo.—(Id. 79.)

18. Omnibz Johes de Plesseto salm. Noueritis me remississe Rogero de Woderington filio Johis de Woderington militis totū jus qd habeo in manerio de Plescys et in villis de Schotton. Blakeden. et Witslade. Dat' apud maneriū de Plescys die Jovis in crastino b̄i Johis Bapt̄e anno 1349. Hiis testibz dñis Johē de fenwick. Gerardo de Woderington. Wiffrid Heron. Johē Heron. Wiffrid de la vale militibz. Ricardo filio ejus. et alijs.—(Id. 68.)

19. Omnibz Johannes de Plesseto salutē. Noueritis me remississe Margarete que fuit vxor Ricardi de Plescys filij mei totū jus qd habeo in manerio de Plescys cū villis de Schotton Blakeden et Witslade. In cujus rei testimonium presentibz sigillum meū apposui. Hiis testibz Adam de Lyham. Edmundo de Esshet. Ricō de Blakeden et aliis. Dat. apud maneriū de Plescys sexto die Octobr. anno dñi 1349.—(Id. 102.)

20. Omnibz Jacobus de Hayden et Margareta uxor ei': saltm in dñō. Nofit nos remississe Rogo de Woderington heredibz et assignatis suis totū ius et clameū qd hem' in māijs de Plescys et Schotton'. Hiis Testibz. dñis Wiffrido Heron'. Johne Heron. Gerardo de Woderington militibz. Johne de Coupland tunc vic' Northūbr'. Wiffrido de Lilburn'. Thom' Muschante. Wiffrido de Hesllrig. Wiffrido de Preston. Hug' fit Sampsonis. dñō Ad Capellano qui sc'psit hanc cartam et aliis. Dat' apud Plescys vij die Ap'ri anno gratie millesimo cccmo Lvjto.—(Id. 39.)

21. See No. 29 of these Miscellanea for the deed here referred to.

22. Hec carta indentata testat' qd Thomas Heppescotes rector eccie de Morpath dedit concessit et hac p̄senti carta sua indentata confirmauit Ricō fit Johis de Plescys et Margar' v̄xi eius quicq'd p̄dci Thomas fuit de dono p̄dci Ricō in man' de Shotton' et Plescys tam in dñicis q'm in suic' libe tenent' et bondag' eorūdem man'

et alijs quibzcuq; exceptis vno tofto et vno crofto que Gilbertus fil' Witti quond' tenuit et nouem acris fre de dñicis . quaz tres acre iacent in quod campo qui vocat' *ad finem ville* vsus occid in medio eiusdē campi simt et tres acre iacent' sup le Stanyknol ex aust'li pte de Shotton vsus orientat pte eiusdē campi simt et tres acre iacentes inf' vndecim acras ex boriali pte eiusdē ville vsus occidens eiusdē campi simt et exceptis q'tuor acr' p'ti iacentibz in Holforth que sūt pcella octo acraꝝ que p'te fuerunt inl' Johem p'm p'dcī Riči et ipm Ričm et exceptis iit octo acris p'ti quas p'dcus Thomas p'us huit de dono p'dcī Riči ad iminū vite sue et exceptis vno tofto et vno crofto que vocat' le *lefdyland* et exceptis quinq;aginta et q'tuor acris fre et quatuor acris p'ti quas Johna soror, p'dcī Riči huit ex dimissione p'ris p'dcī Riči ad iminū annoꝝ . Hēnd et tenend imp'p'm . Redd inde p annū p'dco Thom' sex marcas ad totam vitam ipius Thome . Et si contigat qd ijdē Ričus et Margar' obierunt sine hēd remaneant Johi fil' Symon' de Plescys et hēd suis imp'p'm In cui' rei &c. Hiis testibz dño Robto Darejns tūc vic' Northumbr Nicho de Puchar-don' Alano de Heppescotes Ričo de Blakden' Walfo de Blakden' et aliis . Dat' apud Shotton' die Lune in octav' scī Cuthb'ti in marchio. a. d. 1340.—(*Cart. Rid.* 112.)

23. Omibz Richardus del Plescise et Margareta vxor eius saltm in dño Nofitis nos dedisse Rogero de Woderington fratri dñi Gerardi de Woderington' milit' vnū annuū redditum decem marcaꝝ p'ciend de manerio nro del Plescise et de omnibz terris et tenement' nris in villa de Schotton' cū ptinen' p annū . Hūd . Dat' apd le Plescise die veneris proxima post festum scī Martini in jeme . a. d. 1346. Hiis testibz Dño Robto Bertram tūc vicecomite Northumbr . Dñis Robto de la vale . Johē de Fenwyc . Witmo de la vale . militibz . Robto de Fenwyc . Thoma de Fenwyc . Robto de Puchar-don' . Robto de Seton' . Witmo de Heppescotes . Witmo de Fenrothere et multis aliis.—(*Id.* 84.)

24. Hec est finalis concordia facta in cur' dñi regis apud Westm' a die Pasch in quindecim dies anno regni Edwardi regis Angt tercij a conquestu vicesimo sōdo Inl' Ričm Plescys et Margaretam vīem eius quer' et Johem de Stanynton' capellm et Simonem de Shotton' capellm deforc' de māñiis de Plescys et Shotton' cum ptin' . vnde p'tm conuenēis sum' fuit inl' eos in eadem cur' . Scit qd p'dcī Ričus et Margareta recogn' p'dcā māñia cum ptin' esse jus ipius Simonis vt illa que iidem

Simon et Johes hent de done p'dcoꝝ Riči et Margarete . Et p hac recogn' fine et concordia iidem Johes et Simon concesserunt p'dcis Ričo et Margarete p'dcā māñia cum ptin' Et illa eis reddiderunt in eadem cur' . Hēnd et tenend eisdem Ričo et Margarete et heredibz de corpibz ipōꝝ Riči et Margarete exeuntibz de capit' dñis feodi illius p' suic' que ad p'dcā māñia ptinent imp'p'm . Et si contingat qd ijdem Ričus et Margareta obierunt sine her' de corpibz suis exeunte tunc post decessum ipōꝝ Riči et Margarete p'dcā māñia cū ptin' integre remanebunt Roģo de Wyderýngton et her' de corpe suo pcr' tenend de capit' dñis feodi illius p' suic' que ad p'dcā māñia ptinent imp'p'm . Et si contingat qd idem Roģus obierit sine her' de corpe suo pcr' tunc post decessum ipius Roģi p'dcā maneria cū ptin' integre remanebunt Johi de Plescys fratri p'dcī Riči et her' de corpe pcr' tenend de capit' dñis feodi illius p' suic' que ad p'dcā māñia ptinent imp'p'm . Et si contingat qd idem Johes de Plescys obierit sine hēde de corpe suo pcr' tunc post decessum ipius Johis p'dcā maneria cum ptin' integre remanebunt Ade de Plescys fri eiusdem Johis et hēdibz de corpe suo pcr' tenend de capit' dñis feodi illius p' suicia que ad p'dcā māñia ptinent imp'p'm . Et si contingat qd idem Adam obierit sine her' de corpe suo pcr' tunc post decessum ipius Ade p'dcā māñia cū ptin' integre remanebunt rectis hēdibz p'dcī Roģi tenend de capit' dñis feodi illius p' suic' que ad p'dcā māñia ptinent imp'p'm.—(*Id.* 100.)

25. Ista indentura facta inl' Rogerum de Woderington ex pte una et Margareta que fuit uxor Riči de Plescys ex pte alia testat' qd predcā Margareta dedit p'dco Roģo maneriū de Plescys et de Schotton vna cū omibz frīs &c. Reddendo inde annuatim p'dcē Margarete tota vita sua viginta libras argenti . Hiis testibz Johne de Fenwick . Gerardo de Woderington . Witto Heroñ militibz . Robto de Midefton . Johne de Killingword seniore . Johne de Preston et aliis . Dat' apd Schotton die dōcā p'xā post festū scī Dyonisij a. d. 1349, et anno r. R' E. 3º p. c. 23º.—(*Id.* 37.)

26. Ista indentura fca die dōcā p'xā post festū scī Luce Ewange anno dñi 1349 inl' Rogerū de Woderington ex pte vna et Margaretā que fuit vxor Riči de Plescys ex pte altera testat' qd p'dcus Roģus concessit et obligat se et hedes suos ad omēs quencōes subscriptas tenendas sciñ qd predcā Margareta hebit firmas scī Martini in hyeme de omibz tenentibz liberoꝝ et villanoꝝ de manerio de Plescys et Schotton simul cū debitis que



debent' predce Margarete vel Ricardo quondā viro suo et qđ faciet construere cū omī delibacōe qua cōmode fieri poterit sufficiens edificū infra sitū manerij de Plescys videlt aulā camerā . panetriā . botelriā . bracinā . et vaccariā p sex vaccis et eaꝝ vitulis et predca Margareta hebit quandā placeā p curtilagio suo hndo . Et predcūs Roꝝus dedit et concessit dce Margarete duas acras prati de melioribꝫ de prato de Holford . Tenend et hnd ad totā vitā predce Margarete . Et predcūs Roꝝus concessit cōmunā pasture pdcē Margarete ad sex vaccas et eaꝝ vitulos et ad vnū equū ad pascend in omībz locis vbi auerie dci Roꝝi depascent' cū vaccis dci Roꝝi et in casu vbi dcs Roꝝus nō habet vaccas cū bobꝫ dci Roꝝi sub custodia pastoris dci Roꝝi et misa et expensa dci Roꝝi bestie pdcē erunt custodiend . et concessit predce Margarete annuatim pcipe et recipe p voluntate sua duas celdras carbonū maritimoꝝ ad minera de Plescys fcam infra maneriū vna cū decē carectatis bletaz in vastis de Plescys et Schotton ānuatim p voluntate dce Margarete ad bletand cū libo introitu et exitu in omībz locis campi pdcī ad dcm maneriū carianđ . Et pdcā Margareta p tota vita sua molet omīa blada sua infra sitū suū expensibilia ad molendinū de Plescys vbicūq molendinū fcm fuerit infra dominiū manerii de Plescys sine multura aliq<sup>li</sup> et ppinquori trumulo . Et pdcūs Roꝝus concessit p se et heredibꝫ suis pdcē Margarete bruerā vbicūq ānuatim pdcā Margareta voluerit ad vsū suū pp'um eradicare in vastis suis de Plescys et Schotton et ad mansionē suā pp'am ibid cōburend cū libo ingressu et egressu cū omībz seruientibꝫ suis carianđ ad pdcām mansionē p voluntate sua inde faciend . Et ad omēs istas conuenções tenendas pdcūs Roꝝus et hedes sui obligati sunt pdcē Margarete sub pena decem libraꝝ si defecerit in aliquibꝫ conuencoibꝫ istaz pdcāꝝ . Hiis testibꝫ Johne de Fenwick . Gerardo de Woderington . Witto Heron . et Johne Heron militibꝫ . Bartholomeo Benet . Witto de Hesilrigg . Johne de Preston et aliis . Dat' apud Schotton . s. r.—(Id. 128.)

27. Presens indent'a fca apđ Schotton die vñs pñ an' fm' confūsōis scī Pauli anno regni Reg' Edward rciij a cōquest' sexto-decō inñ Riēm filiū Johis de Plescys ex pte vna et Witm dcm Beñ de Morpath ex pte alia testat' qđ cū jdm Riēs dederit dco Witto omīa fr̄as et tenementa sua que hūit in villa de Schotton iuxta Plessys simul cū decē solidat' aūni reddit' que Thomas Paweñ sī debuit et reddidit p ten' in eadē . Et etiam qtuor acras pñti in Holforth quas dñs Thomas de He-

piscotis qdam tenuit cū omībz suis pñti' . Habend for ten years, or till a mortgage of sixteen pounds of silver be paid off. Data apđ Schotton' die vñs pñ an' fm' conuersionis scī Pauli anno supradco.—(Id. 76.)

28. Omnibꝫ &c. Rogerus de Woderington' filius Johis de Woderington militis safm in dño . Noueritis me dedisse—Gerardo de Woderington' . Henrico de Hauerington' militibꝫ . Rogero Heron' psona ecclie de fford Johanne de Burdon' psona ecclie de Routhbury . Witmo de Emeldon' psona ecclie de Bottale . Thme de Heselrigg dño de Heselrigg . Rogero de Fenwick . Edmundo de Woderington . Witmo fit Symon' de Heselrigg . Thma fit Symon de Heselrigg . Johi fit Ade de Rodum . Johi de Heselrigg de Schepwassh . Robto de Massam . Ranulfo de Malteby . Johi fit Gilbti de Babington' . Johi fit Witfi fit Riči de Babington' . Gilbto Gaumbel de Werkword . Witmo fit Witfi de Swethop . Gilbto Heron' fit Roꝝi Heron' militis . Ričo fit Joh Heron' militis . maneria mea de Plescys et Schotton' . Habend &c. Hiis testibꝫ dñis Robto de la vale . Witmo Heron' . Johne Heron militibꝫ . Edmundo de Esshet . Witmo Whiteheued . Robto de Midleton' . Adm de Lyam . Ricardo de Blakden' et aliis.—(Id. 118.) No date; but this deed was probably made in 1350, for John de Burdon, rector of Rothbury, died in 1352.

29. Omnibꝫ Gerardus de Woderington Henric' de Hauerington, &c. (ut Supra, No. 28). Noueritis nos dedisse Roꝝo de Woderington fit Johis de Woderington militis maneria nra de Plescys et Schotton cū omībz suis pñtenciis que huim<sup>9</sup> de dono pdcī Roꝝi et quicquid habuim<sup>9</sup> in eisdem maneriis de dono eiusdem Roꝝi . Habend predca cū omībz suis pñtenciis ut pdcēm est pdcō Roꝝo . Hiis testibꝫ &c. (ut Supra, No. 28).—(Id. 119.)

30. Pateat unūsis p pñtes qđ ego Rogerus de Woderyngton fit Johis de Woderington militis remisi Margarete del Plessis executrici tesū Riči del Plessis quod viri sui onimodas accōnes et demandas quas hui vs<sup>9</sup> pñtū Riēm . Dat' apđ mañiū de Plessys die dñica pñ post fm scī Dionisij 1349.—(Id. 120.)

31. Pateat unūsis p pñtes qđ ego Roꝝus de Woderington' frater dñi Gerardi de Woderington' militis dedi et concessi Johi de Babington filio Gilbti de Babington et Witto de Camera omīa bona et catalla mea in manerio de Plescys die confecōis huiꝫ scripti existencia . Dat' apud maneriū de Plessys pdcēm die mercurij in crastino [Sep. 15] exaltaōis scē Crucis . a. d. 1350.—(Id. 82.)

32. Sciant presentes et futur' qđ nos Thomas de

Heslrigg filius Symonis de Heslrigg ⁊ Witms Hunter filius Robti Hunter de Horsely dedim' Witto de Qwhelpedale ⁊ Riço Somer maneriū nrm de Plescys cū ptinenciis ⁊ quicquid habuim' in dco manerio die confecōis hui' carte habend . In cui' ⁊c. Hiis testibz Johne de ffenwik . Robto de la vale . Robto Bertem . Johne de Eure . Roço Mauduyt militibz . Johne de Coupelande tūc viscecomite Northumbr . Robto de ffenwik . Thma de ffenwik . Bartholomeo Benet . Roço de Cressewell . Witmo de Heppescotes . Witmo de Seton' . Riço de Cramelington' . ⁊ alijs . Dat' apd maneriū de Plescys pdc̃m die sabbi [18 Sep.] px' post fm Exaltaōis s̃te Cruicis [Sep. 14] Anno Dñi 1350.—(*Cart. Rid.* 29.)

33, a. Sciant presentes ⁊ futuri qd nos Robtus de Massam ⁊ Johannes de Horton' dedimus . Rogero de Woderington fratri dñi Gerardi de Woderington' militis maneriū nrm de Plescys . Hiis testibz Johne de ffenwik . Robto de la vale . Robto Bertame . Johne de Eure . Roço Mauduyt militibz . Johne de Coupeland tūc vicecomite Northumbr' . Robto de ffenwik . Thma de ffenwik . Bartholomeo Benet . Roço de Cressewell . Witto de Heppescotes . Witmo de Seton' . Riço de Cramelington' ⁊ alijs . Dat' apud maneriū de Plescys pdc̃m die Jouis crastino [Sep. 30] bi Michalis [Sep. 29] A. D. 1350.

33, b. Omnibz—Willelmus de Kellaw filius ⁊ heres Ricardi de Kellaw sãtm in dño . Noueritis me imperpetuū quetū clamasse Rogero de Woderington' heredibz ⁊ assignatis suis totū ius et clameū que habeo in manerio de Plescys ⁊ Schotton' . ⁊c. . Dat' apud villā noui Castri sup Tynam die veñis septimo die mens̃ Julii a. g. 1357. Hiis testibus dñis Willelmo Heron' . Gerardo de Woderington . Johanne Heron' militibz . Bertramo Monboucher . Witmo de Heslrigg . Roberto de Punchardon' . Gilbto de Vaus . Thoma de Heslrigg . Johanne capellō qui fecit hanc cartam et alijs.—(*Id.* 85.)

34. Omnibz hoc scriptū visur' vñ audituris Elena relicta Witto de Lokewodde sãtm in dño . Nouitis me remississe Johi de Wodryngton' militi ⁊ Henrico de Fenwyk capellō heredibz ⁊ assign' suis imp' totū ius ⁊ clameū meū que vnquā hui in mañio de Plessise ⁊ villa de Shotton . In cui' rei testiōm huic p̃senti scripto meo sigillū meū apposui et sigilla officioꝝ maiorat⁹ ville Novi Castri sup Tynā ⁊ vicecom' Northumbr in testiōm p̃missorū apponi peuraui in p̃señ . Johis Cartington . Robti Whelpynton ⁊ alioꝝ . Dat. 4to die Septembris a. r. R' Henrici 6ti. p. c. A. 11mo.—ss. d.—(*Id.* 98.)

35. Notū sit omnibz quod cū quondam Joñes de Placeto dedisset deo ⁊ beate marie ⁊ abbi ⁊ cōuentui Novi Monasterij quiq; marcas annui redditus de molendinis suis de Placeto ⁊ Stanýgton' et de mañio suo de Placeto put in diūsus cartis suis inde eisd abbi ⁊ quētui fact' pleni' liquet . Ac ecia cū Radulphus Wodryngton' miles p cartā suā nup cōcessit ⁊ app'avit quasd vastas capellas cū c'te terris ⁊ tenemēt' dcis capellis spectatibz ⁊ ptinētibz in villa ⁊ territorii de Schotton' ⁊ Placeto in comitat' Northūbr dict' Abbi ⁊ quētui ⁊ successoribz suis ippetuū put in ead cartā inde eis p p̃fat' Radulphū facta pleni' p̃tinet⁹ Ita cōuentū ē ⁊ cōcordatū inf p̃fat' abbem ⁊ quētū ⁊ pdc̃m Radulphum q q̃mdu dci abbas ⁊ quēt' ⁊ sui successores pacifice habeāt possideāt ⁊ plene gaudeāt dcas capellas cū oibz fr̃is ⁊ tenemēt' redditibz ⁊ emolumēt' q'buscūq; dci capellis debit' ⁊ q̃suet' absq; secta calūpnia in placitaōe vñ expulsiōe dict' Radulphi heredū vel assignatorū suorū q pdc̃i abbas ⁊ quēt' sint p̃tenti ānuati cū quadraginta solid pcella dci ānuī reddit' quinq; marcarū ānuati ⁊ nō amplius ⁊ q residuū dci reddit' viz. xxvj s. ⁊ octo deniorū p p̃dictē abbem ⁊ quētū ac successores sui de celo nō petat' in futurū n' ip̃i abbas cōuēt' ac sui successores impediāt' ac pturbēt' de possessione dcaꝝ capellaꝝ ⁊ fr̃is eisd capellis spectantibz sie ptinentibz quod absit. ⁊ p maiori testimonio p̃missorū tā pdc̃i abbas ⁊ quēt' q̃m p̃dc̃us Radulphus Woderington miles sigilla sua ptibz huius scripte indentate al̃nati apposuerit vicesimo die Maii anno dñi millo cccc nagesio primo ⁊ anno regni regis Henrici septimi p' q̃m Anglie sexto.

36. Import of a particular or rental of part of the estate late of James late Earl of Derwentwater, to be sold before the commissioners and trustees for the forfeited estates, at their office, in the Inner Temple, July 11, 1723:—PLESSEY, where the names of the farms and tenants, with their respective rents, are as follow : Plessey Hall, &c., Robert Widdrington, £60 ; Plessey New-houses, James Atkinson, £55 ; Robert Gilhespy, £27 10s. ; John Newton, £13 15s. ; John Robinson, jun., £13 15s. ; Bridge Farm, Wm Silvertop, £23 ; the Mill, with about 14 acres of land, John Young, £35 ; Hartford Bridge House, Wm Fletcher, 5s. ; Plessey Colliery, Richard Ridley, esq., £18.—SHOTTON, Robert Cockburn, Thomas Bell, John Anderson, William Gilhespy, each £31 5s. ; Shotton West Houses, John Robinson, sen., £54 ; Shotton Edge, John Pye, £33 : total rental of Plessey and Shotton, £458 5s.—NEW-



SHAM. Edward Byers, for the Demesne, &c. £40, and for the West Farm, £40; the Link-house Farm, Francis Weldon, £90; Blyth Nook Farm, Wm Silvertop, £40; Cuthbertson's Farm, John Clark, £38; John Farkess and John Chicken, for the Great West Farm, each £22 10s.; Philip Jubb, a house and close, £2; Richard Nicholson, the fishery, £5 10s.; Richard Lamb and Mary Grey, each a cottage at £1 5s.; and James Blacket, Eleanor Potts, and John Ward, each a cottage at 5s.; Edward Watts, for a coney warren, with about 15 acres of land, £35; Robert Wright, esq., and John Spearman, esq., steath rooms, £100: total rental of Newsham, £438 15s.—NAFFERTON, Farm in Nafferton, Jeremiah Brown, Roger Sisterson, and Edward Hindmarsh, each £72 13s. 4d.: total at Nafferton, £218. Total of the whole rental of land in Plessey, Shotton, Newsham, and Nafferton, to be sold, £1115.—¶ The inheritance of the above premises is to be sold expectant on the death of the lady Mary Radclyffe. N. B. This estate was devised by colonel Thomas Radclyffe, deceased, to lady Mary Radclyffe, during her life; and after her decease, to James, late earl of Derwentwater, and his heirs. The will was made since the statute of 11 and 12 William III; and lady Mary Radclyffe being a papist, was incapable to take by virtue of that devise, and consequently that devise void; and if so the purchaser will be entitled to the estate in possession, James, late earl of Derwentwater, being not only devisee, but heir-at-law to colonel Thomas Radclyffe, his uncle, the devisor.

37. Vniſis Symon de Plesseys saſm i dño ſempifnā. Ad omīū ūam notitiā uolo puenire q<sup>d</sup> orta dudū modica distancia inſ p<sup>o</sup>rem de B'nkeburn' t me de pastura loci ſui ad pōtē de Hereford. Didici p certo de dño Johe de Pleyſſis dño t fre meo t aliis fide dignis qd. Idem p<sup>o</sup>r t quentus de B'nkeburn' locū illū cū ſuis ptinenc' libū hūt t ſepatū ne aueria alicui' infra ſuas diuiſas cōmunicare debeant. Q<sup>re</sup> ego Symon uolo qcedo t pſenti ſc<sup>pto</sup> cōfirmo p me t hēdibz meis t ſucceſſoribz q<sup>d</sup> p<sup>o</sup>r t quent' de Brinkeburn' ſucceſſores t ſui assignati locū ſup<sup>o</sup>dēm de Hereford libū hant t ſepatū teneant. ne ego ū hēdes mei ſucceſſores ū tenentes mei aliq<sup>m</sup> cōmunā aliq<sup>o</sup> tempe infra ſuas antiq<sup>as</sup> diuiſas uendicare deſeō pōtūmus. uidelicet ab Jonescheſtres uſqz in blithe t ſicut eadem Blithe curr' ſis' orientem uſqz ad uiam regalem. t iſum ab eiſdem Jonescheſt' uſqz pilgrimweſt. t ſicut riuiſus eiſdem

curr' ſis' orientem uſqz i moram. t ſicut foſſatū inſ moram t terram arabilem deſcendit ſis' orientem uſqz ad uiam regalem. t ſicut eadem uia ex orientali pte ecce de Hereford deſcēdit i blithe. Si ſi<sup>o</sup> aueria mea ū hēdū meo<sup>z</sup> ... Warda fca infra memoratas diuiſas p<sup>o</sup>ris t quent' poſt blada t fena aſſportata euaserint: uolo q rechacient' curialiſ ſimili m<sup>o</sup> t ſi aueria p<sup>o</sup>ris t quent' i deſenſū meū euaserint: poſt blada t fena aſportata: eodem m<sup>o</sup> rechacient' curialiſ. ſaluis boſcis meis. Tenend t hnd i liſam p'am t ppetuā elemoſinā cū omībz ſuis ptinenc' libtatibz cōmunis t aiaſiātis tam ad dcam ſam qam aliam exta pdcas diuiſas qam hnt de donacoe pmiſſione t qceſſione pdeceſſo<sup>z</sup> meo<sup>z</sup> ptinentibz. In cui' rei teſtimon' huic ſc<sup>pto</sup> i modū cýrogaphi confecto: ſigilla nra alſnatiſ ſūt appoſita. Hiis teſtibz. Dño Wýcharde de charron tūc vic'. Johe de Haultu'. Thom' de Fenwick. Gerard de Widerintū. militibz. Adam de Pleyſſis. Rob de H'eford. Ric' de H'eford. Hugon' Vigrus. t aliis. s. d.—(Cart. Rid. 93.)

38. Inquiſ 2 Rič II. No. 84.—Ricardus Dei gratia &c. Johanni Derwentwatre eſcaetori ſuo in comitatu Northumbr ſalutem. Volentes certiorari ſuper modo & cauſa captionis terrarum & tenementorum Mathei de Bolton vicarii eccleſie S. Nicholai de Novo Caſtro Super Tynam in villa de North Goſſeford per Willielmum Ergun nuper eſcaetorem domini E. nuper regis Anglie avi noſtri in manu ejusdem avi noſtri, ut dicitur, vobis precipimus quod nos inde in Cancellaria noſtra reddatis certiores. T. me ipſo apud Weſtū xxvj. die Nov.

Ego Johannes de Derwentwatre eſcaetor regis in comitatu Northumbr vobis ſic reſpondeo. Gilbertus de Culwenne predeceſſor meus in comitatu predicto michi liberavit per indenturam inter nos factam unum meſuagium & ij bovatſ terre & prati in North Goſſeford que antecceſſores domini de North Goſſeford dederunt ad ſuſtentandum quandam cantariam ibidem. in qua cantaria vicarius de Novo Caſtro Super Tynam qui pro tempore fuerit tenetur invenire unum capellanum diuina celebrantem & ibidem reſidentem, aſſerendo ea fore in manu domini regis pro eo quod dicta cantaria ſubtrahitur et adhuc ea de cauſa & non alia in manu domini regis & in custodia mea exiſtunt et extenduntur per annum ad decem ſolidos.

Tenor inquisitionis capte apud Corbrigg coram Willielmo de Ergun eſcaetore regis in comitatu Northumbr xx die Jun. anno regni Edwardi tertij xlvij per ſacramentum Roberti de Louthre & aliorum Juratorum.

Qui dicunt quod antecessores *Johannis de Shaftowe* fundaverunt cantariam in CAPELLA DE SHAFTOWE ad quam cantariam dederunt v. xx acras terre & prati ad inveniendum capellanum divina ibidem celebraturum imperpetuum pro animabus regis & antecessorum suorum & antecessorum de *les Shaftowes* que quidem cantaria subtrahitur per longa tempora; dicunt quod vicarius de Hertbourn capit proficuum terrarum predictarum ad usum suum proprium ad dampnum regis & fundatorum cantarie, terra & pratum valent p. ann: xxx s. . Et antecessores domini de *Middelton Morel* fundaverunt cantariam in CAPELLA DE MIDDELTON MOREL ad quam dederunt circiter lx acras terre & prati in Middleton Morel ad inveniendum capellanum divina ibidem celebraturum imperpetuum, que quidem cantaria subtrahitur ad dampnum regis & fundatorum cantarie dicta terra valet p. an: xx s. . Antecessores domini de *Byker* fundaverunt cantariam in CAPELLA S. LAURENCIJ de Byker, ad quam cantariam dederunt diversa tenementa & terras ad inveniendum capellanum divina ibidem celebraturum, que cantaria modo subtrahitur per Johannam dudum uxorem Johannis de Coupeland, & terra valet p. ann: iiij fi quia sic dimittitur per dictam Johannam . Antecessores domini de *Herford Super Blyth* dederunt Priori de Brynkeburn & successoribus suis diversas terras apud HERFORD AD CANTARIAM ibidem sustentandam, & cantaria modo subtrahitur ad dampnum regis & fundatorum, & terra valet p. an: viij s. iiij d . Item dicunt quod *Johannes de Haulton* qui de rege tenuit in capite manerium DE HAULTON & WHYTINGTON per homagium, alienavit manerium de Whytington Ricardo de Akton & Matilde uxori sue & heredibus suis tempore regis E. patris regis nunc, per cartam licentie regis . Et dicti Ricardus & Matilda obierunt, & Alianora & Cristiana sunt filie & heredes eorum . Et Robertus de Umframvill & Berlmus Monboucher sponsaverunt dictas Alienoram & Cristianam . Qui quidem Robertus & Bert'mus ut de jure uxorum suarum manerium de Whytington ingressi sunt sine licentia regis, & absque faciendo regi homagia &c. que ad ipsum regem in hac parte pertinent . Et manerium valet p. an: xx fi . Antecessores *Roberti filij Rogeri* fundaverunt DOMUM LEPROSORUM *juxta Corbrigg* & dederunt xxiiij acras terre ad inveniendum capellanum ibidem, & nullus capellanus inventus est terra valet p. an: vj s. viij d . Antecessores domini de *Northgosford* dederunt ij mesuagia & ij bovas terre & prati in NORTH GOSFORD ad sustan-

dum cantariam ibidem, In qua cantaria vicarius de Novo Castro Super Tynam qui pro tempore fuerit tenetur invenire capellanum divina celebrantem & ibidem residentem, que cantaria subtrahitur per vicarium predictum & nullus capellanus ibidem invenitur, et dicta mesuagia & terra valent p. an: x s. . *Dominus de Mitford* fundavit MITFORTHSPITELL & dedit terras & pratum ibidem ad inveniendum capellanum & nullus capellanus invenitur sed subtrahitur per longa tempora & abbas de Novo Monasterio occupat terram & pratum predicta & valent p. an: xx s. . *Robertus de Fenwick* circiter x annos elapsos per cartam suam feoffavit Alanum Whytheved & Johannem filium Ade capellanos de diversis terris & tenementis IN IDYNGTON que valent p. an: liij s. iiij d . qui quidem Alanus & Adam permittunt de anno in annum abbatem de Novo Monasterio percipere & capere omnia proficua dictorum tenementorum & terrarum sine licentia Regis.—(Ex. orig. in Tur. Lond.)

39. Omnibz—Rogerus de Merlaj Tercius salim . Noliit vniuersitas ura me dedisse . Johanni de Plesseiz t heredibz suis libam potestatē erigendi molendina in vitorio de Pleisseiz . de Scotton' . de Blakeden' . t de Northwydeslad . t totam multura puenientē ex tota sequela dnicoz . liboz hoim t nō liboz de Plesseiz . de Scotton . de Blakeden . de Northwydeslad . t de Ospitali pontis de Hereford cū omibz opatōibz, consuetudinibz t omibz aliis rebz t ptinētis suis sine aliquo rentineūto : quas homies de pdcis villis ad molendina mea de Stangton facere consueuerunt : vt dcam sequelam scit ad Terciū decimū vas multe cū dcis opatōibz t qsuetudinibz cū ptinētis : ad molendina pdci Johis t hedum suorū faciant . t eis remaneant inpetuū . Pretea cōcedo t do p me t hedibz meis pdco Johi t hedibz suis libam potestatem leuandi . erigendi t firmandi stagnū molendini eoꝝ aqatici ulta aquā de Blye usq in fram meā solidam t sup frā meā solidam : t tam longū stagnū illud extendant t tam latū t tam altum qd volūint . t qando cūq volūint illd augmētent . extendāt . dilatent . exaltent t ad eoꝝ volūtātē emendēt . tam sup ptē meā uerū aquilon' . qm sup ptem eoꝝdem Johis t hedum suorū uerū austrū . t in aq t sup fram solidā put melius vidint eis expedire sine aliqo ipediūto mei ut hedum meoꝝ ippetuū . Et si ita cōtingat qd aqua de Blye cursū suū alibi mutauit . infā fram meā t hedum meoꝝ ex pte aq'lonali a vefi cursu eiꝝdē aq' . volo t ccedo p me t hedibz meis eidem Johi t hedibz suis qd cursū illū stagnent t sicut aliud eoꝝ stagnū ad volūtātē eoꝝ firment .



augmētent . exaltāt t̄ emēdent put melius vidint eis expedire q̄cūq̄ tempe t̄ quociens hoc eueñit . t̄ in omibz locis aliis vbiq̄ t̄ q̄cumq̄ occasione aqua t̄nsierit : omia ead̄ p̄dca eis cōcedo . inppetū . Cōcedo etiā p̄ me t̄ hēdibz meis eidē Johi t̄ hēdibz suis ad fodiendā t̄ capiendā frām ad stagnū eorū faciendū t̄ cū volūint emāndū in frā mea ex pte aquilon' de Blē vbiq̄ vidint eis magis expedire sine aliq̄ inpediēto mei ut hēdū meorū inppetū . Concedo insup p̄ me t̄ hēdibz meis eidē Johi t̄ hēdibz suis qd̄ eorū homies libe possint ire t̄ redire in frā mea ex pte aq̄lon' de Blē . sine aliq̄ bosci mei colpando ad petam t̄ frām portand t̄ ducend . t̄ alia necessaria ad stagnū eorū reparand . t̄ cū carris . t̄ caretis q̄ndo volūint sine om̄modo inpediēto ut q̄tadicōe mei ut hēdū meorū inppetū . Cōcedo etiam p̄ me t̄ hēdibz meis sepedcō Johi t̄ hēdibz suis qd̄ faciant cū volūint q̄ndam scissurā p̄ mediū le yerehaluh t̄ ad stagnū ultā aq̄m de Blē ibid̄ firmand . t̄ ad cursū aque p̄ idem stagnū subūend . t̄ p̄ mediū illā scissurā q̄ducend . Et si q̄tingat qd̄ scissurā illa p̄ vim aque de frā fūit repleta uel aliq̄ alio casu obstructa . ut etiā stagnū illd̄ ut frā sup̄ q̄m stagnū fūit firmatū . asportet' . q̄cedo eis libām potestātē ad scisionē illā t̄ stagnū vbiq̄ emānd t̄ repand cū volūint sine om̄i inpediēto mei ut hēdū meorū inppetū ita qd̄ dca aqua de Blē p̄ scisionē illam libe possit inppetū t̄nsire . Et si forte q̄tingat qd̄ dcs Johes ut hedes sui volūint p̄cessu t̄pis stagnū molendini eorū mutare t̄ alibi erige t̄ firmare sup̄ frām meā in pte aquilon' de Blē . eand in omibz eis q̄cedo potestātē q̄m sup̄ius eis cōcessi . Habend t̄ tenend eidē Johi t̄ hēdibz suis de me t̄ hēdibz meis p̄dca molendina cū tota p̄dca sequela mult'e . opatōibz . q̄suetudinibz . t̄ cū omibz rebz aliis t̄ p̄tinentiis suis sine aliq̄ retiniēto . libe . quiete . solute t̄ integre inppetū . Faciendo inde t̄ de toto feodo suo p̄dco . scit Plessiez . Scotton' . Blakeden' . Northwýdeslade t̄ Ospitali pontis de Hereford' . tantū . seruiciū vnus militis p̄ om̄i suicō . q̄suetudie t̄ demanda . Ego uo Rogerus de Merlay t̄ hedes mei warrantizabim⁹ t̄ defendem⁹ sepedcō Johi de Plesseiz t̄ hēdibz suis . p̄dca molendina cū tota seq̄la mult'e p̄dca . opatōibz . cōsuetudinibz . t̄ omibz aliis rebz t̄ p̄tinentiis suis p̄noiatis : cont̄ omnes gentes inppetū . Et in hui⁹ rei testimoniū huic carte sigillū meū apposui . Hiis testibz . Dñō Adam Abbe novi monastii . Hugone de Bolebec . Wiñto Heyron tūc vic' Northumbr . Roģo Bertam de Bothal . Roģo fit Radi . Eustach de la val . Johe fit Symon' . Walfo Heyron . Robto de Camhov . Henr'

Gateg' . Johe de Oslington' . Johe de Haulton' . Roģo de Toggysd . Robto de Cressewelle . Roģo Maudut . Hugone Gubýon . Thom' de Oggel . t̄ aliis.—( *Cart. Rid. fol. 3—6.* )

40. Henricus dei grā rex Angl. &c. Inspexim⁹ cartam quā Roģus de M'lay tertius fecit ditco t̄ fideli p̄ro Johi de Plesseī de molendinis de Stanigton t̄ Plesseī &c. in hec liba :—¶ Omibz Roģus de M'lay fcius salm in dño Sciatis me dedisse Johi Plesseī t̄ heredibz suis ut suis assignatis molendina de Stanigton t̄ de Plesset cum stagnis t̄ aqua p̄tinentibus ad dca molendina et cum omibz libertatibz t̄ aisiamentis ad dca molendina p̄tinentibz tam in piscariis quā in om̄imodis aliis cōmodis t̄ totam sectam multure scit ad terciū decimū vas de omibz hominibz qui sectā plenius aliquo tempe solebāt facere dcs molendinis excepti duabz bouat̄ frē quas prior de Hestildesham tenet in villa de Stanigton . Volo etiam t̄ concedo qd̄ omes homines qui solebant t̄ sic solebant faciant t̄ sustineant molendinū de Stanigton t̄ stagnū eiusdem molendini t̄ faciant omia cariaga opacōes t̄ consuetudines ad dcm molendinū p̄tinentes inppetū sicut aliq̄ tempe melius t̄ plenius fecerūt in cui⁹cūq̄ manu iidem homines p̄ tempe fuerit . Et volo qd̄ idem Johes t̄ heredes sui ut sui assignati libām heant potestātē dist'ngendi omes homines tam libos quā nō libos qui solebāt t̄ eorū successores aut frās eorū quā occasione ista debebant ad p̄dcam sectam cariaq̄ opacōes t̄ consuetudines plenar' faciendas inppetū sicut aliquo tempe fac'e consueuerūt plenius q̄cienscūq̄ ab eis se s̄traxerit in cui⁹cūq̄ manu p̄ tempe fuerit . Concessi etiam meremiū sufficientē ad molendinū de Stanigton faciend t̄ repand de boscis de Witton t̄ de Horseley q̄ciens viderit eis expedire p̄ visū forestarū mei ut heredū meorū t̄ ad stagnū dci molendini faciend t̄ repand ex aquis parte dene de Blē q̄ciens viderit eis expedire t̄ si ext̄ temp⁹ libaōis foreste contingat qd̄ dcm molendinū de Stanigton repatoe t̄ emendatoe indigeat . Volo t̄ concedo qd̄ capiant meremiū sufficientē in boscis de Morpath scit in Scaldefen . Cottingwud . t̄ in pco occident' p̄ visū forestarū mei ut heredū meorū ad dcm molendinū repand t̄ emendand put viderit maḡ eis expedire . Concessi etiam dco Johi et heredibz suis ut suis assigni totam frām que vocat' Milnesyde usq̄ ad aquā de Blē t̄ totam aquā de Blē a ponte de Stanigton usq̄ ad capud occident' stagni dci molendini t̄ illam placiam que est in l' vefem cursum aque de Blē t̄ ductū molendini de Stanigton que quidē placia vocat' Milnehaluh . Red-

dendo inde annuatū tantū vnū par calcariū deauratoꝝ ad festū s̄ci Cuthb̄ti in Septemb̄r pro omī s̄uicō . Concessi insuper totam scissionē aque que uadit per mediū yerhaluh usq; ad f̄rm meā solidam ex pte aquilon' illius scissionis ⁊ totam illam pticulam de yerhaluh que est ex pte austr' d̄ce scissionis . Reddendo inde annuatū tantū vnā libram cimini ad Nataſ dñi p omī alio s̄uicō . Concessi etiam totā illam landā que uocat' linhaluh que iacet ex pte aquit aque de Blye sicut est inclusa fossato ⁊ ipm fossatū ⁊ aquā de Blye que se iungit eidem lande q̄ntū ipa landa continet in longitudine . Reddendo inde annuatū unā librā cimini ad fest' s̄ci Cuthb̄ti in Septembr' p omī alio s̄uicō . Hiis testibz Dño Ade Abbate de Novo Monasterio . Hugoñ de Bolbeck . Wiſo Heyron tūc vicecomiti Northumbr' . Roſo Bertram de Bothal . Eustach de la val . Henr' fr̄e suo . Hugone de Morwyk . Johe filio Symonis . Walſo Heyron . Henr' Gateganſ . Roſto de Camhou . Johe de Esselington . Johe de Haulton . Roſo de Toggesdeñ . Roſo Maudut . Thoñ de Oggeſt . Ricardo de Saltwyk . Ricardo de Duddēñ . Roſo de Horset . Bartho de Windegat' . Robto de Camā . Ada de Plesseſ . Rado Gubiun . Walſo de Wytton clico ⁊ aliis . Nos autē donaſcōem ⁊ concessionē predcām ratam hentes ⁊ gratā eam p̄dco Johi ⁊ heredibz uſ assignū suis q̄ntū ad nos ptinet concedim⁹ ⁊ confirmam⁹ inpetuū p nobis ⁊ heredibz n̄ris sicut p̄sc̄pta carta p̄dci Roſi quam deus Johes inde f̄t racōnabilif testatur . Hiis testibz Petro de Sabaudia &c. Dat' per manū n̄ram apud Westm̄ 24<sup>to</sup> die Mart. a. r. n. 40<sup>mo</sup>. —(*Abstracted from Cart. Rid. f. 57—61.*)

41. Hoc sc̄ptū cirographatū testat' q cū contentio mota erat inſ Johem de Plessetis q̄rentem ⁊ Johem abbem Noui Monaster' defendentē p b̄ne de conuēſcōe corā iusticiariis dñi regis in banco de molendinis de Plesset' ⁊ de Scotton' dimissis Roſo de Akden q̄ndā abbī Noui Monaster' p̄decessori p̄dci abbis p Simonē de Plessetis p̄rem p̄dci Johis cui⁹ heres ip̄e est . Tandē inſ eos ita conq̄evit videlicz . q p̄d̄cus Johes abbas dedit p̄dco Johi de Plesset' decem marcas arḡnti ⁊ cōcessit p se ⁊ successoribz suis q p̄d̄cus Johes de Plesset' ⁊ heredes sui q̄eti sint de illis q̄nq; marc' q̄s p̄d̄cus abbas ⁊ conuēnt⁹ p̄cipe cōseuerūt de d̄cis molendinis p q̄tuor annos p̄x' futuros post die confecconis p̄sent' p d̄pnis suis ⁊ arreragiis firme . Et d̄cus Johes de Plesset' remisit d̄co Abbī ⁊ cōuētui ⁊ suis successoribz omimodam acōnē ⁊ demandam q̄s vsus eos h̄uit ratione dimissiōis vſ cōuēſcōis p̄d̄ce de d̄cis molendinis . Et p̄d̄cus Johes abbas

concedit ⁊ se obligat p se ⁊ successoribz suis q acq̄etabūt p̄d̄cm Johem de Plesset' ⁊ hedes suos ⁊ ip̄os indempnes cōseuerabūt vsus moniales de Eckles ⁊ de Cald-strem de q̄nq; marc' q̄s p̄cipe consueuerūt anūati de molendinis p̄d̄cis p toto tēpe q' d̄ca molendina in manibz suis vſ manibz p̄decessoꝝ suoꝝ p dimissionē d̄ci Simonis extit̄int . videlz p viginti annis ante d̄ce confecconis p̄sent' p̄x' p̄teritis . Et p̄d̄cus Johes abbas cōcedit p se ⁊ successoribz suis q si p̄d̄ce moniales ip̄itent p̄d̄cm Johem de Plesset' vſ hedes suos de p̄d̄cis q̄nq; marc' vſ arreragiis eoꝝdem p tēpe viginti annoꝝ p̄d̄coꝝ ⁊ p̄d̄cus abbas ⁊ successores sui p̄d̄cm Johem de Plesset' aut hedes suos vsus d̄cas moniales nō acq̄etad̄int put p p̄sens scriptū obligant' . q ille q̄nq; marce d̄cis abbī ⁊ cōuētui de suis molendinis debite . remaneant penes d̄cm Johem de Plesset' ⁊ hedes suos q̄usq; d̄apna seu iact'a . si q̄ sustinuerit p defectu acq̄tancie p̄d̄ci abbis vſ successoꝝ suoꝝ eis plenarie emendent' ⁊ restaurant' per visum pboꝝ ⁊ legatm hoīm . Et si p̄d̄cus Johes de Plessetis vſ hedes suis vſ aliq' p ip̄os p̄curat d̄cas moniales p̄fatū Johem de Plesset' vſ hedes suos implacitare de p̄d̄cis q̄nq; marc' p tēpe d̄c̄z viginti annoꝝ . ⁊ si cōtiḡit eos implacitare ⁊ se defenderint ad nocumētum vſ ḡnamē dicti abbis vſ successoꝝ suoꝝ . ex tūc nō teneat' abbas p̄d̄cus n̄c successores sui in aliquo ad acq̄tandū d̄cm Johem de Plesset' vel hedes suos de p̄d̄cis q̄nq; marc' n̄c arreragiis eoꝝdem cōpta legitime p̄curaſcōe p̄d̄ca ⁊ ficta defensione p p̄d̄cm Johem de Plesset' vſ hedes suos in forma p̄d̄ca . In cui⁹ rei testim' huic sc̄pto cirographato partes alſnatim sigilla sua apposuerūt . Dat' apd Morpath . die oim s̄coꝝ anno regni reg' Edwardi Tricesimo . Hiis testibz . Dño Johe de Cambhow tūc vicecomite Northūbr' . Dño Guichardo de Charron . Dño Roſo Corbett' . Dño Ricardo de Horseley . militibz . Wiſo de Wydslad . Johe de Dudden . Thoma de Belshow . Johe de Horseley ⁊ aliis. —(*Cart. Rid. 94.*)

42. a. Omnibus Johannes de Plasseto Noveritis me pro salute anime mee et Elene quondam uxoris mee et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum dedisse pro me et heredibus meis et assignatis . Deo et beate Marie et monialibus de Caldstream in liberam puram et perpetuam eleemosynam quadraginta solidos annui redditus de molendino meo de Plasseto percipiendos ad Plessetum per earum certum attornatum de me et heredibus meis et meis assignatis annuatim . Hunc autem redditum assignavi specialiter ad vitam Johanne filie mee que ibi est monialis quamdiu vixerit . et post ejus de-



cessum remaneat ad utilitatem dicte domus in perpetuum . Et si contingat quod ad aliquos terminos solutio minus bene plenefacta fuerit ego Johannes et heredes mei vel mei assignati respondebimus dictis monialibus de omnibus expensis quas fecerint in perquirendo quod a retro fuerit . credentes simplici verbo magistri domus vel priorisse sine alterius onere probationis in eorum conscientia . Hiis testibus domino Ada tunc abbate novi monasterii . dominis Waltero et Stephano tunc rectoribus ecclesiarum de Staneton et de Mōp . domino Thoma capellano de Whotton . domino Gerardo de Wudryngton . Willielmo de Wydsland . Adam de Plasseto . Richardo de Whottun clerico . et multis aliis.—(*Cold-  
Cart. Macfar. Transc. p. 126.*)

42. b. Omnibz Rogerus de Woderington frater dni Gerardi de Woderington Noveritis me dedisse Radulfo de Maltby et heredibus suis molendina mea de Plescys et de Schotton sicut iacent p antiquas rectas diuisas reddendo inde annuatim michi et heredibz meis quadraginta libras argenti . Hiis testibz dnīs Johanne de Fenwik . Witto Heroñ . Johanne Heroñ militibz . Johanne de Coupeland tunc viscecomite Northumbr . Hugone Basset . Thoma de Fenwyk . Ricardo de Cramelington . Roberto de Hidewin Est . Robto filio Ricardi de Blakden . et aliis . Dat' apud Plescys 9<sup>o</sup> die mensis Junij a. g. 1351.—(*Cart. Rid. 48.*)

43. a. Anno dñi Miſſo T'centesimo Septimo Decio . Ad festū Pur' be Marie virgīs fca fuit hec cōuençō inf Johem de Plessis ex pte vna et Welandū Mauduyt ex pte alia . vidit qđ pdcs Johes concessit et ad hñ viginti vni<sup>o</sup> annoꝝ dimisit pfato Welando vnam cultur' f're que vocat' le Shortbuttes . in campo et f'itorio de Schotton' et continet in se viginti et tres seliones cū duabz Heuedlandis sicut iacet inf magnam cultur' dñi ex pte occidentali . et le Nunneflat ex pte orientali . Habend reddendo inde annuatim unū genū pipis si petat' . Hiis testibz Dñis Riçō de Horsele . Roço Mauduyt . Robto de f'audon' . mili' . Bartho Benet . Adam Capito de Schotton' . Petr' de Eland . Johe de Wedeslade . Johe de Liam . Thmo de Selby . Riçō Bataitt . Bartho Whiteued de Seighale . et multis aliis . . Dat' apud Nouū Castr' sup Tynam . die Lune p̄ post fm̄ s̄ci Vincent' Matir' . Anno dñi sup<sup>a</sup> dco.—(*Id. 27.*)

43. b. Omibz hōibz Francis et Anglicis Robtus filius Roçi salt. Nouerit vniuersitas v̄ra me concessisse et dedisse et hac p̄senti carta mea confirmasse Radulfo Pincerne p homagio et seruicio suo totam terram illam

quam ego teneo de Robto de Throkclaw sciit totam medietatem illius terre quam idem Robtus adquisiuit p finē duelli uersus Walſm de Sotton in villa de Sotton cum omibz ptinenciis suis . Habend illi et heredibz suis de me et heredibz meis in feodo et hereditate p libum seruicium q̄rte partis feodi vnus militis p omi seruicio . Hiis Testibz . Dño Roço de Lacý Constabular' Cestr' . Petro filio Herebti . Eustachio de Vesçý . Robto de Muscamp' . Roço de Merlaye . Johe vic' . Gilbto de la Aual . Vincencio de Wlythingeham . Robto de Cancya : Gaufr' Grosse . Witto filio Witli . Roço f're suo . Robto fit Ric' . Alex' clico . Roço fit Rad . Ric' le Engleis . Simone de Furneans . Hugone Scotto . et multis ALIIS . Large seal, as in Surt. Seals, pl. 7.—(*Id. 73.*)

44. Omnibz—Robtus de Welham de Longstraiton' in comitatu Norfolchie saltm in dño sempitnam . Noſitis me remisisse Johi de Plesseto de comitatu Northumbr totū ius et clameū quod hui in decem solidat' annui redditus quē michi reddere solebat de quibusd terris et tenementis exeuntē . que dictus Johes tenet in Schotton' et alibi in com' Northumbr . Hiis testibus . dño Hugone Gobyon . Riçō de Horsleý . Joſhne de Camhou . Thoma de Bekeryngg militibz . Roço Maudout . Joſhne de Dudden' . Joſhne fit Johis de Ogitt . Robto de Couyngtre . Witto de Denum . et aliis . Dat' apud Westm' duodecimo die Martij . anno Regni Regis Edwardi tricesimo tertio.—(*Id. 31.*)

45. Omnibus Robtus filius Robti filii Angeray de Schotton' salutē in dño . Noſitis me quit' clamasse dño Johi de Plesseto totam f'ram quam hui uel f're potui in villa et in teritorio de Schotton' et Plesschez . In cuius t̄c . Hiis testibus domino Ad tūc Abbate Novi Monastii . Robto de la chaimber de Prudhou . Alex' de Bydick . Riçō de Duddune . Roço de Horseleý . Roço de Woderington . et multis aliis.—(*Id. 7.*)

46. Omibz Riç fit Robti de Schotton . Noſitis me reddisse Johi de Plesseto et hedibz suis totū jus qđ habui in f'ra cū ptinētiis q̄ fuit Witli de Paris . in villa de Plesseto et de Scotton . Habend et tenend eid Johi et heredibz suis quiete de me et heredibz meis ip̄petuū pptf vna marcā argenti q̄m dcs Johes m' p̄manū pacauit et pptf nouē acras f're in campis de Plesset et de Schotton . Ita qđ ego Riç ut hedes mei nñm jus ut clamiū in p̄dca f'ra cū ptin' que q'ndā fuit Witli de Paris in dcs villis de Plesset et de Schotton exiçe potim<sup>o</sup> ut vindicare in p̄petuū . Preſea obligo me sub pena centū solidor<sup>o</sup> argenti qđ mouebo placitā versus feofatos p̄dci Witli de

Paris qua hora et q<sup>o</sup> tempe dñs Johes volūit sine omī dilātione et faciā eūdem Johem att'natū meū de eod placito ad recipiend quicq'd pōit pqrere de dñs feofatis et qd eid Johi et hēdibz suis q'etū remaneat de me et herēdibz meis in ppetuū . Hiis testibz Witto Captho de Stanington . Symon' Captho . Pet<sup>o</sup> Capthano . Rogo de Toggesden . Thom' de Esse . Robt de Camia . Witto de Camia . Nicho de Schotton . Henr' Chaumpes . Robto Trus . Gilb Coco . Nichol de Rocke . et aliis.

47. a. Facta est h cōuentio inl Matild et Edā filias et hēd Rad Freman ex vna pte et dñm Johem de Plesset' ex altā . videliū q dñe Matild et Eda relaxauēnt qcesserēt et q'et' clamauerēt dñio Johi de Plesset' et hēd suis totā frā qam Rad pr ear hūit i frittōr' de Schott' . et tōt jus et clamiū qd habuerēt i frā ysod Grine filie Witthi Godsvayn i eodē frittōr' p eis et hēd suis ippet' . Ita q nō dñe Matild et Eda nō hēd ear aliq' tpe aliqd jus ut clamiū in dñs frīs iposm vēdicare pōint . Et p hac relaxācōne . cōcessionē et q'et' clamaōe dñs dñs Johes reddidit pdictis Matild et Ede q'nq acas frē et dimid de frā dñe ysod in dñō frittōr' de Schott' . De q'bz una acā jacet ex tansūso ville de Schott' . vna acā ap Potst' ther . Due acr' ap Baxeden . Dimid acā ap Dykesheud . vna acā ultā semitā de Flakesweht . Et plea dñs dñs Johes reddidit pdcīs Matild et Ede vnā acām pti in Holford iux<sup>a</sup> dñicū patū q fuit de frā dñi Rad pñs ear . Hēnd et teñd pdcīs Matild et Ade et hēd suis de dñō dñio Johē et hēd suis . Reddēdo inde annuati vna libm cimini ad fēs sēi Cuthōti i Septēmbri . Et faciendo sectā ad molīdia de Plesseto sicuti dñā frā solebat p omibz aliis suiciis secta cur' et demanda . Hiis testibz dñio Walfo rtor Ecclē de Morph . dñio Ric' Bassot vicar' de Stanigt' . Ric' de Duddon . Witto de Wydeslad . Ad de Plesset' . Thom' fit Witthi de Stanigt' . Witto de Saltwyk . Elja de Blakeden et aliis.—(Cart. Rid. 66.)

47. b. Sciant p. et f. qd ego Thomās filius Rogeri Grene de la Plescys dedi Rogero de Woderington unū toftū in Plescys et xij acras fr arabit in campo de Schotton et di acr'm p'ti in Holford que hui ex hēditate patris mei pdcī . Hiis testibz Ric. de Horsley tūc vic' Northumb' . Witto de Hesilrigg . Ric. de Cramelyngton . Witto de Heppescotes . Witto de Essinden . et alijs . Dat. apd Plescys xvij die Aprylis a. d. 1369.—(Id. 50.)

48. Sciant p. et f. qd. ego Johāns de Plescis dñs eiusdem loci dedi Thome Paule burgensi ville Novi Castri sup Tynam illa decem tofta et decem crofta et duas

acras frē que jacent propinquiora orienti ex pte australi manerij mei de Plescis cum omibz ptin. suis in Plescis et Shotton—exceptis Tynnynghaulgh, Milnehaulgh, blado, prato, et bosco meo qui vocatur Blithesden . Reddendo inde annuatim michi et hēdibz meis decim solidos argenti . Et idem Thms et assign. sui toto tpe vite eiusdem Thm. habebunt comūne pastur ad octo aīalia suo omibz tempibz anni in Tynnynghaulgh et Milnehaulgh . et etiam ad oues suas a festo sēi Michis archangli vsq ad octab pasche . Et molent blada sua sup pfata ten. crescentia que expendunt sup' eandem ad molendinū meū de Plescis vel ..... Shotton ad vicesimū granū et cū remanenti dñōz bladoz ibunt libe vbicūq voluerint . His testibz Johne de Fenwick tūc vic. Northumb' . Ad de Bently militibz . Robto de Milneburn . Witto de Prestewyk . Johne de Wydeslade . Witto de Whitelaw de Cramelington . Weland Mauduyt . Johne de Lyham . Witto de Stobh'm . et aliis . Dat. apud Plescis die dnica p'ia post festum sēi Petri advincola anno dñi 1325.—(Id. 114.)

49. Omibz Thom' de Heppescotes cñicus . Nōūitis me concessisse et reddidisse Ričo de Plessys ..... teñ et teñ cū ptin. in Shotton et in le Plessys que hui ex dono et feoffamento pdcī Riči et Johis pat'is sui . Dat. apud Schotton die Lune p.x. post festum sēi Michis . anno r. r. Ed. III. p. C. x.—(Id. 111.)

50. Hec carta indentata testat' qd Thomas de Heppescotes psona ecclie de Morpath dedit Ričo fit Johis de Plescys vnū toftū et vnū croftū cū ptin' in Schotton' que vocat' le lofdyland et q'naginta et qatuor ac' frē et qatuor acr' p'ti cū ptin' in Schotton' quas Johna soror pdcī Riči hūit ex dimissione Johis pñs pdcī Riči ad fminū annoz . Hēnd impm . Hiis testibz dñio Robto Dareyns tūc vic' Northumb' . Ričo de Punchardon' . Alano de Heppescotes . Ričo de Blakeden' . Walfo de Blakeden' et aliis . Dat' apud Schotton' die Lune in octab sēi Cuthōti in marcio anno dñi milmo cccmo ximo.—(Id. 51.)

51. Sciant p'sentes et futuri q ego Johes de ffenwyk de Blakeden dedi Thome de Walton' sexaginta et quatuor acras frē cū ptin' in campo de Shotton' iuxta Weteslade in comitatu Northumb' quaz quadraginta acre iacent sup Qwitstaneffat et viginti quatuor acre iacent sup Pottarstrothe . Hēnd p suicia inde debita imppetuū . Hiis testibz Johē de Wedrygton' . Witto de Camlyngton' . Johē de Qwitlawe . Robto de Blakeden' . Johē Welshe qui hanc cartam scripsit . et multis



aliis . Data apud Shotton antedc̄m quarto die mensis Junii a. r. R. Ric̄i 2<sup>di</sup> p. c. A. 13<sup>mo</sup>.—(*Cart. Rid.* 126.)

52. Sciant presentes et futuri qđ ego Wiſs filius Ric̄i de North Wydeslade dedi Germano filio dñi Rob̄ti de Hylton militis quinq. tosta husbandor̄ cū fr̄is et tenementis eidm tostis ptinentibz in villa de Blakeden: videlicet tostum illud quod Rogerus frat' Nichi Todde quondam tenuit cū duabz bouatis fr̄e ptinentibz eidm tosto in eadm villa . Et tostum quod Wiſs Pot' q'ndam tenuit cū duabz bouatis fr̄e eidm tosto ptinentibz . Et tostum quod Rob̄tus filius Anger q'ndam tenuit cū duabz bouatis fr̄e quas Galfridus de Blakeden q'ndam tenuit . Et tostum quod Rob̄tus filius Joh̄is q'ndam tenuit cū duabz bouatis fr̄e quas Joh̄es Albus quondam tenuit . Et tostum quod Brimbil tenuit cū vna bouata fr̄e eidm tosto ptinente . Et sex acras fr̄e que quidem fr̄a vocat' *ſra fabri* . Simul cū vna acra fr̄e ptinente tosto quod Rob̄tus filius Joh̄is q'ndam tenuit in eadm villa et cū omibz fr̄is &c. Habend dco Germano faciendo dc̄is dñis feodi de Plesseto om̄ia seruicia debita, &c. preſ annuam firmam quindecim solidor̄ debitam dictis dñis feodi de Plesseto p omibz fr̄is et tenementis meis in Wydeslade et in Blakeden . Ad q'am quidem firmam p predc̄is tostis et tenementis soluendam nec in toto nec in parte volo p me et heredibz meis qđ dc̄us German' heredes sui et sui assignati nro modo teneant' . Hiis testibz dñis Gwycharde de Charrun . Rob̄to Bert' . Rob̄to de la vale . Watto de Cambowe . Hugone Gobiun militibz . Thom de Milnebur̄ . Ric̄o Benet . Wiſto de Echwyk . Rob̄to de Boteland . Wiſto de Swethop . et multis aliis.—(*Id.* 91.)

53. Sciant om̄s qđ ego Rob̄s Frankeloyne de Bokingeſeld dedi Johanni de Lyem totā medietatem pptis mee que m' continebat de omibz mesuag' terris, &c. de quibz Wiſs de Wydeslade auuncus meus cui' hered un' ego sum obiit seysitus in dñico suo vt de feodo in Wydeslade . Blakeden' et Schotton' . Habend &c. . Hiis test' . Rogo Baret de Benton' . Thoma de Swethopp' . Ad de Benton . Ad Baret . Johne de Wydeslade . et Ric' Baret de Buradon' . et aliis , in quo' p̄sentia sigillū meū apposui.—(*Id.* 23.)

54. Omnibz Johes de Plescy saltm in dño . Noveritis me remisisse Roberto Coco de Novo Castro sup Tynam heredibz et assignatis suis totū ius, quod vnq' habui in illo redditu septem solidor̄ et sex denarioz, quem idem Robert' michi soluere tenebatur, p fr̄a quā idē Rob' de me tenuit in Blakeden' . Remisi etiā imppetuū totū ius

et clamiū, quod vnq' habui, tam in illis sex denar' quos idē Rob̄tus michi quolibet anno debebat, ad custodiam cast' p fr̄a p̄dca q' in scutagio, homagio, releuio, cornagio, ac om̄i alio ſuicio forinseco et militari necnon in secta, quam p̄dc̄us Robert' facere tenebat', ad molendinū meū de Blakeden' . Ita videlz qđ nō ego nō herē mei, in p̄dc̄is aliquod ius, decetero habere, poterimus imppetuū . Reddendo tamen p annū michi et hered meis vnū denar' ad natale dñi p omibz aliis ſuiciis rebus exacc̄ibz et demandis . Concessi insup p̄dco Rob̄to herē et assignatis suis cōmunam pasture in Schotton', ad liberū tenementū suū in Blakeden' ad om̄imoda animalia sua p totū annū in omibz locis eiusdē ville, cū libero introitu et exitu . Exceptis sepalibz meis, videlz a capite pontis de Stanigton, put calcia se extendit, vsq ad capud ville de Schotton', et sic descendendo, vsq le Plescys, et del Plessys vers' orientem, p riuulū vsq le brokincrosse, et del brokincrosse vsq in bryngfeld, put regia via se extendit ſus' aquilonē . Ita qđ idē Robert' herē et assignati sui libe possint decetero fugare animalia sua de Blakeden', vsq ad cōm de Schotton', et ea refugare p voluntate sua absq aliq' impedimento . Preſea concessi p̄dco Rob̄to herē et assignatis suis, qđ ipi possint euellere brueram deceſto, i cōmuni mora de Schotton' q̄ncumq voluerit, et qđ ipi heant et fodeant, quolibet anno, in mora que vocat' Weymore, turbas videlz onus sex curriū, ducend vsq ad fr̄am suā de Blakeden' p̄dc̄am, cū libero introitu et exitu ad vtricumq . Hiis testibz dno Gilbto de Boroudon' vic' Northūbr . dno Ad de Benton' milit' . Rob̄to de Milleborne . Wiſto de Prestwyk . Joh̄e de Wydislade . Joh̄e de Lyam . Joh̄e de Kynton' et aliis . Dat' apud Nouū Castrū sup Tynam die dñica in crastino sc̄e Agnetis virginis, anno dñi 1323.—(*Id.* 12.)

55. Omnibz Wiſs Baro de Graystok dñs de Graystok Nolitis nos concessisse dñto nob Rogo de Woderyngton' fratri Gerardi de Woderyngton' militis qđ om̄ia illa fr̄as et ten' que fuerint Phi de Dudden' in Blakeden' que Johes de Hastynges psona ecclie de Morpath de nob tenet ad vitam suam ex assignacōe quam Rob̄tus de Euenwode qui illa p̄fato Johi ad eundem t̄minū dimiset nob inde fecit et que post mortem eiusdem Joh̄is ad nos et heredes nros virtute assignacōis p̄dc̄e reuerti deberent p̄fato Rogo heredibz et assignatis suis remaneant imp̄m post mortem ipius Joh̄is . hend, &c. . Data apud Blakeden' sexto die Octobr anno regni Regis Edwardi ſcij post conquestū Angl vicesimo quarto regni eiusdem Regis Franc' vndecimo.—(*Id.* 47.)

56. Ceste endent'e fait p' entr' Roger de Woddrington dun pt et John de Bothe a Alnewyk et Custaunce la femē dautr pt tesmoigne qe le dit Johe et Custaunce sūt gaunte et a ferme lesse au dit Roḡ tous les terrs et tenemētes oc lo's apportinaunce, q̄ la ditz Custaunce ad en la vile de Blakden com de doner Philip̄ de Dodden iadyse son baroñ . Auoir et tenner al vaunt dit Roḡ ceux heyres a tot la vif la dit Custaunce . Rendaunt al vauntz ditz John et Custaunce p' aune synk south dargent.—(*Cart. Rid.* 136.)

57. Oibz Nichus fit Thome de Redeley satm novitis me relax. et q'clam. Wmo de Echewyk totū jus in oibz tēntis meis in Porteyatte et Quittington cum servi Johis Avunculi cum wardis, ꝑc. q̄ mihi descendebant ꝑt mortem Hauwisie avie mee . Tēst dño Robto de Insula dno de Wodborne . Robto de Insula de Chipches . Johe de Hertevaton militibz . Wmo de Swethop . Rann. de Cresswell.—(*Doddsv. MSS. xlv.*)

58. Oderdus de Ridlee concess. ꝑc. Witto de Stapleton de Edenell, seniori armigo et Robto Couper, rector ecclie de Whitefelde hered et assig suis omnia ꝑra et tenē mea redd et ꝑvic. in Hautwesill . Caldlawe . Hensalgh . Thorngraston . et Milnehouse cum oibz aliis ꝑris, &c. infra dñm et libtatem de Tyndale cum oibz suis ptin. . Hend. &c. . Hiis testibus Rowland de Thirlwall Riço de Fedderstanhalgh . Witto de Charleton . Robto de Echyngton . Thoma Smith . et aliis . Dat. apd. Hautwesill 5 Oct. tertio Henrici sexti.—(*Id. lxxvj. No. 113.*)

59. Sciant presentes et futuri qd ego Witus de Redeley dedi dño Guischarde de Charron et Isabelle ux sue totum jus in vasto de Hesleysyde qd quidem vastū ꝑdci Guischarde et Isabella hent de dono dñi Robti de Insula Dunelm Ep̄i . Testibus Witto de Kyrkenny . Hug de Monte alto . Johe de Holneseth . Riçi de Grendal . Robto de Heppelhal ꝑico . et aliis.—(*Id. lxx. No. 68.*)

60. Sciant ꝑsentes et futuri quod ego Johe Smyth filius et heres Johis Smyth de Hawtewesile dedi et con-

cessi Johanne de Redle que fuit uxor Nicholi de Redle defunci heredibz et assignat suis unū burgagm meum vocat le Stanehouse cum gardino et omibz aliis jacens in ꝑdca villa de Hawtewesill in tenement Nichi de Redle filii ꝑdcorum Nichi et Johanne ex pte occidentali et tenement Riçi Thirlwall ex pte orientali . Habend et tenend imppetu de capitalibz dñis feodi illius ꝑ servicia inde debita . Hys testibz Thoma Elryngton . Robto Fabiane vicario dñe ville de Hawtewesill . Robto Stevenson capellano . Georgio Barbour . Thoma Huchanson . Stepno Smith . et alijs . Dat. apud Hawtewesill 5to die Augusti a. r. r. Ed. 4ti. p. c. 8vo.—(*Ex orig. penes J. Ellis apud Castrum de Otterburn.*)

61. Sciant ꝑsent et futuri qd ego Thomas Knage de Hatwesyle dedi Nicholao Rydle de Wyllemondswyke armig burgagia que heo infra villam de Hatwesyle quū unū jacet inter burgagium Nicholai de Federstanhaug ex pte orientali et burgagiū Ricardi Symson ex pte occidentali . Reddendo inde annuat priorisse et conventui de Lamle decem denos per equales portiones . Et alterum burgagiū quod jacet inter dñū burgagiū Nicholai de Rydle reddendo inde dño annuat unū denū hend &c. . Hiis testibus dno Roberto vicario ecclie de Aldston . Johe Barbur et Riço Parkynson . Dat. apud Hatwesyle 20 die Mar. a. r. Ed. iv. p. c. A. 21mo.—(*Ibid.*)

62. Symon de Plesseto miles dedit Witmo filio Witmi Scissoris de Felton ꝑico unam dimidiam carucat terr' in vith de Blakeden, &c. Test. dñis Waltero de Camhow tunc vicecom. Northubr . Witmo de Middleton . Johne de Widdrington . Ada Baret . Rado de Eslington . Johne de Kirkeby milī . Riço de sancto Petro.—(*Lansd. MS. 152, b.*)

\* \* The author is much indebted to Mr D. Turner, of Blagdon, and to his son Mr Henry Turner, for assisting him in procuring materials for his account of that place and neighbourhood.

BEDLINGTONSHIRE, to me, is forbidden ground ; for, in civil matters, it is in Chester ward, in the county of Durham ; and its church is not subject to the jurisdiction of the archdeacon of Northumberland, but a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Durham, and consequently within the officiality of that body. The culture of it, therefore, properly belongs to the accurate and industrious hand of my friend, the historian of North Durham. But, to fill up the panorama of the deanery of Morpeth, I will, as I pass on from the banks of the



Blythe to those of the Wansbeck, in Morpeth parish, give a cursory sketch of this antient portion of the patrimony of St Cuthbert.<sup>p</sup> Cutheard, who was the last of the bishops of Lindisfarne, and the first of those of Chester-le-Street, made large additions to the revenue of his see, which he succeeded to in 900, and presided over fifteen years. Simeon of Durham tells us, that among other valuable acquisitions, he purchased with the money of St Cuthbert, the ville called Bedlington, with its appendices, Nedderton, Grubba, Twizle, Cebbington, Slekeburne, and Cambois. Where Grubba and Twizle were, all knowledge is lost. Twizle, Choppington, and Cambois, in some copies of this account, are read Batbise, Lebbington or Bedbington, and Commer.<sup>q</sup> In 1274, the bishop of Durham was presented for taking wreck of sea, and using other liberties here, upon unknown warrantry.<sup>r</sup> But Edward the First, by his charter, in 1293, acknowledged this district to be parcel of the liberty of the church of St Cuthbert of Durham, within the precincts of the county of Northumberland; and, in 1295, the bishop's right to try causes arising here, in his own chancery, under his own writs and by his own justices, was acknowledged at the assizes at Newcastle; also his right of appointing one coroner for Bedlington.<sup>s</sup> It continued a royal franchise under the bishops of Durham, and had its own courts and officers, till by statute 27 Henry VII. cap. 24, it was abridged of them, and in civil matters merged into the county of Durham. Hutchinson, in his History of Durham, notices it as follows:—"In all manner of law and civil jurisdiction it is a member of the county palatine. There is little mention, in the records, of the officers appointed by the bishops of Durham to this jurisdiction, and very few inquisitions appear therein: several of those we have inspected have been taken at Durham; so it is to be conceived that the acts of jurisdiction were not exer-

<sup>p</sup> This district has the Wansbeck for its northern boundary, the sea on the east, the bonny banks of the Blyth on the south, and on the west the parishes of Stannington and Morpeth. Its extent is about 30 square miles, or 19,200 acres. In 1801, it contained 1196 persons; in 1811, 1488; and, in 1821, 1862—in which last year, the whole population lived in 292 houses, and consisted of 389 families, of whom 94 were employed in agriculture, 231 in trade, manufacture, or handicraft-work, and 64 comprised in neither class. The townships in the parish are—Bedlington, Netherton, Choppington, West Sleekburn, East Sleekburn, and Cambois. The soil is chiefly employed in agriculture, and in the growth of wheat, oats, beans, and clover, or seed grasses. Beds of coal and freestone extend over the whole parish.

<sup>q</sup> Twysden X. scrip. col. 73; Surtees's Durham, I. ix.

<sup>r</sup> III. ii. 115.

<sup>s</sup> III. i. 191, 194; Rot. Par. i. 118, 362.

cised so frequently at Bedlington as at Durham for that liberty or shire. By the record referred to, we see that the *jura regalia* were insisted upon in bishop Fox's time, and by the jury presented to have existed time immemorial."<sup>t</sup> "The first owner of lands in Bedlington we find named in the inquisitions post mortem is John, son of John Elliot, who," in 1350, "held of the lord bishop *immediatim* by fealty, and 7s. 4d. rent. A family of the Herefords," also at the same time, "held lands here, but the chief part of the inhabitants held by servile tenures, which it would be useless to state." Long prior to that time, however, William Halcor, Robert Cnowald, Wm Birilot, Thomas the son of Roger of Bedelington, Walter and Robert, sons of Robert of Nedderton, Adam of Chavinton and Elias his brother, Thomas and John of Slykeburne, Adam, Alan, and Walter Charity, of Cambhuse, Edmund son of Roger, Lawrence son of Odard, Adam Serjeant, Ralph son of Peter, Robert son of Henry, and Robert Palmer, of Little Slykburne, in consideration of the bishops of Durham having ordained that one thrave of corn should be paid out of each plough land in all their lordships, to the hospital of St Giles, without Durham, for the support of the poor and the pilgrims resorting thither—They, of their own free will, granted in pure and perpetual alms 9s. for the thraves of their plough lands in Bedlingtonshire, payable within fifteen days after Michaelmas, and in failure thereof to pay ten shillings.<sup>u</sup> When the lands belonging to the see of Durham were put up to sale by parliament, this manor

<sup>t</sup> Copyhold books H. p. 227. Fox, 1498. At the court at Bedlington, April 18, 4 Richard bishop of Durham, and 13 Henry VII. before Richard Danby, steward, concerning the *jura regalia* belonging to our lord the bishop within that lordship:—The jurors, upon their oath, say, that the anchorage and wreck of sea, and all other regalia happening within that lordship, solely belong to the lord the bishop, as the royal right of his church, and to none other, and have continued so from time of which there is not the memory of any man to the contrary, except in the time of John Spittell, bailiff, who, by favour, suffered John Gosten and John Raw, tenants of the earl of Westmorland, to occupy them for six years. Yet the same John Spittell here present in court, confesses that they occupied and received the royal privileges to the use and benefit of the said lord the bishop, as Richard Taylor and John Forster, their deputies, had occupied them.—(From *Rand. MSS. and Hutch. Northumb. ii. 326, and Dur. iii. 507.*) Hutchinson quotes an authority of 1346, to show that the bishops of Durham then received 4d. for the anchorage of each ship in the water of Blyth, in Bedlingtonshire; and Spearman, from an authority dated in 31 of Eliz. shows that he leased out the anchorage, beaconage, plankage, wharfage, ballast quay, and wastes, between high and low water marks of Blyth, and all the wrecks of the sea on that coast.—(*Enquiry, &c. p. 26, printed in 1729.*)

<sup>u</sup> Wallis, ii. 279.



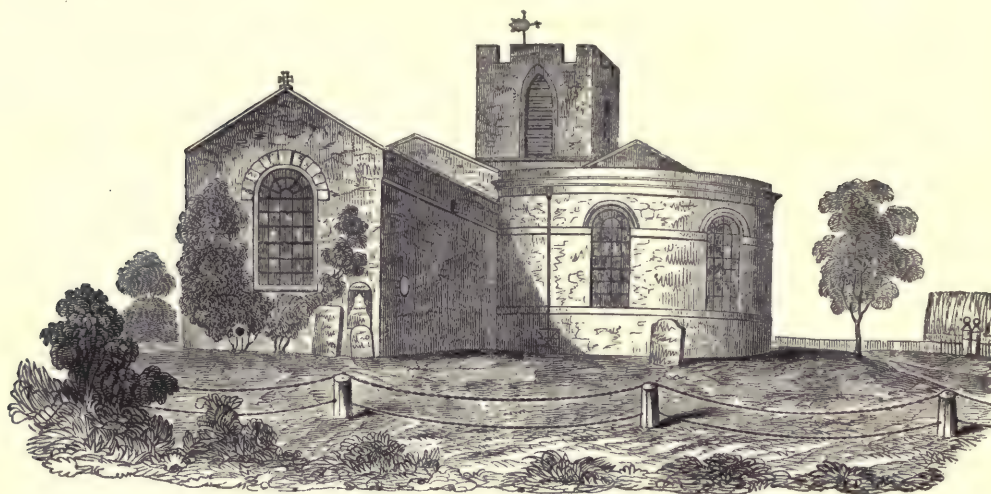
and Choppington farm were purchased, 21 January, 1649, for £1296, by Robert Fenwick, esq. a representative in parliament for Northumberland in 1654 and 1656.<sup>v</sup> The schedule of rents payable to the bishop out of this manor, and printed in note<sup>w</sup>, was, I suppose, made out in the time of Chas. I.

<sup>v</sup> June 11, 1657, Robert Ogle, of Eslington, gentleman, gave information before the house of commons, that sir Robert Collingwood, of Brandon, inveighed against Robert Fenwick, esq. a member of this present parliament, saying—"He was a base fellow; his father was hanged for felony, and he did wonder who sent him to parliament."—(*Jour. H. C. vii. 554.*) This Robert Fenwick resided at Bedlington, and in 1661 compiled a long and elaborate pedigree of the Fenwick family, a copy of which, with its numerous evidences, drawings of seals, &c. is now in the College of Arms. I have also a MS. copy of "Antiquities of the family of Ogle, presented to Henry, now duke of Newcastle, by Robert Fenwick, of Bedlington, esq. i<sup>th</sup> year 1664." Perhaps he was the same Robert Fenwick, for whom, upon letters from General Leven, there was an order of parliament, Feb. 3, 1647, for a thousand pounds for his losses and good affections.—(*Whitelock's Mem. 291.*) Wallis says, "it was affirmed in a small tract, printed in London, in three sheets, by the author of a book entitled 'The Pillar of Gratitude,' and published in 1660, that at the Restoration, the purchasers of the church lands offered the king the round sum of £500,000 to confirm their right for 99 years, on the payment of the old rights to the bishops and clergy, which offer his majesty was so far from complying with, that he granted a commission for enquiry after all such purchases." June 1, 1732, an act received the royal assent, to vest in Mary Hall, widow, certain copyhold lands in the manors of Bedlington and Chester-en-le-street, in the county of Durham, to sell the same, and thereby to perform the trusts mentioned in the will of Anne Hancock, widow, deceased.—(*Jour. H. C. xxi. 940.*)

<sup>w</sup> A RENTAL of lands in Bedlingtonshire, due to the lord bishoppe of Durham, &c. :—*Bedlington Copyholders*.—Henry Milburne, halfe a farme, p. ann. 10s. 6d.; Jane Walker, halfe a farme, 10s. 6d.; George Marshall, a farme, £1 1s.; Robert Lawson, a farme, £1 1s.; John Skipsey,\* a farme, £1 1s.; William Hunter, half a farme, 10s. 6d.; William Watson, a farme, £1 1s.; Cuthbert Watson, a farme, £1 1s.; Catharine Wilson, a farme, £1 1s.; Robert Mill, a farme, £1 1s.; Richard Browne, halfe a farme, 10s. 6d.; Thomas Watson, a farme, £1 1s.; Mary Cuthbert, halfe a farme, 10s. 6d.; Thomas Michelson, a farme, £1 1s.; Thos. Scott, a farme, £1 1s.: in all, £13 12s. 6d. There is *thirteene* cottages and garths belonging to seu'al tenants copyholders, at one shilling rent eu'y cottage p. ann'—13s. *Freeholders* in Bedlington.—Ralph Baytes's Hallywell, p. ann', 2s. 10d.; Mr ffenwick, of Prudhoe, 14s. 6d.

*Leaseholders* in Bedlington.—Henry Milburne, the demesne house and garth, p. ann' 8s.; John Errington, one farm, £1 1s. 1d., more for augmentation, 4s.; John Errington, one other farme,

\* 17 May, 1632, Wm Skipsey, of Bedlington, yeom<sup>n</sup>, left his body to be buried in the church of Bedlington, near his father, and his customary farm in Bedlington to his eldest son John, and his heirs.—(*Raine's Test. 511.*) There are several entries of the Skipsey family in the registers of this parish, and amongst the rest the following: Jane, dau. of John Skipsey and Eliz. his wife, born at Bedlington, Ap. 26, 1655, and buried there 2 June, 1656.



THE CHURCH OF BEDLINGTON,

As described by Randal, was “small, covered with lead, and having an old tower.” Before the year 1813, it consisted of a chancel 32 feet by 17, nave 52 feet by 24, and tower 16 feet by  $9\frac{1}{2}$ ; but, in that year, had a semi-circular enlargement of 26 feet radius, of good masonry added to it on the north. The style of the additions will be understood from the annexed view. The accommodations they afford consist of sittings and pews on the ground floor, and in a gallery; and they cost £713—£616 of which was raised by subscription, the rest by rate. In the front of the gallery is inscribed—“H. Cotes, vicario: John Gooch, Gilbert Robson, Robert Chater, Cuthbert Watson, sacrorum custodibus.” One of the large stones of the foundation contains a brass plate encased in lead, and bearing an inscription, together with some small silver

15s. 9d. ob’; the wife of Wm Milburne, three farms and a half, p. ann’ £3 13s. 9d.; Bedlington water milne, by lease, £4; Bedlington collyerie, p. ann’ £2: in all, £26 15s. 5d. ob.

*Netherton* belongs to the lord Howard, payes by year £4 14s. 8d.: *Chapington*, Mr Middleton, of Belsay, hath a lease for three lives, and payes £5 8s.: *East Sleatburne*, five farms and a half, freeholders, and payes £3 8s. 8d.: *West Sleatburne*, four farms on the north side, sr Andrew Yong, holdes at 13s. a farme, p. ann’ £2 12s.; leaseholders, four farms on the south side, in seuerall tenants hands, now out of lease; antient rent £2 13s. 4d.: half a farme freehold there, payes I know not .....: *Camboyse*, sir Andrew Yong paid p. ann’ 12s. 5d.; Richard Yong payes p. ann’ £1 4s. 10d.: total £47 9s. 4d. ob’.—(*Bywell papers.*)



and copper coins of George the Third. The windows of the old part have all been modernized, and no traces are now left of the simple elegance of the original building, excepting in some fret work on each side of the semi-circular arch between the nave and the chancel; and, in a beautifully moulded and fretted window, on the west side of the tower. The enrichments of this tower window have certainly suffered much by the mouldering hand of Time, but were still distinct enough as models for repairing the chancel window, and to tell the style in which the late additions to this antient edifice should have been made. Above it, is a corroded carving in stone, of a female figure on horseback. The south porch has been converted into a comfortable vestry, and the present entrance is by the west side of the tower, under the ornamented window. The internal arrangement of the sittings is good, a portion of them free, and the pulpit is against the south wall, and opposite the centre of the gallery and ground floor of the additions, which would probably have cost less, and certainly been more commodious, if the ground plan had been square. The chancel was re-built in 1736. Here are marble monuments and inscribed stones to the following persons:—To Mr Cuthbert Clayton, who died Sept. 14, 1747, aged 41 years; and to James Clayton, who died Oct. 7, 1787, aged 80 years—arms, a cross engrailed between 4 pellets. To Elizabeth Barker, widow of Christopher Barker, gentleman: she died March 26, 1819, aged 86 years,—her son, Charles Dalston Purvis, formerly C. D. Barker, dedicated the tablet to her memory. Another tablet is inscribed to the same Charles Dalston Purvis, of Earsdon, near Tynemouth, who died July 21, 1821, aged 56.\* In the chancel is a marble to Lettice, wife of

\* PEDIGREE OF BARKER AND PURVIS, OF EARSDON.

[The family of Barker was extensive in Northumberland, and several individuals of it filled the first municipal offices in the antient borough of Morpeth. See also Lawson Ped. above, p. 162, gen. V.

I.—CHRISTOPHER BARKER, of Earsdon. —

II.—ROBERT BARKER, bap. at Earsdon in 1620, and a party to the articles entered into by the copyholders, on the division of the township of Earsdon, in 1650

III.—CHRISTOPHER BARKER, a twin with John, bap. at Newcastle in 1650; admitted on the 6th of April, 1681, tenant to the lord of the manor of Tynemouth, to a tenement at Earsdon, as the eldest son and heir of Robert. The court rolls commence in 1674.

JOHN, a twin with Christopher, and bap. at Newcastle in 1650; buried at St Nicholas, Newcastle, in 1685.

JAMES, bap. at Earsdon in 1655.  
THOMAS, bap. at Earsdon in 1658.  
ELINOR, bap. at Earsdon in 1659.  
MARGARET, bap. at Earsdon in 1662.  
MATTHEW, bap. at Earsdon in 1665.  
ISABEL, bap. at Earsdon in 1668.

Lieut. H. West, of Jesmond Place, R. N. : she died May 25, 1826, aged 30, and leaving issue Henry and Frances-Anne. Also one to Robert Wilkinson, of Sheepwash, who died July 12, 1810, aged 42 years ; and to his wife Elizabeth, who was daughter of George Wilkinson, of Bedlington ; married July 8, 1790, and died October 22, 1791, aged 22 years. The will of Anthony Fenwick, of Stannington, yeoman, 9 June, 1631, directs his body to be buried in *Mitford's Porch*, in Bedlington church.\* Three grave-stones, with crosses and swords, in the style of the 11th or 12th centuries, and one of them with “ *Ora pro nobis* ” upon it, were found in the church yard, on the site of the semi-circular additions. In pulling down the north wall, there was also found, the fragment of a pillar 14 inches high, of the form of an irregular octagon, measuring eight inches by five at the top, and having its two narrowest sides ploughed perpendicularly with two flutings. Three of the other sides bear a fragment of an inscription ; and the other three are decorated with a griffin and fret work in relief, as here represented. It has, I think,

5  
Issue of Christopher Barker and .....

IV.—JOSEPH BARKER, admitted 17th Oct. 7th Geo. I. to his late father's tenement at Earsdon, as his eldest son and heir ; married at Earsdon, November 20, 1729. ANNE DALSTON, one of the two daurs. and co-heirs of Charles Dalston, by Anne Preston, merchant, of Newcastle, another of the parties to the articles on the division of the township in 1650 ; which Charles Dalston was the 6th son of John Dalston, eldest son of sir Christopher Dalston of Acorn Bank, in the coun. of Westmorland, and was married at Long Benton, Oct. 18, 1687. For the Pedigree of the Dalston family, from the time of the Conquest to Dugdale's Visitation in 1664, see Nicholson and Burn's Westmorland p. 383 ; and Cumberland, p. 316.

V.—CHRISTOPHER BARKER, bap. at Earsdon, 30 May, 1732 ; died 17 June, 1771 ; buried at Bedlington, in the county of Durham ; married at Bedlington, 12 Jan. 1764. ELIZABETH PURVIS, only daur. of Thomas Purvis, of Bedlington, and sister and sole heir of Hen. Purvis, esq. of the same place, who died 28 May, 1782 ; which Henry Purvis, by will, dated 12 July, 1775, devised his estates to his nephew Thos. Purvis Barker, and his issue ; and failing such issue, in possession, should take and use the surname of Purvis only. Elizabeth Barker died 23 March, 1819, and was buried at Bedlington. CHARLES, bap. at Earsdon, 17 Ap. 1734. SUSANNAH SMITH, See Surt. Durham, vol. i. p. 187. ANNE, bap. at Earsdon, 18 Sep. 1733 ; married George Gowen ; and died 15 Aug. 1780 : buried at Bedlington, s. p. JOSEPH, bap. at Earsdon, 18 Nov. 1740 ; died in 1810, and buried in the church of Houghton-le-Spring, coun. Durham, s. p.

VI.—1. DOROTHY WATSON, married at Horton chapel. For issue, see Pedigree of Watson, of North Seaton, above p. 191. CHARLES DALSTON BARKER, bap. at Tynemouth, 13 June, 1765 ; obtained 29 Mar. 1792, licence to take and use the surname of Purvis only, in compliance with the will of his uncle Henry Purvis. On the death (28 Sep. 1818) of Eliz. Purvis, spinster, of Plawsworth Cottage, in the parish of Chester-le-Street, in the county of Durham, who was the only surviving child of John Purvis, the younger brother of Thomas Purvis, the father of Elizabeth Barker, this Charles Dalston Purvis became seized of her lands in that parish ; died 21 July, 1821 ; buried at Bedlington. He was a deputy lieut. for the county of Northumberland, and one of the deputy vice-admirals in that part of the county which lies south of the river Coquet. He was seized of the lands at Earsdon, which belonged in 1650, on the division of the township, to his above-mentioned ancestors, Robert Barker and John Preston ; which lands, at his death, July 21, 1821, descended to his eldest son, Thomas Purvis, A. M. of Trinity College, Cambridge, and a barrister-at-law. 2. MARY, only daur. of Robert Surtees, esq. of Mikwell Burn, in the coun. Durham, by Ann his wife ; marr. at Ryton ; died Feb. 15, 1798 ; and bur. at Bedlington. For issue, see above, p. 191 ; and for Surtees's family, see Surtees's Durham, ii. 283. THOMAS PURVIS=MARY MITCHELSON, one of the daurs. & co-heirs of Samuel Mitchelson, esq. formerly of George-Street, Edinburgh. BARKER took the surname of Purvis in pursuance of the will of his uncle Hen. Purvis ; died 2 Mar. 1792 ; buried at Bedlington, s. p.

\* Raine's Test. 508.





been part of the shaft of a cross. The inscription is plainly one syllable, and the three last feet of an hexameter line, and should be read—*CRVX* or *LVX VNDIQUE FVLGET AMATA*.<sup>y</sup> The southern and eastern walls of the church are covered profusely with ivy and Italian privet; and the church-yard kept as trim and orderly as the parterre of a suburban villa: an example of neatness, and of affectionate remembrance for the dead, of which there is great



want of imitation in the church-yards to a considerable distance from both the banks of the Tweed. The greater part of the trees that now ornament the church-yard here, were planted by vicar Ellison, in 1726. I have already, in a hasty and speculative note, given some opinions about the wanderings of St Cuthbert, and the guardians of his incorruptible body resting with it here in their flight before the Conqueror, in 1069. This parish too, I have already shown, was given to the see of Durham soon after the year 900. Whether of these circumstances caused its church to be dedicated to St Cuthbert, it would be idle, in the absence of all evidence on the subject, to decide: there can, however, I think, be little doubt, that a church existed here prior to the Conquest. It continued a rectory, and in the patronage of the see of Durham, till bishop Farnham, about the year 1242, appropriated it to the prior and convent of Durham, for the purpose of assisting them with its revenues, to complete the great improvements in their church, which seem to have commenced in that year under the auspices of prior Thomas of Melsamby.

<sup>y</sup> In Jan. 1772, this church, which had been recently covered, was entirely unroofed, as well as several houses in the village; and when the foundations of the new part were making, in March, 1818, besides the old gravestones, already noticed, there were found the remains of a man, supposed to be those of Cuthbert Watson, a noted sleep-walker, who was killed upon the spot where they were found. He had risen in his sleep, Feb. 14, 1669, and was in the act of climbing the north buttress of the tower with great ease and firmness; but a person passing by at the time, and dreading the danger of his situation, spoke to him, and he awoke, fell, and was instantly killed. This story is supported by the current tradition of the place, by an entry said to be in the parish register, and by the above date, and the words "WATSON'S WAKE" cut upon the buttress.

Since that time it has been a vicarage, and till the Reformation, continued in the advowson of the same prior and convent, and from that period, of the dean and chapter of Durham. In 1291, the prior of Durham was rated for tenths for the rectory of “Bedelinton” at £40 a year, and the vicar at £12 14s. 6d.<sup>z</sup> The rectorial tithes are annexed to the eleventh prebend, and make a portion of the bona delectabilia set apart for the support of the incumbent of that golden stall. The great tithes of Cambois, now worth about £100 a year, the small tithes through the whole parish, and a glebe, annually worth about £200, constitute the main source of the vicar’s revenues.<sup>a</sup> Mr Cotes, the present aged and venerable vicar, is the only resident magistrate within this shire and parish.

<sup>z</sup> III. i. 349.

<sup>a</sup> By a printed paper hung up in the vestry here, it appears that the vicar is entitled at Christmas, to one hen from each family, in lieu of tithe of hen, which claim here, as in other parishes of the county, has of late years been converted into an annual payment of 6d. from each family. The offering here for communicants above 21 years of age, is three-halfpence each; each family also pays one penny, under the name of smoke or reek penny, which I suppose to be a sort of modus or composition for tithe of fire-wood; also, at Easter, the vicar receives a composition of 6d. on every hive of bees, in lieu of tithe of them; a modus for hay, and a composition of 4d. for each foal, is due at Michaelmas; and three-halfpence for each milk cow, and a penny for each farrow cow is payable on Nov. 12, when the tithe of calves is due. The parish clerk receives, besides his fees for baptisms, marriages, and burials, 5d. a year from each family through the parish.\*

\* INCUMBENTS of Bedlington:—1. During the time it was a rectory. *Lambertus Germium*, vicar of Bedlington, occurs as a witness to a deed about Plessey, in 1267; and, to another, about a chantry in Bywell church.—(III. ii. 75, 92.)

*Richard de Claxton*, 1278.

*Wm de Blokeley*, the last rector, 1311.

2. VICARS.—*Simon de Derlington*, in 1324, was the first perpetual vicar after the church was appropriated to the church of Durham.

*Gilbert de Burdon*, 1315.

*Thomas de Normanton*, 1336, after the death of Burdon.

*Anthony Fossor*, 1344, after the resig. of Normanton.

*John Lumbard*, 1350, p. m. Fossor.

*John Pays*, 1379, after the resignation of Lumbard.

*Wm de Shylburn*, 1390, after the resignation of Pays.

*Thomas Coweton*, 1411, after the death of Shylburn.

*William Doncaster*, 1418, after the resignation of Coweton; rector of Meldon in 1436.

*John Stillington*, 1419, after the resig. of Doncaster.

*John Bland*, 1420, after the death of Stillington; curate of St John’s, Newcastle, 1424. This John Bland was party to a deed in 1432, respecting the chantry of the blessed virgin in the chapelry of All Saints’, Morpeth; also to several other deeds in the town’s hutch there respecting houses in Morpeth.

*Richard Langcake*, 1466. In 1469, Mr R. Nykke, the vicar-general of the diocese, sequestered the profits of Bedlington church for the many defects and decays in the mansion-house of the vicarage, and houses and buildings of the same, and appointed Thomas Fleming, bailiff of the liberty of Bedlington, keeper of the sequestration.—(Randal, 213.)

*Gilbert Grayburne*, alias *Clerk*, 1471, after the resignation of Langcake.



The VILLAGE of Bedlington consists of one long and broad street, which runs from the northern bank of the Blyth to the road leading from Newcastle, by Shipwash Bridge and Stakeford, to Newbigging. It might have its name from being first granted to, or founded by one *Bædling*, which name, among the Saxons, seems to have meant a *prayer-ling*, or fanatic fop—a bidder to prayers or invitor to feasts, weddings, or burials. Wallis very rightly calls it “a large well-built and pleasant villa:” it is not, however, as Hutchinson says, “in a low situation,” but on the brow and sides of a dry and conspicuous eminence, and commands an extensive prospect over both sea and land.

*Elias Bell*, 1477, after the death of Grayburne.

*John Rawson*, 1478, after the death of Bell.

*Thomas Hall*, 1484, after the death of Rawson.

*Robert Pitcherd*, 1489, after the resignation of Hall. Jan. 22, 1497, the proceeds of this living were sequestered on account of divers defects and want of repairs in the vicarage-house.—(*Fox's Reg.* 116.)

*Thomas Lee*, chaplain, 1498, after the resignation of Pitcherd; vicar of Bywell St Peter, in 1493.

*Robert Davell*, LL.D., 1527, after the death of Lee. This, I suppose, was the Dr Robert Daval whom Leland, in his Itinerary, mentions as supplying him with information respecting the neighbourhood of Newcastle, the Picts' wall, and the family of Delaval, concerning which he qualifies the account given him, with this neutralizing remark, “As Mr Dr Davelle sayith, but sufficiently provid not.” He was a man of considerable note in his time. He was archdeacon of Northumberland in 1518 and 1541; in 1531, appointed master of the hospital of St Mary the Virgin, in Newcastle. His name occurs as a canon of Exeter; and, May 29, 1541, he became prebendary of Halen, in the cathedral of York. He died in 1557.

*William Watson*, presbyter, Dec. 7, 1557, after the death of Davell. He was presented by Christopher Whitehead, of Melton Mowbray, and Thomas Whitehead, of Monkwearmouth, on account of the advowson for that time having been given to them by the dean and chapter of Durham; whose deeds, soon after their creation do not, from this instance, seem to have been distinguished for disinterestedness.

*Robert Greenwell*, clerk, 15 April, 1575, after the death of Watson; vicar of Newburn, 15 Aug. 1572.

*Richard Waryner*, against whom there were proceed-

ings in the consistory court, 31 May, 1578, on account of his having no letters of orders. Richard Waryn was vicar of Edlingham, 20 May, 1570.

*Henry Nanton*, M. A., 14 April, 1581, after the death of Greenwell; presented by the bishop on account of lapse.

*Thomas Colmore*, M. A., 23 Aug. 1603, after the death of Nanton. March 3, 1604, process in the consistory court against Ralph Sadler, for bragging of his indecencies in his pots.

*Richard Colmore*, B. A., 22 June, 1609, after the death of Colmore.

*Elias Smith*, preacher of God's word, 4 Sept. 1643, after the death of Colmore: he was ejected during the Protectorate.

*John Darnton*, an intruder. “He was put in by sequestration.”

*Elias Smith* restored; died in 1667.

*Charles Cowling*, M. A., 17 Jan. 1676, after the death of Smith; died Jan. 19, 1696. He had a daur. Jane, married Sept. 21, 1686, to Mr Miles Birkett, minister of Horton; and another, Margaret, married to Mr John Carr, of Lesbury, July 1, 1692. His wife's name was Frances; and he was buried at Bedlington, Jan. 21, 1696.

*Francis Woodmas*, M. A., 28 Jan. 1696, after the death of Cowling. He was of St John's College, Cambridge; some time curate of St Nicholas, Newcastle; and died Oct. 12, 1718. He made a better use of Chrysostom, The Golden-mouthed Bishop of Constantinople, than to keep his works “to smooth his hands in;” having written certain conjectures on Saville's edition of them, as well as notes on the Paris edition of St Basil, in 1618; on Clement of Alexandria, in 1629; and on

Several new houses have been built on the east of the main street, and along the banks of the Blyth, especially a handsome stone house by Mr Cotes, which commands various views of the woody and romantic banks of the river, and has charming walks along them leading out of the garden in which it is situated. Two methodist meeting houses have been lately built near it. At the south-west corner of the church-yard there is a good parish school house with two fire places in it, besides several private schools and a presbyterian meeting house, eight or more inns or ale-houses, and shops of various descriptions, in the village. I was told that the old hall in the middle of this place, and a farm of land there, formerly belonged to the chief proprietor of Cambois; and that there had been much litigation respecting them.

HARTFORD HOUSE, like a jewel in the diadem of enchantment, glitters among beautiful woods and grounds on the northern banks of the Blyth. It was built by the late William Burdon, esq.<sup>b</sup> from designs of Mr Stokoe, the architect of the Northumberland courts, in Newcastle, and is at present the seat of his son, William Wharton Burdon, esq. The fine sandstone, of which it is built, abounds on the adjoining river banks, and is worked at the north

Justin Martyr; and on Gregory of Nyssa, St Basil's younger brother—all which are contained in one manuscript volume in the College Library at Durham.

*John Ellison, B. A.*, inducted 18 April, 1719, after the death of Woodmas; curate and lecturer of St Andrew's, Newcastle, 16 Sept. 1725. He was eldest son of Nathaniel Ellison, D.D., vicar of Newcastle, and prebendary of Durham, and grandfather of the rev. Noel Ellison, M. A., rector of Huntspill, in Somersetshire, &c. He died in 1774.—(See *Pedigree, Surt. Durham*, vol. ii. p. 79.)

*Thomas Drake, M. A.*, inducted 13 June, 1774, after the death of Ellison; died June 26, 1788. He had a daur. who married the rev. Robert Fenwick, vicar of Kyloe.

*Henry Cotes, M. A.*, inducted Sept. 28, 1788. The author is indebted to Mr Cotes for permission to have the parish books and registers consulted for materials for this work, as well as for other information and kind attentions.

The REGISTERS commence in 1652. Edw. Chandler, bishop of Durham, came to Bedlington, and confirmed, June 30, 1732. In 1737, the church was new pewed, the chancel painted, and "a new large window, sashed, put in the east end;"—odious sashes!

In 1603, there was a process entered at the visitation, against George Thompson, "for not paying his *lair stalls*;" that is, I apprehend, for not paying what was due for the privilege of covering some friends' grave with a tombstone.

<sup>b</sup> Mr Burdon was a native of Newcastle, and author of a great many works, chiefly of a political or controversial nature—the most celebrated of which is entitled "*Materials for Thinking*." The pedigree of his family is intended to be worked into that of Collingwood, of Unthank, from which his mother was a descendant. A long account of him, and his works, in a late History of Newcastle, supersedes the necessity of any opinion or account of them being given here.



end of Hartford Bridge. This house and estate are in the township of Bedlington, and no way connected with the Hartfords on the opposite side of the river.

Bedlington CORN MILL paid an antient rent of £4 to the bishop; and, in 1602, Isabell Ogle, of Newcastle, widow, left her body to be buried, where her husband John Fenwick lay, in Benton church, and her lease of Bedlington corn mill to her nephew Nicholas Heron, and his heirs. William Currey, also of Bedlington, gentleman, 11 June, 1715, left to his eldest son Matthew, his lands in Bedlington; to his second son William, a pecuniary legacy; and to his youngest son, George, his two farms of Bedlington Mill and Hall Meadows: and George Currey, of "Slikeborn panns," 30 May, 1728, left his half of a lease of the same mill, dated October 11, 1727, and worth £300, in certain shares, to his wife and children.<sup>c</sup> The site of this mill is where the steep, rocky, and woody-sided banks of Blyth dene begin to open, and slope gently away into the little estuary of the Blyth. But the seclusion and loveliness of the spot have long since been despoiled of their charms; and the noise and smoke of trade have usurped their place. The Bedlington blast furnace for smelting iron stone, and the forge connected with it, for converting pig iron into malleable bars, belonged to the family of Mailing, of Sunderland; but were so unsuccessful, that the smelting operations were discontinued, and the forge and corn mill, as well as the Bebside iron works, let to Messrs Hawks and Co., of Gateshead, and employed in rolling and slitting iron, and making a great variety of iron implements for home and foreign consumption. The first axle-tree of the water wheel of the forge was of oak, and brought from Winfield Park, in Westmorland, and took nine of Mr Pickersgill's largest waggon horses to draw it from thence to Bedlington. At present, the works are carried on under the firm of *The Bedlington Iron Works*, of which Messrs Gordon, of London, are the principal proprietors; and the leading articles manufactured here at present are malleable iron rail-way bars, invented by Mr John Birkinshaw, and constituting by far the greatest improvement in

<sup>c</sup> Raine's Test. 426, 705, 750. Mr James Fenwick, of Morpeth, apothecary, who, in 1720, married Catharine, daughter and co-heir of John Wilkinson, of Morpeth, and Mr John Challoner, of Morpeth, surgeon, who, Feb. 25, 1720, married Barbara, the other daughter and co-heir of the said John Wilkinson, had, March 26, 1746, a lease from the bishop of Durham, of Bedlington mill, for twenty-one years.

rail-ways that has been made since they were first constructed of iron. They are from 15 to 18 feet long, and more durable and smooth than the usual short rails made of cast iron.

CAMBOIS is a small sea-port, village, and seat of a township, which extends along the sea shore between the rivers Blyth and Wansbeck, and is bounded on the west by the townships of East and West Sleekburn. It is often written *Cambhouse*; and might have its name from having at it, in old times, a *cambium*, or house of trade, barter, or exchange. There are sea-ports of the same name in Scotland and France. The bar at the mouth of the harbour is full of boulder stones, shallow, and extremely dangerous, excepting at high-water, when it has about eleven feet of water upon it. Wallis observes, that the river is navigable as high as Stakeford, by ships of thirty tons burden.<sup>d</sup> The village of Cambois is seated on a dry green knoll, formed by the banks of the sea and the Wansbeck, which here runs in a deep and narrow channel, and has a ferry over it; and, two hundred yards above, at low water, a broad and excellent ford, for the carriage road between Blyth and North Seaton, and Newbigging. Here are one farm-house, and eight other houses or cottages, tenanted by fifteen families. One of the dwelling-houses has been a sort of warehouse or granary. The barn, which contains the thrashing mill of the farm premises, is by some thought to have been a chapel; but, as it has a large fire-place in its north wall, I apprehend it was the manor house of the Denom family. In its south wall, there is a trefoil

<sup>d</sup> He also found here, "two keys on the north side—one called the low, the other the high key—the latter on the estate of sir Thomas Clavering, bart.—a great export of corn and grindstones from them, and a considerable import of Norway timber, deals, and of limestone from Beadnel and Sunderland, in boats." Much of this trade continued during the war with the republic of France and Napoleon; but has for the last 20 years gradually deserted it, so that at present a sail seldom enters the port: a new sort of employment has, however, within the last 30 years, been successfully carried on in the bays of Cambois, Newbigging, and Druridge, in fishing with nets for salmon trout, which were formerly fished for only in rivers. The practice was brought, some thirty years since, from Boulmer and Craister, to Cresswell, and has gradually got into common use, especially during the still weather of summer. An excellent harbour might be formed, at little expence, in the old grindstone quarries in Spital-dene, a little north of Cambois; and a very spacious one, with the aid of a sluice between it and the sea at high water mark, might be made in Newbigging Car; and perhaps some such measure may be resorted to when the coal in Woodhorn and Bothal parishes is wanted to be taken coastwise, or for foreign consumption.



headed window of one light, and of a shape corresponding with the architecture of the 14th century. The farm agent on the place, said he had heard that the chapel stood on a green mound, between the sea and the old mansion-house, now called the Chapel Hill, which very much resembles a tumulus of the ages before christianity. In 1285, Margery de Gosebeck died seized of "Canehouse," and several other manors.<sup>c</sup> According to Hutchinson, a family who derived their name from it, were formerly proprietors here.<sup>f</sup> Edward the Second, in 1317, confirmed to William Hasilrig, in fee, all the hereditaments which had been granted to him by the bishop of Durham, to hold by the accustomed service, and which before that time had belonged to Thomas Chandler.<sup>g</sup> Also, in 1326, the same king granted the custody of four tofts and eighty acres of land here, to William de Denum, on a rent of 18s. a year, which toft and lands had been forfeited to the crown by Adam, the son of Richard de Camhous, an adherent of the Scotch.<sup>h</sup> This William de Denum, in 1318, was temporal chancellor to bishop Kellow, and had a grant from bishop Beaumont of one-sixth part of this manor, and of 30 acres of land in the neighbouring township of Chappington; and many of his receipts for a salary paid to him by the prior of Durham, are dated from "Camhus," in 1338, and in other years before and after. Hutchinson quotes an authority to show, that he held a third part of Cambois by fealty, and 30s. rent at the exchequer, doing suit at the three courts at Bedlington, and grinding such corn as grew on those lands and he expended in his household, at the bishop's mill at Bedlington, at a sixteenth multure. He was a lawyer of considerable eminence, and rose to the rank of baron of the exchequer. He was also a chief justice of Berwick; and showed good taste in choosing this sweet seaside spot as his occasional residence. His widow, Isabella de Denum, in 1359, gave 24 marks to the crown, for the manors of Cambowes and Slikeburne West, and other lands; and, about the year 1367, according to an inquest after her death, finding that she was dying, ordered herself to be conveyed

<sup>c</sup> III. i. 49.

<sup>f</sup> Stephen de Cambus, by letters patent, dated at Newcastle upon Tyne, on Easter day, 1313, acknowledged that he had received by the hands of John de Plessie, 7s. 6d. in part payment of £6 10s. in which Bartholomew Benet, Walter of Brunton, William of Prestwick, and the said John, were bound to him by writing; and of which sum the same John was adjudged, by Wm Burdon, vicar of Newcastle, and master John Blenkow, to pay 15s.—(*Cart. Rid.* p. 74.)

<sup>g</sup> III. ii. 364.

<sup>h</sup> Id. 299.

from her manor-house here to the chapel of the manor, with the fraudulent intention of enfeoffing sir John de Strivelyn, and his heirs, in these premises, as well as in lands in West Slikeburn and Bedlington, as has been already related in the pedigree of the Denum family, under Meldon. Strivelyn was probably a relation of hêr's by marriage; and certainly, after her death, had her property here, as well as in Choppington, Sleekburn, and Bedlington, put into his hands by a royal grant, though it is also equally certain that her daughter, Isabella de Riggesby, had a reversionary right in them.<sup>i</sup> In 1350, Ralph de Ellyngeham, by an inquest after his death, was found to have been possessed of an estate by entail of a part of this manor, and of a fishery in the "Wanspik," holden of the bishop in capite, and by a rent of 17s. 6d. a year. Some of the proprietors of the fishery, about that time, had a coble for fishing in the main sea, of the value of 10s. a year.<sup>j</sup> Hutchinson observes, that "the inquisitions" after death, "for this district are very irregular, and perhaps many are lost: we meet with little more touching Cambois till we reach the inquisition" after the death of Ralph, earl of Westmorland, who died 21 May, 1426, possessed among other things, of the manor of Cambouse, with its appurtenances in Bedlingtonshire, besides a messuage in Nedirton, half the manor of West Slykburn, and the manor of Chapington:<sup>k</sup> but his successor, Henry, earl of Westmorland, in the sixth year of Edward the Sixth, sold all his right in the manor of Cambois, to ..... Lawson, merchant, and Cuthbert Blounte, excepting however to himself, all his lands in Choppington, West Slikburne, Tritlington, and Netherton—and, on this occasion, appointed Richard Hodgson, of Newcastle, merchant, and ..... Lawson, his attornies, to give possession to the vendees.<sup>l</sup> I am unable to state by what steps this part of Cambois passed from the Lawson to the Ridley family, who have been in possession of it for many years. The duke of Portland, as heir of the

<sup>i</sup> III. ii. 331.<sup>j</sup> Hutch. Dur. iii. 509.

<sup>k</sup> Hutch. Dur. iii. 8vo. ed. p. 510. This inquest states, that the tenant of "Cambouse," at that time paid for it, to the bishop, a rent of £4 19s. a year, and did suit at the lord's court at Bedlington, ground his corn growing upon the manor at the lord's mill, to the sixteenth measure—had within it the site of a manor then waste, and of no value; but that there were there four messuages and six bovates of arable land, worth beyond reprises 40s.; twenty acres of meadow, worth 20s.; and 100 acres of pasture, worth 16s. 4d.

<sup>l</sup> Sir Wm Eure, in a letter to Cardinal Wolsey, dated at Harbottle, May 13, 1526, says, "he had only oon symple town, called Camboys, in his own honde."—(*Cot. MS. B. vii. fol. 427.*) Formerly there were *salt pans* here; for, in 1537, Robert Jennison, of Brancepeth, by will, left



Ogles, had a thirty-second part of it, which he sold to the late sir Matthew White Ridley; and Mr Robert Briggs, by purchase, became owner of a sixty-fourth part of it, which his son William sold also to the Ridleys, who are now sole proprietors of the township.

CHOPPINGTON<sup>m</sup> township consists of East and West Choppington, both hamlets on the way-side between Morpeth and the Stakeford, and also of the hamlet of Shipwash.<sup>n</sup> The whole estate contains about 625 acres, and is free from tithes, with the exception of a modus of £1 0s. 8d. paid to the rector and vicar each. The chapel of Morpeth seems to have had a carucate of land here in 33 Edward I. 1305. Hugh de Hecham, who represented Newcastle in parliament in 1333, and was mayor of that town in 1334, granted to Robert Stanhope, a burgess of Berwick upon Tweed, and his heirs, his manor

“ William and Ralph, his sons, a salt panne, for the space of tenn yeares, standing at Cambos, in Northumberland, in the holding of Gawine Milburne; and after the said ten yeares, it to remain to my son and heir.” The Bedlington parish registers contain several entries of the family of Mr Robert Challoner, of Blythe-pans. In 1788, sir M. W. Ridley, bart. for lands and boats; the rev. Digby Cotes, for tithes; and Mr R. Briggs, of Blyth, for a cottage, were the only freeholders assessed to land tax in this township.

NORTH BLYTHE, which is in the township of Cambois, is situated on the north side of the river Blyth, and opposite to the town of Blyth, which was formerly called Blyth's Nook. It consists of two patches of cottages—one at the Salt Pans, the other at the Link End, and both occupied chiefly by fishermen and sailors. There is a ballast quay at the Link End; and a large quay and grass-grown heaps of salt-pan scars, at the Salt Pans, for which coals have been worked in the adjoining fields. A pamphlet, entitled “Newes from the seige of York,” and printed in London, by Matthew Walbanke, in 1644, has the following paragraph, under the date July 3:—“8 last night newes came hither (believed true and certain) that a newe armie of Scots is come into Northumberlande to Blythe Nooke, of about twelve thousand, and that they have already taken Morpeth Castle; and that Colonell Clavering, and the Scottish lords with him, have rested themselves at Newcastle.” The pamphlet bears the “*imprimatur*—JOHN RUSHWORTH.”

<sup>m</sup> Formerly, Chappington or Chapyngton, probably from its having, when the name was given it, a *shop*, or place of “*chopping* and changing” at it. For some notices respecting the property which the Bertrams of Bothal, and the Denum and Strivelyn family had here, see III. ii. 299, 330, and 331.

<sup>n</sup> The form and situation of SHIPWASH BRIDGE are both exceedingly beautiful. The following minute from the county sessions book for January 12, 1680, may assist in discovering its age:—“SS. Presentments; 6. That the money levied for ‘Shipwash’ bridge be, according to order, employed for that use only; and that speedy course may be taken, either for the building of the said bridge, or the restoring the money to the ‘country,’ and that John Pigg may give security for the £50 he hath disposed of, unless the bridge be built.”

of “Chepington, near Shipwas, together with a fishery in the water called Waunspec.”<sup>o</sup> This Hugh de Hecham died in 1355, holding in capite of the bishop of Durham, the manor of Chaybington, by fealty and six marks rent; besides three messuages, and 120 acres of land and four of meadow in Nedirton. In 37 Edw. III. sir Robert Bertram, of Bothal, died seized of possessions in this place and Cambois; and John de Hatfield and Helen his wife, daughter and heir of the same sir Robert Bertram, of Bothal, paid relief for, and had possession given of a messuage and seven acres of land in Chapington, and of a messuage and 18 acres of land in Cambeys.<sup>p</sup> By the inquest after the death of the earl of Westmorland, in 1426, it appears that he died possessed of this manor, which he had holden in capite of the bishop of Durham by military service, and a rent of £4 18s. a year; that the site of the manor, and of six messuages there, were at that time waste and profitless; and that the earl had holden 20 bovates of arable land in it, 10 acres of meadow, and 200 acres of pasture, all of which were worth nothing by the year beyond reprises. As it was excepted in the deed which conveyed Cambois from the Neville to the Lawson family in 1552, it probably became an escheat to the bishop by the rebellion of the earl of Westmorland, in 1569. A branch of the Ogle family was indeed seated here long before that time, and in “the survey of the lands of such rebels as took part with the earls of Northumberland and Westmorland,” the land of Anthony Ogle is put down apparently as forfeited, and with this addition, “an annual rent of six pounds and eight shillings from lands in Chapyngton,” by grant of Gregory Ogle, who (according to a note of sir Walter Scott, in Sadler’s state papers) was “of murder and felony attainted,” but was living about 1570—1, and not long before seized of Chapyngton tower: one account says that his lands, after his forfeiture, fell to the see of Durham, and were granted to William Collingwood, gent. of Bishop Auckland, who held them in 1637. According to the index to the Records in the office of the auditor of the land revenue, the nineteenth volume of that collection, which is unfortunately missing, contained some grant by the crown of land in this place; and the Lawson manuscript shows, that in 1568, the heirs of Gregory Ogle were possessed of Bickerton and “Cheapington.”<sup>q</sup> Thomas Ogle, of Choppington, was buried at Bedlington, April 3, 1710.

<sup>o</sup> Dodsw. MSS. vol. 85. X. 200.

<sup>p</sup> III. ii. 330.

<sup>q</sup> A. Wilkinson, of Weston, in 1521, died seized of lands in Choppington and Cambois.—(*Hutch. Durham*, iii. 509.)



## PEDIGREE OF OGLE, OF CHOPPINGTON,

AS FAR AS THE AUTHOR HAS MET WITH MATERIALS FOR MAKING IT.

I.—SIR ROBERT DE OGLE, of Ogle Castle, knight, died in 1437.—(*See II. i. 383.*)—MAUD, daur. of sir Robert Grey, of Horton.

II.—1. SIR ROBERT DE OGLE, first baron Ogle, died Nov. 1, 1469.	2. JOHN DE OGLE, second son, married Maud, & had issue.	3. WILLIAM DE OGLE.	4. MARGARET, for whose use, her grandson Gregory, 28 Dec. 1552, settled an annuity of £6 13s. 4d. out of his tenement in "Chepington."
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## III.—GAWIN OGLE, of Choppington.

IV.—GREGORY OGLE, of Choppington, esq. was a commissioner for inclosures on the Middle Marches in 1552; and, 6 Dec. in the same year, enfeofed Oswin Ogle, of Bothal; Lancelot Ogle, of Ogle; George Ogle, of Hirst; and Matthew Ogle, of Saltwick, in a rent of £6 13s. 4d. out of Choppington, for the life of Margaret Ogle, his grandmother; and, after her death, the said sum to be paid out of Gonerby, Grantham, Manthorpe, Kirkby, and Bilton, in Lincolnshire; but on condition that the said feoffees should re-feoff the said Gregory and his wife Margery, &c.\*

V.—CUTHBERT OGLE, of Choppington, eldest son; ROBERT, THOMAS, and two daughters, DOROTHY, wife of John Lisle, of Acton, esq.—(*II. i. 174.*) mentioned in his mother's will; and of that of mentioned in their mother's will.

\* S. p. et f. q'd ego Gregorius de Ogle de Chepington in com. North. armig. dedi Oswino Ogle de Bothel. Lancelot Ogle de Ogell. Georgio Ogle de Bothel. Matheo Ogle de Saltwyke in eod. com. gen. viz. xiii s. iv d. exeunt. annuat. de ten'to meo in Chepington durant. t'mino vite Margarete Ogle vidue avie mee. Et post decessum d'te M. sum. p'd'ta v'l. xiii s. iv d. exit. annuatim de Gonerbe. Grantham. Manthorpe. Kirkby. et Bilton in com. Lincoln. existent. t'ram et ten'tm. mea &c. Ita q'd p'fat. Oswinus. Launcelotus &c. refoffabunt me p'fatum Gregorium et Marjoram uxorem, &c. Dat. 28<sup>o</sup> Dec. 6 E. sexti.—(*Dods. MSS. vol. xl. fol. 63—72.*)

Since the preceding page was committed to press, I have met with an extract from the record which details the cause of the attainder of George Ogle. On Sept. 15, 1578, it was found before the deputy sheriff of the bishop of Durham, that George Ogle, of Chapington, in the liberty of Bedlington, and county of Durham, gentleman, was present, aiding and abetting Christopher Wilson to slay Bertram Killingworth, of Hepscot; and at the time of the said felony and murder, was seized of and in the manor of Chapington, which he thus forfeited to James Pilkington, late bishop of Durham, by reason of which forfeiture the title and interest in the said manor fell to Richard Barnes, bishop Pilkington's successor in the said see. The inquest found farther that Choppington was then holden by military service.<sup>r</sup> Bishop Pilkington died 25 Jan. 1575. In 1788, this township was holden of the bishop of Durham, by the family of Gurney, of Norwich, who sold it to Mr Clark (uncle of Mr Clark, of Benton), whose late son George mortgaged a great part of it, and finally sold it to Dr Gabell, late master of Winchester school,

<sup>r</sup> INQUISITIO de homicidio Bertrami Killingworth per Chr. Wilson, procuracione Georgij Ogle de Chapington. Decimo quinto die Septembr' A'o xx<sup>o</sup> Eliz. viz. 1578, coram deputate escaetoris d'ni Episcopi Dunelm' virtute officii sui compertum est quod Georgius Ogle de Chapington, infra libertatem de Bedlington, in com. Dunelm' gen' qui fuit presens comfortans, et abbettans, Christopherum Wilson ad interficiend' Bertramum Killingworth de Heppescott in com. Northumbr'

who has enfranchised it under an act of parliament, dated June 27, 1827.<sup>s</sup> The other part, namely, *West Choppington*, the said George Clark sold to Humphrey Cook, of Bothal Park, whose executors sold it to Mathias Wm Dunn, of Hedgefield, near Stella.

NEDDERTON, or *Netherton*, an old village on rising ground, has the road from Morpeth to North Shields passing through it. In bishop Hatfield's time, from 1345 to 1381, the property here was divided into very small estates.<sup>t</sup> In 1426, the earl of Westmorland died seized of a messuage here, known by the boggle-stirring name of *Strangle-Place*. In 1404, Mary, widow of sir Wm Swinburne, knight, granted to "Wm de Angram, vicar of Symondburn," all her lands in the ville of Nedderton, in the bishopric of Durham,—sir Ralph de Eure and sir Marmaduke Lomley, knights, and Gilbert de Elvet and Wm de Chestre, being witnesses to the deed.<sup>u</sup> The Ogle family formerly had

fuit seisis ut de feodo tempore felonie et murturi predicti de et in manerio de Chapington cum pertin', quod quidem manerium forisfecit reverendo in Christo patri Jacobo Pilkington nuper episcopo Dunelm', cujus quidem forisfacture titulus et interesse devenit Ricardo Barnes successori suo episcopo Dunelm'. Et quod tenetur per servitium militare.—(*Hunter's MSS. Inquisit. &c. vol. ii. No. 64.*) There is probably a mistake in this extract of *Georgius* for *Gregorius*.

<sup>s</sup> The lease, dated Dec. 26, 1814, was for the lives of Hudson Gurney, then aged 39; Richard Hanbury Gurney, aged about 31; and George Clark, esq. aged 32, and for the life of the longest liver of them, at a rent of £1 5s, a year. The act for enfranchising is entitled, "An act for vesting certain estates belonging to the see of Durham, in trustees for sale, and for applying the purchase monies in the purchase of freehold and copyhold estates to be annexed to the said see, and for other purposes;" and the property in Bedlingtonshire, which it empowered to be sold free, were messuages, a corn mill, iron works, and land containing four acres, leased for 21 years Jan. 1, 1822, at a reserved rent of £4 a year, to Charles David Gordon; and messuages and lands in Choppington, for three lives, as follows:—To lord viscount Barrington, lease dated 22 March, 1822, of 199 acres, at 14s, a year; to George Clark, 26 Dec. 1814, 25 acres, at 2s. 8d. a year; to Humphrey Cook, April 1, 1815, 262 acres, at £1 7s. 8d.; to Robert Clark, Dec. 26, 1815, 276 acres, at £1 5s.; to Gilbert Robson, messuages, mill, and land, in all 30 acres, leased 18 Jan. 1815, at 8s. 3d. a year; to Hudson Gurney and others, messuages and lands containing 338 acres, leased 26 Dec. 1814, at £1 5s. a year. I have omitted the fractions of acres in each parcel.

<sup>t</sup> "Wm de Nedirton and Katharine his wife, held to them and the heirs of their bodies, by the gift of Alice de Nedirton, a messuage and nine acres of land, held of the lord bishop by fealty and a certain rent: also held of John Twisill by fealty, and of Hugh de Walton, lands by fealty, rendering a rose yearly, if demanded. William afterwards held the same premises by the courtesy of England after the death of Katharine, and left Agnes, the wife of Richard de Chabington, his heir. An. 25. Hatf. Inq. p. m. Will. de Nedirton cap. ap. Derlyngton, coram W. de Menevill vic. Dun.—(*Hutchinson.*)

<sup>u</sup> Swinb. Misc. Ch. i. 43.



property here ; and, 21 Jan. 8 Henry VIII. Robert lord Ogle demised to Agnes Ogle, widow, a tenement in Nedderton, in Bedlingtonshire, at the yearly rent of £4 13s. 4d.<sup>v</sup> In 1557, Robert of Copon released to sir William Heron, knight, all the right he had in “ Nedderton, near Morpeth.”<sup>w</sup> The greater part of this township seems, however, for a long time to have belonged to the barons of Morpeth, for Netherton is enumerated among the estates of lord Dacre, in 1568 ; and lord Wm Howard, in 18 Charles the First, died seized “ of the whole manor and lordship of Netherton, in Bedlingtonshire,” which at present is the property of his lineal descendant, the earl of Carlisle.

SLECKBURNE, or *Slekeburne*, is the name of a small stream, and of two hamlets, called East and West Sleckburn, and, to a potter's ear, ought to be exceedingly delightful.<sup>x</sup> The most distant source of the Sleckburne is a little west of Tranwell, in the parish of Morpeth, where it is called Catchburn. For a good way before it enters the Blyth, it is very narrow, sluggish, and throws down considerable quantities of sleek or mud, from which it derives its name.<sup>y</sup> The tide covers a low piece of ground of considerable extent at East Sleckburn, and the spring tides flow as far as West Sleckburn.

<sup>v</sup> Lansd. MS. 326, Ogle deeds.

<sup>w</sup> Lansd. MS. 326, fol. 49, b.

<sup>x</sup> Alluvial deposits from muddy rivers and streams might be used to very great advantage in making the fine brown earthenware called *terra-cotta*. I have had several very successful experiments made of forming vessels from earth taken out of the Salt Meadows, a little above the bridge over the Don, at Jarrow. When well sifted, it forms a biscuit, beautiful, smooth, and light ; and various shades of colour may be given to it, by mixing it with different proportions of the white Devonshire clay. It is also admirably adapted for receiving the gold coloured glaze ; but perhaps would, when formed into large vessels, not keep its shape well in the glazing kiln. Large ornaments of the jar form might, however, be made out of fire stone, and after being finely polished or dipped in a thin batter of porcelain or other clay, painted with enamel colours, and glazed. Solid masses of fire-stone from the High Heworth quarries, stand the heat of glazing kilns extremely well, as I have found by experiment. The old diluvial deposits of clay found in Northumberland are generally too much mixed with lime to be very proper either for brick or earthenware.

<sup>y</sup> The large basin on the Tyne, called *Jarrow Slake*, has its name from a similar origin. In floods, the turbid but still water with which it is overflowed, deposits its mud, which, while it is soft and smoth, is, in the language of the north of England, called *sleck*, perhaps from its being sleek or smooth. It is indeed *slack* or loose, and hence the terms to slake one's thirst, to slake lime by throwing water upon it. The trough in which smiths harden tools of steel, is called a sleek trough. In the Dudley coal district, they call the small trash coal left at the bottom of the mines, *sleck* ; and it is it which so frequently takes fire spontaneously, and thus occasions that greatest of all the evils to which the mines of that county are subject—“ the breathing fire.”

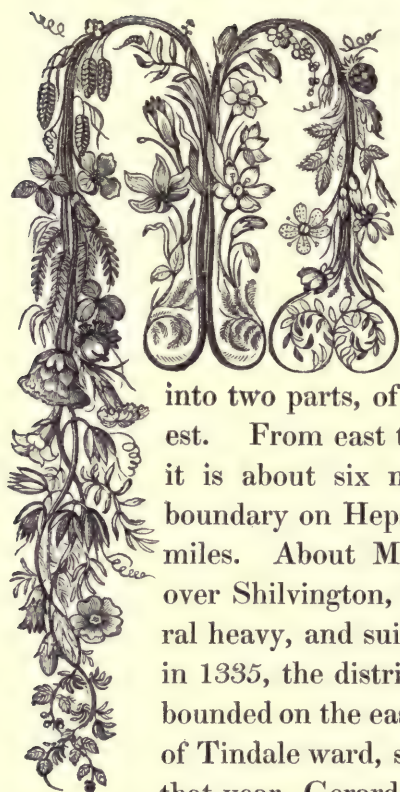
WEST SLECKBURNE.—Hutchinson, on the authority of an inquest after death, says, that William de Denom, conjointly with Isabella his wife, held in capite of the bishop of Durham, half the manor of West Sleckburn, by fealty and an annual rent of £4 4s. at the exchequer in Durham, which property they seem to have acquired by grant from the crown, as I have already related in their pedigree, under Meldon; and I will not repeat here, the accounts I have given there and under Cambois, of themselves and their possessions. The freeholders rated to land tax here, in 1788, were sir James Riddell, baronet, and John Simpson, esq.; who also at that time, as well as Jacob Wilkinson, of Widdrington, and James Watson, of Sparrow House, held lands here, by lease, under the bishop of Durham. At present, the principal proprietors are Miss Simpson, and Mr Stephen Watson, of Ashington.

EAST SLECKBURNE.—The freehold proprietors here, in 1788, were sir James Riddell, bart., sir M. W. Ridley, bart., Stephen Watson, esq. of North Seaton, Mr William Hair, and Mr Temperley, of Newcastle. Mr Watson, of North Seaton, has sold his part to lord Barrington. Mr Temperley's has also been sold, so that the township now belongs principally to lord Barrington and sir M. W. Ridley. John and S. Watson have a small tenement in it.<sup>z</sup>

The following scrap has some remote affinity to Cambois; and is the only remaining material I can find to cover a blank space in the conclusion of my account of this parish. It was sent to me among the series of deeds respecting Offerton, in the county of Durham, printed in the second volume of the *Archæologia Æleana*, and illustrates the pedigree of the Denom family, printed above, at p. 15 :—“*Sciānt p̄sentes ⁊ fut̄i qđ ego Wifis filius Wifii de Denom dedi concessi ⁊ hac p̄senti carta mea confirmaui Rob̄to Baron de Camhus ⁊ Xp̄iane ux̄i ejus oīa t̄ras ⁊ teñ que hui ex dono ⁊ feoffamenti Wifii de Halewell in campo ⁊ t̄ritorio de Westhertwayton . H̄nd ⁊ tenend p̄d̄ca t̄ras ⁊ teñ p̄d̄co Rob̄to ⁊ Xp̄iane ux̄i ejus ⁊ heredibz suis de corporibz eoꝝdem Rob̄ti ⁊ Xp̄iane legitime p̄creatis . In cui⁹ rei testm̄ huic p̄senti carte sigillū meū ap̄posui . Hijs test̄ dno Johe de Hertwayton . Rob̄to fre ejus . . Johe de Walyngton . Thoma Gray de Herle . Thoma Shaftou . Wiffo de Croxton . ⁊ aliis . Dat. apud Morpath die lune p̄x post Ephiam anno regni regis Edwardi t̄cij post Conquestū decimo*”—1337. The seal is much defaced. King John, in his devastating march into the north of England, in 1216, halted at Bedlington, and tested documents there on the 9th and 10th Jan.—(*Arch. Lond. v. 22.*)

<sup>z</sup> My special thanks are due to John Gooch, esq. of Bedlington, for much accurate, curious, and useful information respecting this parish.





ORPETH, in almost all old writings, is spelled *Morepath*. Sometimes it occurs in the Latinized form *Morpathia*. It was the town *on the path over the moor*,<sup>a</sup> and has long been the head place in Morpeth ward. This parish is bounded on the east by those of Bothal and Bedlington, on the south by Stannington, Whalton and Mitford on the west, and on the north by Mitford and the chapelry of Bothal. The Wansbeck divides it into two parts, of which that on the south is by far the greatest. From east to west, from Shilvington to opposite Bothal Mill, it is about six miles in length; and from the extreme southern boundary on Hepscot Moor to the side of Cottingwood, about four miles. About Morpeth, the river side land is loamy and rich; over Shilvington, Tranwell, Catchburn, and Hepscot, it is in general heavy, and suited for the growth of wheat and oats. Formerly, in 1335, the district lying *between* the Tyne and the Coquet, and bounded on the east by the sea, and on the west by the eastern march of Tindale ward, seems to have been deemed only one ward; for, in that year, Gerard de Widdrington and Robert Bertram, of Bothal, were commissioned to array the militia in *partibus de Inter Ward*; but soon after that time, in 1381, it occurs in two wards, one called *Inter North*, lying *between* the Coquet and the Wansbec, and the other *Inter South*, and lying *between* the Wansbeck and the Tyne.<sup>b</sup> I do not know when the

<sup>a</sup> Camden, speculating on this name, thought it might have been the seat of the famous Roman station, Corstopitum. His words are:—"Sin autem venia unius literulæ commutandæ mihi detur forsitan et Antoninum suæ integritati et hoc oppidum suæ vetustati restituerem, hoc est, si *Morstopitum*, pro *Corstopitum* in primo Antonini itinere substituerem. Tunc enim ipsum vocabulum capite et calce cum Morpit ita convenit et distantiae ratio adeo commode tam à Vindomora, quam a Bramenio respondet, ut, meo judicio, qui Corstopitum alibi quærat, nusquam invenerit." But, Horsley has plainly enough shown that Corstopitum was at Corbridge; and if Morpeth had ever been a station of the Romans, he had certainly resided here too long, and was too well acquainted with the antiquities of that nation, not to have noticed the fact in his *Britannia Romana*, which he wrote in this town.

<sup>b</sup> Rot. Scot. i. 389; and Wallis, ii. apx. 5.

terms Morpeth ward and Castle ward began ; but, till 1828, the township of the borough of Morpeth, and Buller's Green, which are the only ones in this parish on the north side of the Wansbeck, were in the west division of Morpeth ward ; and Catchburn (including the High Church, Morpeth Castle, Stob-hill, and Park-house) and Hepscot were in the east division ; and Newminster Abbey, Tranwell, Shilvington, and Twizell, in the west division of Castle ward ; but since that time this inconvenient arrangement has been wisely set aside, and the whole of the nine townships of which this parish is comprized have been put into the west division of Castle ward.<sup>c</sup>

<sup>c</sup> STATISTICS of this parish.—In the new assessment to *county rate*, the rentals and names of the several townships in this parish stand in the following order :—Buller's Green, £398 ; Catchburn £2612, Hepscot £1762, Morpeth £8138, Morpeth Castle and Stobhill £2612, Newminster Abbey £1318, Shilvington £1587, Tranwell and High Church £850, and Twizell £967. The *population*, in 1801, was 3707 ; in 1811, 4098 ; and, in 1821, it consisted of 4292 persons, living in 594 houses. The return for this parish, under the *defence and security* act, made July 21, 1803, included the chapelry of Ulgham, the parish of Meldon, the extra parochial township of Rivergreen, and the townships of Moseden and Edington, in the parish of Mitford ; but, exclusive of these, it made the population and resources of this parish as follows :—Total number of men between the ages of 15 and 60, 681 ; infirm, or incapable of active service, 5 ; serving in a corps of volunteers or yeomanry, 1 ; 33 persons between the ages of 15 and 60 willing to serve on horseback ; 442 willing to serve on foot ; 81 between the ages of 15 and 60 willing to act as pioneers, labourers, or guides ; 8 cartmen ; and 635 persons, who, from age, infancy, or infirmity, were incapable of removing themselves in case of danger. The *arms* ready to be brought, were 13 swords, 21 pistols, 401 firelocks, and 11 pitchforks ; the *implements* they could furnish were, 8 felling-axes, 18 pick-axes, 9 spades, and 1 hook ; and the live and dead stock consisted of—*in live stock*, 71 oxen, 286 cows, 132 young cattle, 123 calves, 607 sheep, 50 goats, 587 pigs, 130 riding horses, and 72 young horses ; *in dead stock*, 11 waggons for four horses, 2 carts for three horses, 90 for two, and 43 for one ;  $5\frac{1}{2}$  quarters of flour and meal, and 62 sacks of ditto ; 286 quarters of wheat, 146 quarters of oats,  $299\frac{1}{2}$  quarters of barley,  $15\frac{1}{2}$  quarters of beans and peas, 548 quarters of malt, 30 sacks of potatoes, 641 thraves of wheat, 855 thraves of oats, 190 thraves of barley, 10 thraves of beans and peas,  $298\frac{3}{4}$  tons of hay, 1876 thraves of straw, and  $118\frac{1}{4}$  acres of turnips ; *in corn growing*,  $410\frac{1}{2}$  acres of wheat,  $780\frac{3}{4}$  acres of oats, 184 acres of barley, 7 acres of rye, 22 acres of beans and peas,  $36\frac{1}{2}$  acres of potatoes, and 689 acres of meadow ; and there were three mills and 23 ovens in the parish.

The following is a similar statement to the last, returned under the same date, for the chapelry of ULGHAM, which consists of Ulgham, Ulgham Grange, and Stobswood. There were 83 men between the ages of 15 and 60, of whom 10 were willing to serve on foot, and 1 returned as infirm or incapable of active service ; 48 between 15 and 60 years old willing to act as labourers or



The first account I have seen of the barony of Merlay is in 1165, when Roger de Merlay the First certified the king that William of Clifton held under him one knight's fee, and Reiner two of the old feoffment; and that he himself held a fourth part, and Robert the son of Peter a third of one knight's fee of the new feoffment, and that the surplus of the four knights fees which he owed to the crown laid upon his own demesne.<sup>d</sup> Roger de Merlaco, in the Testa de Neville, in 1219, is returned as holding in capite of our lord, the barony of Morpeth, by the service of four knights; and the account further states, that all his ancestors had holden since the Conquest of England, by the same service, and that nothing had then been alienated from the fee by marriage or frankalmoigne, or any other way by which the service due from it to the king was lessened.<sup>e</sup> About the year 1240, it is described as being holden of the crown by Roger de Merlay the Third, and as then consisting of Morpeth, with its members "Grinewest," Ulgham, Hepscot, Shilvington, Twizell, Saltwick, Dudden, and another Dudden, Clifton and Caldwell, Stanington, Shotton, Blakeden, North Wydeslade, South Wydeslade, Killingworth, Benton, and Walker; and the tenants enfeoffed in it at that time by the Merlay family were, Hugh de Gubium, who held Shilvington by half a

pioneers; and 24 willing to act as guides; and of persons, male and female, who, from age, infancy, or infirmity, were incapable of removing themselves in case of danger, there were 85. The *arms* they could furnish were 9 firelocks; and the *implements*, 2 felling-axes, 18 pick-axes, 14 spades, 8 shovels, and 6 saws. The live and dead stock consisted of—in *live stock*, 29 oxen, 106 cows, 141 young cattle, 89 calves, 571 sheep, 122 pigs, 13 riding horses, 86 draught horses, and 36 young horses; in *dead stock*, 1 waggon for four horses, 10 carts for three horses, 30 for two, and 3 for one; half a quarter of flour and meal, half a sack of ditto, 123 quarters of wheat, 142½ quarters of oats, 7 quarters of barley, 9 quarters of beans and peas, 1 sack of potatoes, 628 thraves of wheat, 356 thraves of oats, 464 thraves of barley, 103 tons of hay, 357 thraves of straw, 101½ acres of turnips; in *corn growing*, 253 acres of wheat, 489 acres of oats, 68½ acres of barley, 20 acres of beans and peas, 6 acres of potatoes, and 175 acres of meadow; 1 mill and 2 ovens.

The amount of *poor rates* paid by this parish, exclusive of Ulgham, from 1816 to 1821, according to the report of the select committee of the house of commons on poor rate returns, was as follows:—For 1816, £1795; for 1817, £1874 6s.; for 1818, £2250; for 1819, £2430 13s.; for 1820, £2069 10s.; and for 1821, £1841 18s. The assessment raised in Morpeth parish for the maintenance of the knights of the shire while attending parliament at Westminster, in 1382, stands thus:—The borough of Morpeth, 6s.; Shilvington, 2s.; Twizel 2s.; Tranwell, 12d.; and Hepscotes, 2s.

<sup>d</sup> Lib. Nig. 339.

<sup>e</sup> III. i. 233.

knight's fee of the new feoffment ; Richard de Dudden held Dudden del West by half a fee of the new feoffment ; William Conyers held Clifton and Coldwell by one fee of the old feoffment : John de Plessys held Shotton (which included Plessey), Blakeden, and North Wydeslade, by one old fee ; Galfrid de Wydeslade held South Wydeslade by one-third of an old fee ; Adam Baret held Walker by half an old fee ; and Robert de Camhow one carucate in Saltwick, by the tenth part of a fee of the new feoffment. Alice de Merlay, who held East Dudden and Twizle in free marriage, was the only soccage tenant then within it.<sup>f</sup> The privileges of this barony much resembled those of similar franchises in the neighbourhood. Morwick appears to have once belonged to it ; for it was granted by Wm de Merlay, the first baron of Morpeth, to the monks of Durham, but soon after seems to have lost its power of attraction for the possessions of St Cuthbert, and to have been caught up by the vortex of the barony of Vescy.<sup>g</sup> Robert de Somerville and Isabella his wife, at the assizes at Newcastle, in 1294, showed a grant by Henry the First, to Ralph de Merlay, of all the woods, enclosure, and free chase of Elchamp (or Ulgham) ; and John de Greystock, at the same place and time, exhibited a charter of the same king, granting to his ancestors the Merlays, free chase in all his lands in Northumberland—as well as one from king John, granting to Roger de Merlay a fair in Morpeth, to be holden on the eve and morrow of the feast of St Mary Magdalene, July 22 ; which fair the jury determined to have had the privilege of assize of bread and ale annexed to it from time beyond all memory. The large additions to his family property which Ralph de Merlay acquired in Loughorsley, Windgates, Stanton, Netherwitton, the two Rittons, and Learchild, by the marriage of Julian, daur. of Cospatrick, earl of Northumberland, were never incorporated with this barony itself, but continued to be holden under the Cospatrick barony of Beanley. Of what other estates they became possessed by marriage or purchase, there seems to be no account ; but all further intimations I have found respecting themselves and their Northumberland estates, I have attempted to work into the following genealogical list of the several possessors of this barony. An account of the partition of it, and of the Merlay estates in the Dunbar barony, between the Greystock and Somerville family, is given below, in generations VII. and

<sup>f</sup> III. i. 208, 216, 225.

<sup>g</sup> Dug. Bar. i. 570 ; III. i. 206, 209 ; III. ii. 142.



VIII; and a sketch of the Somerville pedigree, under Netherwitton, in part two, vol. i. p. 315.<sup>h</sup>

<sup>h</sup> Where Robert de Somerville, who married Isabell de Merlay, is erroneously called Roger. Respecting Henry ap Griffith, great-grandson of Robert de Somerville, the manuscript quoted below, in generation VII, has the following note:—"It is to be considered that after the death of sir Henry ap Griffith, knight, which was about the time of the coronac'on of kinge Richarde the Seconde, his wife put his doughter Joh'an, beinge his haire, in the custodye of one Nicholas Raymse, to be married to his son and haire, and the record of the p'ticione afforesaid, w<sup>th</sup> many other deides and evidences touchinge theise matters."

#### PEDIGREE OF MERLAY, GREYSTOCK, DACRE, AND HOWARD, BARONS OF MORPETH.

*Et merulus modulans tam pulchris concinit odis:*

*Nocte ruente tamen carmina nulla canit.*—(PHILOMELA.)

[Compiled from Dugdale's Baronage, Collins's Peerage, Wallis's Northumberland, Nicholson and Burn's Cumberland, communications of Henry Howard, of Corby, esq., and from the authorities cited in the body of the pedigree. There is a pedigree of the Merlays, lords of Morpeth, in Dodsw. MS. lxxxli. fol. 213, but I have not a copy of it.]

ARMS.—1. MERLAY. The chargings in arms are so often puns on the names of the persons who bear them, that I have been tempted to conjecture that the bearing of Roger de Merlay the Third, which is the first of the family that assumes an heraldic form, was intended for three merule, or blackbirds. From the figures in the several seals, it is, however, difficult to say what species of birds they were intended to represent. The wood-cut of the seal of Roger de Merlay the First, in generation three, is from the charter printed in III. ii. 143; that of Roger the Second, from the charter in the Town's Hutch in Morpeth, given below, in the Annals of Morpeth, under 1188; and that of Roger the Third is from the charter about Stannington Mill, which was confirmed by Hen. the Third, and is printed in the Stannington Miscellanea, No. 40, and from a seal attached to the original of No. 8 of the same Miscellanea.

2.—The arms of "Ralph lord of GREYSTOCK," as given in the Herald's Roll of the battle of Agincourt, is barry of six or and azure with three chaplets gules.

3.—Concerning the name of DACRE, Nicholson and Burn observe, that "the true name of the family was *D'Acre*, from one of them who served at the siege of *Acre* (or Ptolemais) in the Holy Land, who, from his achievements there, having received the name of the place, imparted the same at his return to his habitation in Cumberland."—(P. 378.) But our authors were unfortunate in this inference; for, in the preceding paragraph, they had observed that Dacre, which is the name of a castle, village, and parish, in Cumberland, "is noted for having given name to, or rather perhaps received its name from the barons of Dacre, who continued there for many ages. It is mentioned by Bede, as having a monastery there in his time; as also by Malmesbury, for being the place where Constantine, king of the Scots, and Eugenius, king of Cumberland, put themselves and their kingdom under the protection of the English king Athelstan." Bede's words are—*Est autem factum in monasterio, quod juxta amnem Dacore constructum ab eo cognomen accepit &c.* and he is speaking about a miracle done there by the remains of St Cuthbert, about the year 600; so that Dacre had its present name long before the Holy Wars were thought of. Under generation seventeen, I have given the seal of Wm lord Dacre, of Gillsland, as engraved in the *Archæologia Eliana*, vol. i. p. 213. Their family arms were—gules three escallops argent.

4.—The HOWARD arms were—Gules, a bend, between six cross crosslets fitché; and in commemoration of the illustrious services of the earl of Surrey at the battle of Flodden Field, he had a special grant from the king to bear as an augmentation on the bend, "in an escutcheon or, a demi-lion rampant pierced through the mouth with an arrow, within a double tressure flory and counter flory gules," which tressure is the same as surrounds the royal arms of Scotland. All that earl's descendants have used the same bearing, and the earls of Carlisle a mullet for difference: for their crest and supporters, see the Peerages.

I.—WILLIAM DE MERLAY, according to Leland, was a serjeant to Geoffrey, bishop of Constance, about the time of the Conquest; and, according to an antient charter, in the time of Henry the First, for the good of the soul of Menialda his wife, and the souls of Ranulph, Goffrid, and Morel, his sons, and of all his other sons, gave the lordship of Morwick to the monks of Durham.—(*Morp. Misc. 1.*) Also, according to the Great Roll for 1128, Wm de Merlay owed a palfrey to the crown, for right to enter upon his brother's ground.

MENIALDA. GOSPATRIC, second earl of Dunbar, son of Gospatric, and grandson of Gospatric, who was made official earl of Northumberland by William the Conqueror, but soon after being deprived of that dignity, he returned into Scotland, and had the manor of Dunbar, and other lands in the Merse and Lothian, bestowed upon him.

II.—RANULPH DE MERLAY signed his father's grant of Morwick to the church of Durham; and, after his father's death, in 1129, went to Durham, and there, upon the tomb of St Cuthbert, by one intellum, offered the same land of Morwick to the said St Cuthbert and his monks there. He also, in 1138, founded the abbey of Newminster, which, according to Richard of Hexham, was destroyed in the same year by the maurauding army of David, king of Scotland. Richard calls him "*Vir Potens.*" He had a grant from Henry the First, of the woods, inclosure, and free chase of Elchamp, now called Ulgham.—(*III. i. 137, 234.*)

JULIAN, with whom her husband had, by the gift of her father, and father's grant of Morwick to the church confirmation of her brother Edgar, the several lordships of Witton, Ritton, Stanton, Horsley, Windgates, and Learchild, parcels of the Beanley or Gospatric barony, of which they gave the Rittons to the monks of Newminster.—(*III. i. 140, 141; II. i. 323.*)

GOFFRID and MOREL, both signed their father's grant of Morwick to the church of Durham.—(*Morp. Misc. No. 1.*)

III.—1. WILLIAM DE MERLAY, as William, son of Ralph, was one of the many witnesses to his father's confirmation of Morwick to the monks of Durham; and this, I apprehend, was the William de Merlay, who, in conjunction with his men [of Morpeth], gave one carucate of land to the infirmary house there.—(*Morp. Misc. No. 2.*) In 1160, he occurs as paying into the treasury £10 for his knights fees, and having his quietus for it; and, in II. i. 168, as a witness with three of the Umfreville family to a grant of Gosforth by the baron of Whalton to the family of Lisle. He also stands at the head of the long list of witnesses to the Widdrington charter, printed at p. 248 of this volume.

3. MASTER OSBERT DE MERLAY, & Roger his brother, occur in the obituary of Newminster, as sons of Ranulph de Merlay, the principal founder of that house, on the north part of the chapter house of which they were all buried.—(*Dug. Mon. ii. 917; Walsley, ii. 286; Lansd. MS. 260.*)

2. ROGER DE MERLAY the First, under

the designation of Roger, son of Ranulph, confirmed to the monks of St Cuthbert the tilled and untilled land of Morwick, for the health of the souls of himself, his wife, and his heirs, and for the health of the souls of his dear brother Wm de Merlay, and of all his forefathers; (*III. ii. 143*); the seal to which grant is here represented from a drawing from the original by Mr Raine. In 1164, the sheriff of the county accounted for him into the exchequer for 75s. 10d.; and, in the following year, he himself certified that he held in capite of the king, four knight's fees in Northumberland (*Morp. Misc. No. 3*); and occurs in the Great Roll as owing one mark and one hunting

ALICE DE STUTTEVILLE, dau. of Roger de Stutteville, of Burton Agnes, Yorkshire, great grandson of Robt. de Stutteville, who came into England with William the Conqueror.—(*See Dug. Bar. i. 456; and Abb. Placit. p. 76.*) Her son Roger gave to the canons of Brinkburne certain common of pasture for the good of her soul.—(*Morp. Misc. No. 5.*)

horse for an agreement for some land between him and Ellaff, the son of Gospatric. Also, in the same Roll, he occurs in 14 Henry II. as paying four marks for the aid for marrying Maud, the king's daughter, to the Roman emperor. In the sixteenth year of the same reign, he accounted for twenty marks imposed upon him as a fine, for his horses being taken in the king's forest; and, in the next year, for thirteen marks, for a like offence. In 1272, he paid four pounds for scutage. He died in 1188, and was buried near his father. This, I apprehend, was the Roger de Merlay who gave a toft and two bovates of land in Stanington, to the monks of Hexham.—(*III. ii. 167.*)





Issue of Roger de Merlay the First and Alice de Stutteville.

IV.—1. ADA, for the good of whose soul her husband granted common of pasture in the wood on the south side of the Coquet to the monks of Brinkburne.—(*Morp. Misc.* 5.)

1. ROGER DE MERLAY the Second's seal, as here represented,—



is attached to his confirmation of privileges to the borough of Morpeth, as printed in the annals above, under the year 1188, when he was a minor, and Duncan, sixth earl of Fife, gave to Hen. the Second, 500 marks, for having the wardship of him, and licence to marry him to his daughter. In 1194, he paid 20 marks for being excused from going with the king to the wars in Normandy. His quota of £7 to the second and third scutage of Richard the First was accounted for at the Exchequer in the first year of king John; in which year he paid a fine of 20 marks, and 2 good palfreys, for the privilege of having a market and fair in his manor of Morpeth.—(*III. ii. 388*; *Obate*, 1 John, m. 6.) He also gave to the monks of Newminster 20s. a year out of the mill of Stanton; and for the good of the souls of his mother Alice, his wife Ada, and his son Ranulph, gave to God and the church of St Peter, at Brinkburne, and the canons serving God there, common of pasture in his woods on the south side of the Coquet; Richard de Umfreville (who succeeded to his estates in 1182, and died before 1227) being a witness to the deed.—(*Morp. Misc.* No. 5.) In

2. MARGERY, da. of RALPH EMMA DE TEISA, that Richd. Umfreville, who died in 1227, so that this Margery had lived to a considerable age; for a principal benefactress to the abbey of Newsham on the Tees. taken at Heddon on the Wall, in Feb. 1292, says, that her father gave with her in free marriage to Roger Merlay, the manor of Burrowsford, in this county; but, dying without issue, it descended by formodon to Gilbert de Umfreville, grandson of the same Richard.—(*Morp. Misc.* No. 6.) In the same year, there is also an inquest, showing that she died possessed of the manors of Worsop & Tokisforth, in Notts.—(*Cal. Inq. p. m. i. 108*; *Dug. Bar. i. 726*.) She gave to the monks of Newminster three fisheries on the Tyne.—(*Wallis*, ii. 305.)

1215, he obtained a licence to empark his woods of Witton; but next year, appearing in arms under the standard of the rebellious barons, his castle and lands were seized into the hands of Philip de Ulcotes, then sheriff; but in the second year of Henry the Third, on making his peace, were restored. In the following year, he occurs on the Great Roll as security in £20, by charter to king John, for a debt of £200, which Hugh de Balliol had contracted with that monarch in Pictavia; and in 1220, was, with several other northern barons, summoned to march with all speed to besiege and utterly destroy the castle of Cockermouth.—(*Rep. on Dig. of a Peer. ap. 1, p. 3*.) In 1224, he was acquitted of the services due from him to the castle of Newcastle, for his loyalty in taking up arms for the king, against the earl of Chester and his adherents: soon after which time he was fined 30 marks, before Robert de Lexington, justice itinerant, for disselsin.—(*Rot. Pip. 11 Hen. 3*.) In 1229, he had, with others, summons to attend Alexander, king of Scotland, to meet the English king at a convention at York. About 1230, while Brian, the son of Alan, was sheriff of Northumberland, he stands as first witness to a fine between Simon of Dyleston and the burgers of Corbridge, about the bridge there.—(*L. 41, 51*.) In 1236, he paid to the aid for that year, £6 9s. 6d. for his four knight's fees (*III. i. 240*); but died in 1239, and was buried in the cloister of Newminster, near the door of the Chapter-house. He improved the town of Morpeth, and promoted the hospital of Catchburn.—(*Wallis*, ii. 287.)

2. WILLIAM DE MERLAY, witness with his brother Roger to a deed about Shotton, above, p. 336, No. 12: he also tested his said brother's grant of privileges to Morpeth, printed in annals of Morpeth, under 1180.

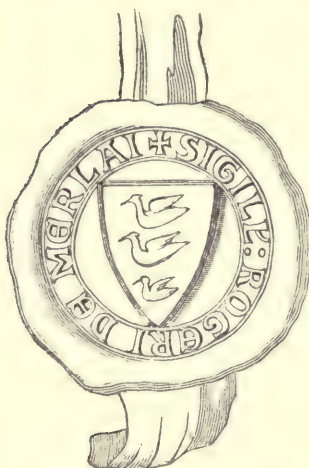
V.—1. RANULPH DE MERLAY, for the good of whose soul his father gave common of pasture in his wood on the south side of the Coquet.—(*Morp. Misc.* 4, b.)

RALPH FITZ-RALPH was grandfather of Ralph Fitz-William, and a benefactor to the abbey of Newsham.

2. ROGER DE MERLAY the Third, after doing homage and obtaining livery

of his lands in 1239, paid £100 for his relief.


In 1242, he paid a fine of 50 marks to be excused from obeying the summons to go with the king to the wars in Gascony. In 1244, he appears in the list of barons summoned to attend the king at Newcastle, with horse and arms, to repair against the Scots.—(*3rd Rep. on Dig. of a Peer, p. 9 & 10*.) By a deed, to which his kinsman, the famous Gilbert de Umfreville, who died in 1244, was a witness, he confirmed to the canons of Brinkburn all the grants which his father and his ancestors had made to them, namely, all the land on the south side of the Coquet, as it was inclosed on the day on which his father gave it to them; and, during the sheriffalty of Wm Heron, between 1246 & 1256, confirmed to the same house his father's grant of common of pasture on the south side of the Coquet for their oxen while they were tilling their land.—(*Morp. Misc.* 7 & 8.) He also, by a deed without date, gave them as much wood as two horses could carry from his wood of Coquet.—(*Arch. Æl. ii. 220*.) In 1250, he had a suit with Roger Bertram, baron of Mitford, about his market at Morpeth, which was quieted by the king sending an injunction against the proceeding, which was carrying on in the sheriff's court, where matters of that kind were not cognizable. In 1257, he obtained a charter for a market and fair at Netherwitton (*III. ii. 391*); and, in 1258, was summoned to go with horse and arms to the rescue of Alexander, king of Scotland, from his rebellious barons; and, in 1262, to be at Oxford, at Midlent. In the great rebellion of the barons he stood loyally to the king, by which he escaped the misfortune of seeing, as his neighbour the baron of Mitford did, his patrimonial estates strewn like a wreck around him. This Roger founded a chantry in Stannington church (*Id. 71*); and, dying in 1266, was buried near the grave of his father, in the cloister at Newminster. He seems to have had considerable estates in Yorkshire, as the Calendar of Inquests after death, under the year in which he died, has, under Roger Merlay, the manor of Burton, lands in Therman and Derhou, and fees in 13 other places in that county.—(*Vol. 4*




(For Continuation of Roger de Merlay the Third, see over)

1. 2.



2.   
Issue of Ralph Fitz-Ralph  
and .....

1.   
Issue of Roger de Merlay the Third  
and .....

Continuation of Roger de Merlay the Third.

p. 29; see also p. 9 of the same volume.) In the Hundred Rolls, which were compiled in 1275, he is said to have alienated to the monks of Newminster 25 acres of land in Morpeth, 2 acres in the West Park, and one of quarry ground in the same township.—(*Id.* p. 116.) His gift of land in Horsley and Witton Shields, is printed above, at p. 119.

VI.—1. ROBERT DE GREYSTOCK, eldest s. & h. of Thos., baron of Greystock, was 6th in descent from Lulph, first baron of Greystock after the Conquest. This Robert died without issue, and was succeeded 38 Hen. III. by his brother William.

3. JOAN DE GREYSTOCK, s. of Wm. Fitz-Greystock, lord of s. of Wm. Grimsthorpe, in Lincolnshire.

ground on the north side of Morpeth, within boundaries described in their charter.—(*Morp. Misc. No. 4.*) Also, on May 9, 31 Edw. I. 1285, he and his son John had an extension of their charter for a fair at Morpeth.—(*Id.* No. 5.) He died in 1289, possessed of the manor of Crostwaite, in Yorkshire; Dufton, in Westmorland; Greystock, and lands in Newbigging and Blencow, in Cumberland; and of the manor & church of Morpeth, half of Stannington and Hepsot, the ville and church of Horsley, and lands in Shiels, Tranwell, Ulgham, Great Benton, and Killingworth.—(*Cal. Inq. p. m. vol. i. p. 99.*)

2. WILLIAM, baron of Greystock, was heir to his brother Robert in 1254, when he entered upon the Greystock estate, and paid £100 for his relief. In 42 Henry III. he was summoned to attend the king at Chester. He and his wife also, in 1281, demised to their free burgesses of Morpeth, all their

1. MARY DE MERLAY, eldest daur. and co-heir, was 24 years old at the time of her father's death, and also then married. In the partition of her father's estates, in 1271, Morpeth castle & manor were allotted in fee to her & her husband.—(*III. i. 46.*) But, in 1286, Robert de Somerville and Isabell his wife entered a suit against her husband for her purparty of the manor of Morpeth, to which he answered in court,—that in the partition

2. ALICE DE MERLAY, aged 10 years at the time of her father's death: she died before 1272.

3. ISABELL DE MERLAY—ROBERT SOMERVILLE, who, in the partition of the estates of his wife's father, in 1271, had Nether-witton allotted to him in fee.—(*III. i. 46.*) Dugdale calls him Roger.

(See *II. i. 215.*)

the woods of Schaldefen and East Park, had been allotted to them, and were of greater value than the other purparty.—(*III. ii. 350; also see p. 361.*)

and lands in Shiels, Tranwell, Ulgham, Great Benton,

VII.—RALPH FITZ-WILLIAM, in 10 Edw. I. 1382, paid a fine of 100 marks for licence to marry; and, in 34 of the same reign, became heir to the Yorkshire estates of his brother Geoffry Fitz-William. In the 3 following years he was in the expeditions against Scotland; and, in 1299, lieutenant of Yorkshire, a warden of the Marches, and in commission with the bishop of Durham for fortifying the captured castles in Scotland. His name also frequently occurred in the Scottish Rolls that are lost, as of one that was engaged in the wars against Scotland in 28 Ed. I. and 4 Ed. II.; in which last-named year he had a licence of free-warren in his demesne lands in Yorkshire, and in the manors of Benton, Killingworth, Hepsot, Tranwell, Stannington, & Horsley, in this county. Afterwards he was governor of Berwick upon Tweed and Carlisle, and a warden of the Marches. He also founded a chantry in the priory of Tinmouth for the souls of his kinsman, John lord Greystock, and of all his ancestors; and having been summoned to parliament from 23 Edw. I. to 9 Edw. II., he died on All Saints' day, 1316, at an advanced age, and was buried in the abbey of Nesham on the Tees, to which his great-grandmother Emma de Teisa, lady of Nesham, and his grandfather, had been benefactors.—(*Surt. iii. 208.*) At the time of his death he was seized of very large possessions in the counties of Bedford, York, Durham, Westmorland, and Cumberland, besides the moiety of his wife's purparty in the barony of Bolbeck, the particulars of which are enumerated in *III. i. 81.*

should have turdur, the half of Stannington, Bellesses, Tranwell, Saltwike, Plesse, and Shotton, for one half of a knights fee. And furdur, the same John shall have the half of grate Benton, Killingworth, Little Benton, and Walker, for one other half of a knights fee. And that Robert Sommerwil should have the other half of grate Benton, Killinworth, Welteslaide-northe, Welteslaide-south, by half a knights fee. So that John of Graistoke holds three knights fees in capite upon the king's first, and made his service as well in warres as in peace for the forsaid three knights fees; and gave aide to the kinges first begotten daughter's marriage, and for makinge of his eldest sonne knight. And that Robt. Somerville made service for a knights fee only. Furdernmore the forsaid John of Graystock and Robert Sommerville held in socage, Horsley, Stanton, Witton, Rilton, and the other Rilton, Wyngates, with the Shiels, and Leurchilde, which were assessed to the aid of the kinges eldest dowghter's marriage, and his eldest son's knighting, after the rate of one knights fee.—That is —Horsley, Stanton, and Leu'childe, for one half; and Witton, Wyngates, and the Shiels, for the other half of the knights fee." "Afterwardes the forsaid John Graystocke and Robert Sommerville granted to the prior of Tinmouth moo liberties in

(For Continuation of John de Greystock, see next page.)



Issue of Ralph Fitz-William and Margery Corbet.

*Continuation of John de Greystock.*

the moore of Benton, as apperes by his deide; and the same John granted and confirmed by his writynge, to the abbaite of Newminster, his pasturage and feildinge of Stobbeswood, towards Ulgham, and other places thaire". And "whereas the forsaide John of Graistoke perceaved hym selfe to get noo children, he being corporate in bode and runne in greate aige, gafe to one Robert Hirnyng a certayne place out of his waste grounde lyinge in Benton moore, called *Randulfridge*, by his char-tour. Lastely of all—he seinge hymselfe without heire, gafe to one Raife, the son of William, his kynsman, all his landes and tennementes, as well in the countie of Northumberlande as elsewhere within Englande. To have and to holde to the saide Raif and to his haieres, after the forme of his writinge to hym thereof gyvan, and shortly after died, and was buried at Graistoke."—(*Morp. Misc. No. 10.*) He died in 34 Edw. I. 1306, possessed, according to the Calendar of Inquests after death, of the manor and barony of Greystock, the advowson of the church there, and land at Eskhead, in Cumberland; the manor of Dufton, in Westmorland, and the advowson of Dufton church; the manors of Ulgham and Morpeth, and the advowson of the church of Morpeth, in this county; the manor of Crothwaite, in Yorkshire; and the manor of Consclyff, on the north bank of the Tees, and the advowson of its church.

VIII.—1. WILLIAM FITZ-RALPH=CATHARINE. died without issue.

4 Edw. II., but died within a year after his father, possessed of large estates, the names of which are given in the Calendar of the Inquests after death: those in Northumberland in III. i. 61 and 62, and in Morpeth Miscellanea, No. 11. He died at his castle of Hindersekef, now Castle Howard, in Yorkshire, and was buried at Butterwick.

2. ROBERT FITZ-RALPH, lord of Greystoke, was engaged in the wars against Scotland in

ELIZABETH, daur. of ..... Neville, of Stain-ton, in Lincolnshire, who had assigned for her dower considerable possessions in different counties, and in Morpeth, Ulgham, and Hepscot, and a moiety of Tranwell, Stannington, Benton, and Horsley, in this county. She died in 1346.

IX.—SIR RALPH FITZ-ROBERT was 8 years old at the time of his father's death. He assumed the surname of GREYSTOCK. For his marriage it was necessary to obtain a dispensation from the Pope, on account of his wife and himself being within the third and fourth degree of consanguinity. In 14 Edw. II., having proved his age, he had livery of all the knights fees that belonged to him by inheritance, and which had been retained in the king's hand from the death of his grandfather, Ralph Fitz-William, to that time. He sat in the parliaments in 14, 15, and 16 Edw. II.; "but," says Dugdale, "all that I have else seen of him is, that he besieged Gilbert de Middleton, and divers others with him, in the castle of Mitford, for certain traitorous actions done by them in Northumberland; and that not long after, being in Gateshead at breakfast, he was, through the contrivance of the same Gilbert and his party, there poisoned, 3rd July, an. 1323, 17 Edw. II., and buried in the abbey of Newminster, near the High Altar."—(*Morp. Misc. No. 12.*) It is, however, unfortunate for as much of this tale as ascribes the circumvention of his life to the plans and malice of Gilbert de Middleton; that there is the most undeniable evidence to prove that Middleton's rashness was punished by death, in London, in February, 1318.

ALICE, daur. of Hugh lord Audithley, or—RALPH LORD NEVILLE, of Barnard Audley, which Hugh, after this his daur's. Castle, Raby, &c., 2nd husband.—husband's death, for 500 marks, in 2 Ed. (*See Dug. Bar. i. 295.*)

III. had the wardship of the lands and person of her son William, then in minority. The inquest after her death is dated in 49 Edw. III. 1375, and shows that she died seized of the advowson of the church of Horsley, and of the manors of Morpeth and Ulgham, besides the manors of Dufton and Yan-wath, in Westmorland, and the hamlets of Aldby, Dalmain, and Motherby, in the barony of Greystock.—(*Cal. Inq. p. m. #. 343.*)

X.—LUCY, daur. of Thomas lord Greystock, was only about 2 years old when his father died; for he did not obtain livery of his lands till 1342, in which year he was in the expedition against Britanny. He was also, from that time to 1353, frequently engaged in the wars in France and Gascony.

Also in 1353, he had a licence to castellate his manor-house at Greystock; and was at a conference at Newcastle upon Tyne about liberating David king of Scotland, who had been captured at the battle of Neville's Cross, in 1346. Then, in 1354, Robt. de Herle, a coparcener with him in the barony of Bolbeck, gave to the crown £4 for a licence to grant two knights fees and a half in Whitechester to William, baron of Greystock, and Joan his wife, in exchange for a moiety of the manor of Styford.—(*III. #. 324.*) In the same year, he was again a commissioner for liberating David Bruce from his long captivity in England; and, in the following year, governor of Berwick upon Tweed—soon after his appointment to which office, receiving a summons to attend the king in person in France, the town in his absence was attacked by the Scots, in the night, and taken—a disaster which brought upon him the royal displeasure; but he proved that he was absent from his charge by special command, and at the request of the queen Philippa, was pardoned. He was regularly summoned to parliament from 22 to 31 Edw. III.; built the castles of Greystock and Morpeth; and, when he was dying, gave to the collegiate church of Greystock, a messuage and 7 acres of land in the adjoining village of Newbigging, besides the advowson of the parish church of Greystock. His days were comparatively few, for he died July 10, 1349, aged 37, at the castle of Brancepeth, the seat of his step-father, Ralph lord Neville. He was buried with great pomp and solemnity, in the chancel of the church of Greystock, mass on the occasion being said by Gilbert de Wilton, bishop of Carlisle; and the funeral attended by Ralph lord Neville, his father-in-law; Thomas de Lucy, lord of Cockermouth; Roger lord Clifford, of Appleby Castle; Henry le Scrope, and Thomas Musgrave, senior, knights; the prior of Carlisle, and the abbots of Holm-cultram and Shap. Near the place of his interment is a monument bearing the following inscription:—*ICY GST WILLIAM LE BONNE BARON DE GRAYSTOK PLYS VIELLEANT, NOBLE, ET COURTEYOUS CHIVALIER DE SAY PAIS EN SON TEMPS: QUI MURULT LE X JOUR DE JULLY L'AN DE GRACE MILL. CCC. LIX. ALME DE QUY DIEU EYT PETE AND MERCY. AMEN.* In English:—Here lies William the good baron of Greystock, the most vallant, noble and courteous knight of his country and time: he died the 10th day of July, in the year of grace 1359; of his soul God have pity and mercy. Amen. An old Latin account of the family calls him "the victorious William," and says he was eminently glorious in all his military achievements.—(*Morpeth Miscellanea, No. 13.*)

JOAN, daur. of Henry Fitz-Hugh, lord of Ravenswath, by Joan, daur. of Henry lord Scrope, of Masham. Dugdale says, that this match was brought about by the advice of Alice de Neville, the mother of William lord Greystock, after whose death his widow had assigned her for dower the castle and manor of Morpeth, and lands in Tranwell, Horsley, Benton, and Killingworth, besides manors and lands in other counties. This Joan married secondly, but without the king's leave, ANTHONY DE LUCY, lord of Cockermouth, for which transgression she, however, obtained a royal pardon. The issue of this second marriage was one daur. *Maud*, successively wife of Gilbert de Umfreville, third earl of Angus, and of Henry de Percy, first earl of Northumberland. Her second husband, Anthony de Lucy, dying in 1358, she married thirdly, SIR MATTHEW REDMAN, a famous and gallant knight, who was governor of Berwick, made a conspicuous figure in the battle of Otterbourne, and was a representative in parliament for Westmorland—at Levins, in which county he and his ancestors had been seated for many generations. This Joan died 5 Hen. IV.



Issue of William de Greystock  
and Joan Fitz-Hugh.

XI.—1. RALPH LORD GREYSTOCK was six years old when his father died, & was put under the tuition of Roger de Mortimer, earl of March, probably from the connection between that family and the Audleys. He was 21 years old in 1374, when his grandmother Alice died, and the inquest

CATHARINE, daur. of Roger lord Clifford, who attended her husband's father's funeral.

2. WILLIAM DE GREYSTOCK went as a hostage for his brother, the lord Greystock, to the castle of Dunbar, & died of a fever, and was buried there; but, two years after, his body was taken up, and buried before the high altar of Newminster, next to that of Margery, lady of Ulgham.—(*Morp. Misc 14, a.*)

3. ROBERT DE GREYSTOCK. 4. ALICE, wife of sir Robt. de Harrington.

after his father's death was taken, and he proved his age, and had livery of his lands. In 1376, he was made governor of the castle of Lochmaban, and in the next year was in the commission for guarding the West Marches. In 1378, Berwick was surprised and taken by seven desperate Scotchmen; and Ralph lord Greystock was one who assisted in re-capturing it. In the next year, he was again a warden of the Marches; but, on June 5, 1381, was taken prisoner in a border skirmish at Horseridge, in Glendale, by the earl of Dunbar. His brother William became hostage for him, but died of a fever, in the castle of Dunbar. The duke of Lancaster seems to have been his enemy, and to have prolonged his captivity, and to have enhanced the price of his ransom, which amounted to the great sum of 3,000 marks, towards which his mother Joan, by the hands of her receiver, John de Passenham, levied the sum of £7 13s. 10d. on the burgesses of Morpeth.—(*Morp. Misc. No. 14, a, & b.*) After his enlargement, he was again a warden of the Marches; and having been summoned to parliament from 49 Edw. III. to 5 Hen. V., and giving £20 to the monks of Newminster for the ornaments of their church, died on April 6, 1417. By the advice of his mother, he gave the advowson of the church of Longhorsley to the monks of Brinkburn, for which the prior and convent, by their charter, granted to her and her heirs, lords of Morpeth, the privilege of presenting one clerk to enter into their order, into which they covenanted to receive him. The first canon presented was Alan, son of John de Prestwick.—(*Id. 14, c.*) It was found by inquisition, that on the day he died he held, among other things, the manors of Grimthorpe and Helderskelf, in capite of the crown, as of the honor of Chester, by the service of carrying a sword before the earl of Chester, and by certain military services.—(*Id. 14, d.*)

XII.—JOHN LORD GREYSTOCK was 28 years old at the time of his father's death. In the time of Henry the Fifth, he was made governor of the castle of Roxburgh for four years, with a salary of £1,000 a year in time of peace, and of £2,000 in time of war; and, in the succeeding reign, was on frequent commissions for the management of border affairs. He was also summoned to parliament from 7 Hen. V. to 12 Hen. VI. By his will, dated 10 July, 1346, he ordered his body to be buried in the collegiate church of Greystock, to which he gave his best horse as a mortuary, and all his habiliments of war, consisting of coat armour, penon, gyron, &c.; to Ralph, his son and heir, whom he appointed his executor, all his household goods at Hinderskelfe, Morpeth, and Greystock, excepting his plate and jewels; to his wife Elizabeth, a ring and a brooch of gold, with a saphire and a diamond; to his sons, Thomas, Richard, and William, each £4 a year for their maintenance during their respective lives; to every gentleman serving him 40s., and to every yeoman 20s., and to every groom 13s. 4d.; to the repairs of Newminster abbey, £20; to the church of Greystock, all his new vestments, with the ornaments belonging to them. He died at his manor-house at Thingdon, in Northamptonshire, Aug. 8, 1346. A Latin authority quoted by Wallis says, he held of the king in capite the manor of Morpeth by the service of a moiety of one barony, namely, of the barony of Merlay; the manor of Styford by the service of a third of a moiety of one barony, namely, the barony of Bolbeck, &c. The following fragment of his will is from the Hunter MSS.:—"Also I will, that the hospital of Catchburn, according to its ancient foundation, with all its ornaments, goods, and chattels thereto pertaining, be given to some chaplain. Also that the chantries of Stannington and Consiliff be re-ordained and disposed of, according to ancient usage. Also I leave to Alice Boland as a reward 20s. Also I leave to John Hebon, lackey (lacanio) as a reward 20s. Also I leave to each of my executors, for their trouble, ten marks; but the residuum of all my goods not hereby disposed of, I give and bequeath to my executors, that they may dispose of them as they may think best for my soul. And I make and constitute my son and heir Ralph Greystock, Walter Darley rector of Morpeth, William Harding of Newcastle upon Tyne, John Johnson of York, William Coverdale of Kirbymoreshed, and Wm Hapton of Conyngesthorpe, my executors; also I make and constitute the lady the Countess of Cambridge, sir Richard Hastings, sir Edm. Hastings, knights, supervisors of this my will. Witnesses, sir John Deseby chaplain, Richard Blencowe esq., Robert Cotum, Robert Skynner valets and others. Dated the day and year aforesaid, and proved before Thomas Langley, bishop of Durham, at Auckland, the 10th of Oct. in the same year."—(*Morp. Misc. No. 15*)

ELIZABETH, one of the daurs and co-heirs of sir Robert Ferrars, of Wemme, in Shropshire. She died in 1434, and was buried in the church of the Friars Preachers, in York.—(*Newminster Obituary.*)

XIII.—RALPH LORD GREYSTOCK, son and heir, was 22 years old at the time of his father's death. He was employed on frequent commissions on the affairs between England and Scotland respecting the borders, besides being summoned to parliament from 13 Henry VI. to 1 Edw. IV. In 1439, 17 Hen. VI. he acknowledged in the court of exchequer that his father, on the day of his death, held of the king in capite the manor of Greystock by the service of one entire barony—to wit, of the barony of Merlay; the manor of Styford, by the service of the third part of the moiety of one barony—to wit, of the barony of Bulbeck; the manor of Wemme, in the county of Salop, with the advowson of the church of Wemme, by homage and fealty, and by the service of the twelfth part of one entire barony; and divers messuages and lands in Thyngden, in Northamptonshire, by the twentieth part of a knight's fee;—necon manerium de Grymthorpe, cum suis pertinentiis. ac manerium de Henderskelf cum suis pertinentiis in com. Eboraci de dom. rege ut de honore de Cestrie, per servicium portandi gladium coram comite de Cestrie, qui pro tempore fuerit in presentia, &c.—(*Wallis, from Madox, Bar. Angl. p. 58.*) He died June 1, 1487.

ELIZABETH, daur. of Wm lord Fitz-Hugh, of Ravenswath, for whose marriage there was a dispensation, her husband and herself being within the third and fourth degrees of consanguinity.

THOMAS. ELIZABETH, wife of Roger Thornton, of Netherwitton, esq.—(*See II. i.*)  
RICHARD. 326; 3, b., and 3, c.)  
WILLIAM.

XIV.—SIR ROBERT GREYSTOCK, knight, died June 17, 1489, in the lifetime of his father.

ELIZABETH, daur. of Edmund Grey, fourth baron Grey de Ruthyn, and Catharine, daur. of Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, which Edmund Grey was lord high treasurer of England, and created earl of Kent, May 3, 1465.

XV.—THOMAS LORD DACRE, of Gillisland, K.G., was, by way of distinction, called "Lord Dacre of the North." In 1493, he was deputy warden of the Marches, and at the raising of the siege of Norham castle.—(*See Ridg. 465, 466; Dug. Bar. ii. 24.*) In 1512, he was engaged in a pacific mission to Scotland. In

ELIZABETH GREYSTOCK, baroness Greystock and Wemme, sole daur. and heir, was an infant at the time of her father's death. In 1506 or 1507, as cousin and heir to Ralph lord Greystock, her grandfather, she had special livery of her lands. She died in 1516.

(For cont. of Thomas Lord Dacre, see next page.)



Issue of Thomas lord Dacre,  
and Elizabeth Greystock.

*Continuation of Thomas Lord Dacre.*

the next year, he met the earl of Surrey at Newcastle, in his march against king James, and was one who subscribed the letter to that monarch, dated at Wooler Haugh, Sept. 7; and, two days after, led a division of the English army to the memorable battle of Flodden Field, where he is said to have discovered the body of James under a heap of his slaughtered warriors. As warden general of the Marches, in 1515, he was one of the commissioners who concluded a truce on the 17th of Sept. that year. In 1520, he also signed a truce at Ridden, on the part of England. In 1522, he made terrible inroads into Scotland; and, in 1523, took the castle of Farnhurst, and joined the English army under Surrey, at Alnwick; in 1524, was a joint commissioner with the duke of Norfolk for negotiating a truce at Berwick, which he and others succeeded in concluding in 1525, on Oct. 24, in which year he died. He had been regularly summoned to parliament from 1 Hen. VIII. to the time of his death.—(*See Ridp. Bord. Hist.* 482, 524.) His ledger book and correspondence, commencing June 2, 1523, and ending August 4, 1524, is preserved in the library of Miss Curriers, at Eshton Hall, Craven, Yorkshire, and consists of 334 articles, the greater part of which is dated from Morpeth. Numbers 19, 20, 43, 56, 74, 111, 190, 220, 221, 280, 284, 288, 295, 308, 311, and 323, are printed in Hearne's *Chronicles of Otterburne and Wethemstede*, in 1732; numbers 42 and 53, in the *Archæologia Æliana*, by W. C. Trevelyan, esq., to whose assiduous attention in procuring materials for this work I am also indebted for copies or extracts of numbers 6, 7, 33, 34, 35, 51, 82, 216, 238, 239, and 261, partly printed in the *Miscellanea* of this parish, and partly reserved for insertion in other parts of this work. This Thomas lord Dacre had a son, sir THOMAS DACRE, knight, who was born out of wedlock, and on that account commonly called the *Bastard Dacre*, which Thomas, in a grant of 22 Nov. 34 Hen. VIII. is called Thomas Dacre, of Lanercost, esq.; and, in another, 24 June, 6 Edw. VI., sir Thomas Dacre, senior, knight. He fell in for a good share of the plunder of the monasteries, especially of Lanercost, where he resided, and his descendants after him for five generations.—(*Burn*, 501, 504.)

XVI.—WILLIAM LORD DACRE, of Gilsland, Greystock, and Wemm, under the title and description of William lord Dacre, of Gilsland and Greystoke, and as son and heir to Elizabeth, late wife of Thomas, cousin and heir to Ralph lord Greystoke, in 17 Henry VIII. 1526, had special livery of all the lands of his inheritance. He also was a warden of the Marches, and a name of terror to the thieves and outlaws on the English and Scottish borders. In 1531, he was one of the lords who signed and sealed a letter to Pope Clement the Seventh, intimating that if he did not comply with the king's wish to divorce queen Catharine of Spain, the papal supremacy in England might soon be dispensed with; and the annexed is a correct representation of the impression of his seal attached to that important document. Till the 64th day of the parliament of 1535, his name stands above that of the lord Morley; but, a dispute having risen between them about precedence, it was determined by the house of lords that lord Morley should sit next above "lord Dacres of Gilsland." Lord Herbert, of Cherbury, relates that lord Dacre was accused of treason by sir Ralph Fenwick [of Stanton] knight, and one Musgrave, for which he was tried at Westminster, on July 9, 1535, but acquitted by his peers, on account of the witnesses against him being Scotchmen of low condition, and supposed to be suborned to speak maliciously against him on account of his severity to them as lord warden of the Marches. Perhaps the articles of accusation against him on this trial, with his answers annexed, are those printed from a Swinburne MS. in part III. vol. 1. p. 31—40. He was strongly solicited, but refused to enter into the ill-advised and ill-conducted insurrection called the Pilgrimage of Grace. On the 24th of Nov. 1542, he and Musgrave, with an inconsiderable number of English cavalry, routed a large Scotch army, and took upwards of 1000 prisoners (*Ridp.* 542); and, in 1544, he was one of the generals who led a marauding army into Scotland, took and destroyed Dumfries, and laid waste a great tract of country.—(*Id.* 551.) Edward the Sixth, in 1549, re-instated him in the powerful offices of warden of the West Marches and governor of Carlisle, in one or both of which he was occasionally continued by Mary and Elizabeth. There are several letters of his on border matters, dated in 1549 and 1550, printed in the introduction to Nicholson and Burn's *History of Westmorland and Cumberland*; also several letters, both of his and his father's, in the Cottonian library, and in the Chapter-house. When, in 1550, lord Max-

ELIZABETH, fifth HUMPHREY DACRE, daur. of George MARY, wife of Francis, Talbot, 4th earl of Shrewsbury. MARGARET, wife of Hen. lord Scrope, of Bolton. JANE.



well attempted to make an inroad upon the west border, his progress was suddenly checked by the vigilance and promptitude of the English warden, who, on May 31, in 1599, was one of the commissioners who signed and sealed a treaty of peace between England and Scotland in the church of Upsetlington.—(*See Ridp.* 571, 594.) He died in 1564.

XVII.—1. THOMAS LORD DACRE, concerning whom I find little more than his name, and the time of his death, which happened in the year 1566.

no children to her second husband, and died in 1567, about a year after their marriage.

(For remainder of this generation, see over.)

ELIZABETH, second=THOMAS HOWARD, daur. of sir James 4th DUKE OF NORFOLK, Leilburne, of Cuns- second husband to Eliz. wick, in Westmor- Leilburne, was beheaded land.—(*See Burn's on Tower Hill, June 2, Westm.* 145.) She had 1572. Camden saw him led to the scaffold, and gives this account of him. It is not to be believed

1. MARY, daur. and heir of Henry Fitz-Allan, earl of Arundel; died at Arundel House, in the Strand, 25 Aug. 1557.

2. MARGARET, daur. and sole heir to Thos. lord Audley, of Walden, in Essex, and chancellor of England, and widow of lord Henry Dudley, umberland.

1.

2.

3.

1.  
Issue of Thos. lord Dacre  
and Eliz. Leburne.

2.  
Issue of Thos. Howard, duke of Norfolk,  
and Mary Fitz-Allan.

3.  
Issue of Thos. Howard, duke of Norfolk,  
and lady Margaret Audley.

Remainder of Issue of William lord Dacre and Elizabeth Talbot.

believed how much the people loved him. Indeed he had secured their affections by a bounty and a courtesy that was uncommon, but every way in character with a prince like himself. Considerate persons were variously affected by his fate; some had been terrified by the greatness of the danger, that from himself and his faction, while he was alive, seemed to overhang the nation. Others were touched with pity that a man of the highest nobility, of the highest natural endowments, eminent for the symmetry of his frame and the manliness of his look, who might have been a tower and an ornament to his country, should have been lured from his early course of life by the wiles of the envious, and his own false notions of being serviceable to his country. They also called to mind his father's unhappy end, who, though in letters and in arms he had shone the brightest of his time, had, but 25 years before, for some trifling reason, been beheaded on the same spot.

Hounsden was at that time governor of Berwick, and with about 300 veteran troops from the garrison there, marched against the rebels, whom he came up with on the river Gelt, near Naworth, and after a fierce conflict on both sides put them to route. Camden observes that the slaughter was great; and that Dacre, though he was hunchbacked, did nothing unworthy of the greatest general. He was attainted of treason; first fled into Scotland, then into Belgium, where, at Louvain, he died in great poverty, in 1581.—(*Camd. Annals*, 168; *Ridp.* 633; see also *II. i.* 373.)

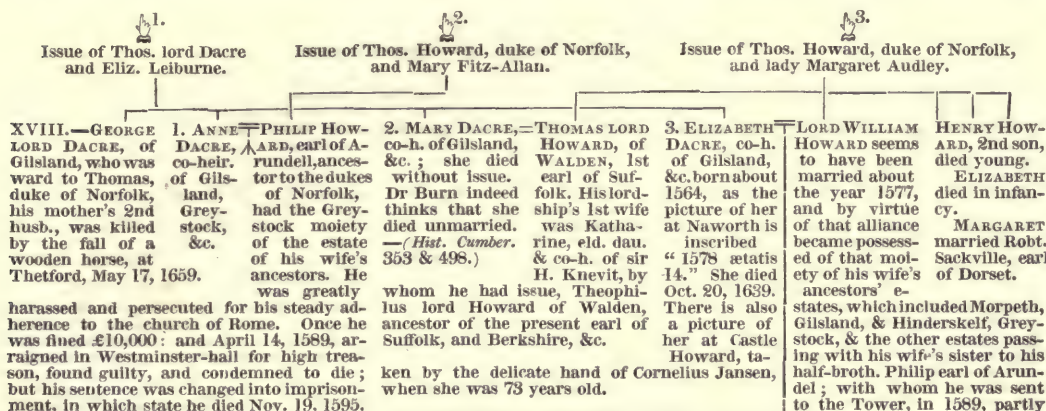
3. EDWARD DACRE joined in his brother's insurrection, and was attainted of treason; but escaped from the country, and died abroad in 1579.—(*Banks.*)

4. FRANCIS DACRE, after his brothers Leonard and Edward both were dead, under colour of an entail said to be made by his father, in 1585, entered upon the lands of his forefathers, claiming them as his inheritance. In this struggle he was greatly assisted by the house of Lovther, but finally failed in establishing his plea. Lord William Howard, in the beginning of his "Treatise" on this protracted litigation, says that William lord Dacre, "in his own life tyme growing discontented with himself for intangling his estate in such sort as unadvisedly he had done, grew distempered in his brayne, and so till neare the tyme of his death continued in a dull melancholly, I will not say frenzie. By the sayd intended intayle he set division among his posterity and sowed the seed of dissension betwixt his owne children, which hath ever since indured and is lyke to continue even in discent so long as any of them shalbe living in this world. Yea he himself concealed so great dislyke of his younger sons, Leonard, Edward, and Francis Dacre, who drew and p'suaded him to that unfortunate course of entayling his land, as they coming unto hym lying upon his death bedd and desiring his blessing, he in the bitterness of hart and detestation of their former sinister practise, left among them instead of a blessing the curse that God gave Cayn, which every one of them bath happened too truly to feel; for the ij first of them fledd their country for open rebellion, and died in exile: the other also upon foolish self-will, that he might not have that which was none of his owne, undertook voluntary banishment, entered into actions offensive to the late queen, and the state, for which he was and yet (19 Dec. 1605) standith attainted of high treason." This Francis Dacre had a daur, Mary, who lived to a great age, and died s. p.; also a son Randal, concerning whom there is the following entry in the parish register of Greystock:—"1634. Randal Dacre, esq. sonne and hyre to Francis Dacre, esq. deceased, being the youngest sonne of the late lord William Dacre, deceased, being the last hyre male of that lyne, which said Randal dyed in London, and was brought downe at the charge of the right honourable Thomas, earle of Arundell and Surrey, and earle marshall of England."—(*Burn*, 351.)

\* Perhaps the following extract from lord William Howard's account of his contentions at law with the Dacres may serve to illustrate in what manner Leonard Dacre became possessed of Whalton, in this county:—Sir James Strangeways being seized of the manor of West Harlesey, in the county of York, and of divers other manors in the county of Northumberland and Duresme, to a great value, some in tail and some in fee simple, for consideration of money paid, as also for other considerations mentioned in an indenture dated 17 January a<sup>o</sup> 22 Henry VIII. 1530, did thereby covenant to assure to the lord William Dacre and sir Christopher Dacre, knight, and their heirs, all his said manors, to the use of himself for life; and, after to the issue of his body, the remainder to Leonard Dacre and the heirs males of his body, with like remainders to his brothers George and Edward Dacre, the remainder for want of issue male of their bodies, of part thereof, to the lord Wm Dacre, and his heirs for ever. The remainder of part thereof for want of issue of the body of Wm lord Dacre to the king, his heirs, and successors for ever—and the next term following levied fines thereof accordingly, and soon after died without issue of his body. After whose death, Robert Rose, and Joan, the wife of sir Wm Malverie, knight, being his next heirs at common law, claimed the lands of the said sir James Strangeways, and the lord Dacre for his son Leonard, being then within age, claimed the said lands also by virtue of the conveyances above mentioned. The suits grew great and many, and continued certain years to the great charges of the lord Wm Dacre. At length king Henry the Eighth took upon him in more haste than good speed, for Wm lord Dacre, to make an award, which the said Wm lord Dacre would never agree unto; but, by the same, allotted a great part of the lands to himself, in regard that, it was supposed, part of those lands were in remainder to the crown; other part he awarded to the said next heirs of sir James Strangeways; and the residue thereof he awarded to the said Leonard Dacre, with remainders over in such sort as sir James Strangeways had formerly assured the same, and after to confirm the same award there passed, as was supposed, an act of parliament, 36 Hen. VIII. the validity whereof, because it is not in this place material, I will not here discourse.—(*Lord Wm Howard's Treatise*, &c.) Sir James Strangeways, of Smeton, in Yorkshire, knight, was, I suppose, a descendant of Thomas Strangeways, who married Alice, one of the co-heirs of the Scropes, of Masham and Bolton, and also barons of Whalton, in this county. The connection between the Scropes and Dacres is shown in *II. i.* 373.



# MORPETH PARISH.—MORPETH.—PEDIGREE OF THE BARONS OF MORPETH. 381



herence to the Romish faith, and partly for the firmness with which both of them withstood the claims which Leonard Dacre laid to the estates of his father. The queen's ministers (excepting the chancellor Bromley), assisted by some of the house of Lowther, seem to have opposed them with the full influence of their power. The lawyer of the Howards on this occasion was Lawrence Banistre, who wrote a "TREATISE on the Possessions & Rights of the Co-heiresses of Geo. Lord Dacre, of Gilsland." To which lord William Howard added a curious history of the law proceedings which he and his half-brother, for a long time, carried on against their wife's uncle Francis. The addition, which is in lord William's own hand-writing, is still preserved at Greystock castle, and bears the following title:—"AN ADDITION to the Treatise made by Mr Lawrence Banistre, A<sup>c</sup> 15 Eliz. reg. on the behalf of the heires generall of William late lord Dacre, of Gilsland, touching such pointes as have com'd in question since his said Treatise was written, as also shewing the proceedings that have been in that title since the death of the said Mr Banistre, with instructions and advertisements for the benefit of the heires generall, and their posteritie." There is a copy of these additions, and of some MSS. of lord Wm, and notices of himself and the Dacre & Howard family, collected in one volume, folio, by Henry Howard, esq. and preserved in the library at Corby Castle. Lord William died Oct. 7, 1640; and the inquest after his death is dated at Carlisle, 22 April, 18 Chas. I. 1642, and shows that he died seized of the following property in this county:—"The castle, barony, manor, and lordships of Morpeth, with the park and advowson of the church there; besides the following manors and vills—Ulgham, Horsley, Angerton, Heddon-on-the-Wall, Benton, Killingworth, and Stannington; also lands, &c. in Morpeth, Benridge, Todburn, Cumberton alias Newton, Hartburn, Middleton Morrell, South Weetslade, Preston, Morton, Stobswood, Clifton, Stannington, and Catchburne, of which he was seized in 19 James the First, by virtue of two indentures between him and the lady Eliz. his wife, and sir Wm Howard, knight, son and heir of sir Philip Howard, deceased, for uses therein mentioned. He also then held the manor of Netherton in chief of the bishop of Durham; and of the earl of Suffolk, as of his manor of Wark, the lordship of Plennmellor, and the messuages and lands called Plennmellor township, Unthank, Frechelees or Farrasheselles, Hawstrothershiel, Hawdon, Clarkesland, Felburne, Blackcleugh, Stonechace, Wagtailhall, Ramshaw, Ramshawrigg, Carrwestland, Hawkstrother, Holmdue, Greenbank, Holmland, Testside, Martynsland, and Waughstenemend, besides the manors and lordships of Haltwhistle, Hartleyburn, Byers Park, divers lands at North Charleton, and a messuage and farm called Softley, in the parish of Knaresdale: Also various manors, such as Hinderskelf, Burnholme, Thornton on the Moor, Thorpbasset, Butterwick, Skagilthorpe, Grimthorpe, Morton on Swale, Crosthwaite, in Holwick; Welburne, West Harlesey, and Rouneton, with their large appendant estates in the county of York; and various manors and possessions in the counties of Durham and Cumberland; and his favourite hunting seat and manor of Thornwaite, in the parishes of Shap and Bampton, in Westmorland. The following character of him is from Hutchinson's Cumberland:—"He was the terror of the moss-troopers; and though he ruled the country with severe or rather military modes, yet he wrought many happy effects in the civilization of a race of inhabitants, as barbarous and uncultivated as ever possessed a settlement in this island. He kept at Naworth Castle constantly 140 men in arms as his guard. The approach to his apartments was secured by plated doors, several in succession, fastened by immense locks and bolts of iron, defending a narrow winding staircase, where only one person could pass at a time." "It is said he was very studious, and wrote much—that once when he was thus employed, a servant came to tell him a prisoner was just brought in, and desired to know what should be done with him, Lord William vexed at being disturbed, answered peevishly—"hang him!" When he had finished his study, he called, and ordered the man to be brought before him for examination; but found that his order had been instantly obeyed. He was a very severe, but most useful man at that time." At Corby Castle there is a copy of a schedule of the names of 68 "fellons taken and prosecuted by me for felonies in Gilsland and elsewhere sence my abode ther," made by Mr Howard, from MSS. chiefly in the hand-writing of lord William.

- XIX.—1. SIR PHILIP HOWARD**, knight, married Dorothy, daughter of sir John Carrill, of Harting, in Sussex. He died in 1616. —(*Hutch. Cumb. i. 136.*)
- 2. SIR FRANCIS HOWARD**, of Corby Castle, Cumberland, for whose descendants see Morpeth Miscellanea, No. 17.—A
- 3. SIR WM HOWARD**, born in 1589; of Brafferton, in Yorkshire; died without issue.
- 4. CHARLES HOWARD**, born in 1590, died unmarried.
- 5. GEORGE HOWARD**, born in 1591, died unmarried.
- 6. SIR CHARLES HOWARD**, of Croglin, knight, married Dorothy, daughter of sir Henry Widdrington, and sister to his brother sir Francis's second wife. He left one son, William.
- 7. SIR THOMAS HOWARD**, of Thursdale, in the county of Durham, knight, married Elizabeth, daur. of sir Wm Eure, knight, by whom he had issue one son, Thomas, who died unmarried; and two daurs. and co-heiresses, Frances and Mary, one of whom married ..... Thetherston, esq. There is a monument to the memory of this sir Thomas, in Wetheral church, in Cumberland, which says that he "died valiently fighting in the cause of his king and country, at Piercebridge, Dec. 2d. 1642." His body was buried at Connyscliffe, in the county of Durham, the advowson of which church, as well as the manor of Connyscliffe, had, for many centuries, formed a part of the estate of his ancestors, the Greystocks.
- 8. SIR ROBERT HOWARD** was a monk.
- 9 & 10. JOHN and JOHN**, both died infants.
- 1. CATHARINE HOWARD** born in 1585, but died unmarried.
- 2. ELIZABETH HOWARD** born in 1587; married sir Henry Bedingfeld, of Oxborough, county of Norfolk, knight.
- 3. MARGARET HOWARD** born in 1593, wife of sir Thomas Cotton, of Conington, Huntingdonshire, bart.
- 4. ANNE HOWARD** born in 1595, and died unmarried.
- 5. MARY HOWARD** born in 1604, wife of sir John Wintour, of Lindney, in the county of Gloucester, knight.



Issue of sir Philip Howard, knt. and Margaret Carrill.

XX.—1. SIR WILLIAM HOWARD, knight, succeeded his grandfather lord William, at the time of whose death he was 38 yrs. old; but died before the inquest on the estates was taken, on 22 April, 1642.

MARY, eldest daur. of Wm lord Eure.

2. JOHN HOWARD died unmarried.  
3. PHILIP HOWARD was slain at Rowton-heath, near Chester, Sep. 26, 1645, while fighting for Chas. the First.

1. ELIZABETH, wife of Bartholomew Fromond, of Cheam, in Surrey.  
2. ALATHEA, wife of Thos. second viscount Fairfax.

XXI.—1. WILLIAM HOWARD died in his father's life time, aged 17.

2. CHARLES HOWARD, first earl of Carlisle, at the Restoration was chosen M. P. for Cumberland, for which county he had also been sheriff in 1650. He was also made custos rotulorum for Essex, July 9, 1660; lord lieut. of Westmorland in Oct.

ANNE, daur. of Edw. 1d. Howard, of Escrich, died in 1696.

3. PHILIP HOWARD.

4. THOMAS HOWARD married Mary, duchess of Richmond, daur. of George Villiers, duke of Buckingham; died in 1678.

5. JOHN HOWARD.

1. MARY, wife of sir Jonathan Atkins, knight, governor of Guernsey.

2. ELIZABETH, married to sir Thos. Gower, of Stittenham, Yorkshire.

3. CATHARINE, wife of sir John Lawson, of Brough Hall, Yorkshire.

4. FRANCES, wife of sir George Downing, of Gamlingay Park, Cambridgeshire, knt. She died July 10, 1683, and was bur. in Chetoden.

5. MARGARET, wife of Alexander Leslie, 2nd earl of Leven, in Scotland.

that year; and, April 10, 1661, created baron Dacre, of Gilsland, viscount Howard of Morpeth, and earl of the city of Carlisle. In 1663, he went as ambassador to the czar of Muscovy, and next year to the kings of Sweden and Denmark. In 1668 he was employed to take the ensigns of the order of the Garter to Charles XI. of Sweden, as whose proxy, on his return, he was installed at Windsor. On April 18, 1672, he was made lord lieutenant of the county and city of Durham, and was after that for some time governor of Jamaica, from which province he returned Sep. 4, 1680. He died Feb. 24, 1684, aged 56, and was buried in York minster, where there is a monument and long inscription to his memory. He published a Relation of three Embassies by Charles II. to the duke of Muscovy in 1669, 8vo. a work held in great estimation on account of the portrait by Faithorn, with which it is illustrated.—(Watt.)

XXII.—1. EDWARD HOWARD, co-heir of sir William Howard, was M. P. for Morpeth in 1661 and 1678, and for Carlisle in 1681. He died at Whickham, April 23, 1692, and was buried there.

ELIZABETH, daur. and co-heir of sir William Uvedale, of Whickham, in coun. Southampton, knt. & widow of sir Wm Berkeley, knt. 3rd son of Chas. viscount Fitzharding.

2. FREDERICK CHRISTIAN HOWARD, born at Copenhagen, Nov. 5, 1664; was slain in the siege of Luxembourg, and bur. in Westminster abbey, Oct. 11, 1684.

3. CHAS. HOWARD died young April 3, 1670, and buried in Westminster abbey.

1. LADY MARY HOWARD married sir John Fenwick, of Wallington, bart.; died Oct. 27, 1708, and was bur. in York minster.—(See II. i. 257, 258.)

2. LADY ANNE HOWARD married, firstly, sir Richard Graham, of Netherby, in Cumberland, bt.; and 2dly, to viscount Pretson, of Scotland.

3. LADY CATHARINE, buried in Westminster abbey, Oct. 11, 1684, unmarried.

XXIII.—1. CHARLES HOWARD, third earl of Carlisle, 6 March, 1689, made lord lieut. and custos rotulorum of Westmorland and Cumberland, to which offices he continued to be appointed in each succeeding reign till the time of his death; was M. P. for Morpeth in the convention parliament, Jan. 22, 1689, and till he succeeded to the peerage at the death of his father in 1692.

LADY ANNE CAPEL, only surviving dau. of Arthur first earl of Essex; died Oct. 14, 1752, aged 78, & was buried in the Essex vault, at Watford, Herts.

2. EDWARD HOWARD died in 1695, aged 9 years.

3. WILLIAM HOWARD, M. P. for Carlisle in 1695 and 1698; died at Northampton in 1701.

4. FREDERICK HOWARD died young.

1. ANNE, born in 1668, died unmarried in 1695.

2. MARY died unmarried in 1694.

On Dec. 30, 1699, he was constituted custos rotulorum for Cambridgeshire; one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber, June 24, 1700; and, Feb. 12, 1701, deputy earl marshal during the minority of the duke of Norfolk. In king William's reign he was also a commissioner of the treasury, governor of the town and castle of Carlisle, vice-admiral of the adjacent coasts; and, 19 June, 1701, sworn one of the privy council. At the coronation of queen Anne he was constituted earl marshal, and in the same reign was one of the commissioners to treat about the union between England and Scotland. George the First appointed him one of the lords justices for the government of the kingdom till his arrival from Hanover, in which reign he was also one of the privy council, first commissioner of the treasury, constable of the tower of London in 1717, governor of the castle of Carlisle in 1715, and, in 1723, governor of Windsor castle and lord warden of Windsor forest—in which last office he was continued by George the Second; but, on resigning it, was made lord warden and chief justice in Eyre of all the king's forests north of the Trent, and master of the king's fox-hounds. He died at Bath, May 1, 1738, and was buried in the burial place he had built for his family at Castle Howard.

XXIV.—LADY FRANCES SPENCER, only daur. of Charles, third earl of Sunderland, by his wife the lady Arabella, youngest daur. and co-heir of Hen. Cavendish, duke of Newcastle. She died July 27, 1742.

HENRY HOWARD, fourth earl of Carlisle, born in 1694; M. P. for Morpeth from 1714 to 1738; K. G. March 29, 1757; married firstly, Nov. 27, 1717, and secondly, June 8, 1743; died at York, Sep. 4, 1758, and buried at Castle Howard.

ISABELL, dau. of Wm lord Byron, who married, 2dly, sir Richard Musgrave, of Hayton Castle, Cumberland. She was great-aunt of the late lord Byron, the celebrated poet.

He was also governor of Fort Augustus and Fort George, in Scotland; and died unmarried at Bath, Aug. 26, 1765.

2. CHARLES HOWARD, esq. M. P. for Carlisle in the five parliaments during the reign of George the Second; also lieut. governor of that town, an aide-de-camp to the king, and groom of the bed-chamber; on Feb. 20, 1742, a brigadier-general; Aug. 9, 1747, a lieut.-general; and, in 1765, a general of horse; colonel of the third dragoon guards, March 19, 1748; and K. B. June 26, 1749.

XXV.—1. CHARLES VISCOUNT HOWARD, of Morpeth; chosen M. P. for Yorkshire, June 25, 1741, and died Aug. 9, in the following year.

2. HENRY HOWARD died young.

3. ROBERT VISCOUNT HOWARD, of Morpeth, died in Oct. 1743. All these 3 sons were buried at Castle Howard.

1. LADY ARABELLA HOWARD married Jonathan Cope, esq. son & heir of sir Jonathan Cope, of Brewern Abbey, Oxon, to whom she carried the seat and manor of Overton-Longueville, which formed part of the estate of her grandfather, the duke of Newcastle. She died in 1746.

2. LADY DIANAM HOWARD, wife of Thos. Duncomb, of Duncomb Park, Yorkshire, esq. died March 6, 1770.

(For issue of Henry Howard, fourth earl of Carlisle, and Isabella Byron, see next page.)



↓  
Issue of Henry Howard, fourth earl of Carlisle,  
and Isabell Byron.

4. **FREDERICK HOWARD**, fifth earl of Carlisle, born 28 May, 1748; K. T. 1768; K. G. 1793. This earl sold the portion of Longhorsley, which he inherited from the Gospatric and Merlay family, to C. W. Bigge, esq.: to N. Clayton, esq., and others, Heddon-on-the-Wall, which came to him by one of the co-heiresses of the barons of Bolbeck marrying with his ancestor Ralph Fitz-William, lord of Greystock, Morpeth, and Grimthorpe. He was lord lieutenant of Ireland in 1780. He was a distinguished statesman, scholar, and poet. His poetical works were published in a collected state, under the title of *Tragedies and Poems*, in 1801: after which time, he wrote *Verses on the Death of Lord Nelson*: and *Thoughts on the present Condition of the Stage, and the Construction of a Theatre*. In politics, he supported the principles of his ancestors since the time of the Restoration, and especially those that placed William the Third on the throne of England; and upheld the protestant cause in the reigns of Anne, George the First, and George the Second. During the late French war, he advocated the politics of the whig party. Died Sept. 4, 1825.

**MARGARET CAROLINE**, daur. of Granville Leveson Gower, 1st marquis of Stafford.

3. **LADY ANNE HOWARD**, born in 1740; and, in 1779, one of the ladies of the bed-chamber to the princess Amelia.

4. **LADY FRANCES HOWARD**, born in 1743; married April 14, 1768, to John Radcliffe, of Hitchin, Herts.

5. **LADY ELIZABETH HOWARD**, born in 1746; married Feb. 16, 1769, to Peter Delme, esq. who was M. P. for Morpeth from 1774 to the time of his death, in 1789.

6. **LADY JULIANA HOWARD**, born May 16, 1750.

XXVI.—1. **GEORGE HOWARD**, sixth earl of Carlisle, also viscount Howard of Morpeth, and baron Dacre, of Gillisland; born Sep. 17, 1773; was educated at Eton, where he distinguished himself as a scholar and composer of Latin verses. M. P. for Morpeth from 1796 to 1806.

**GEORGIANA CAVENDISH**, eldest daur. of Wm. 5th duke of Devonshire.

2. **WILLIAM HOWARD**, born in 1781; M. P. for Morpeth from 1806 to 1826.

3. **FREDERICK HOWARD**, born in Dec. 1795; a major of hussars; married Miss Lambton; killed at Waterloo.

4. **HENRY EDWARD JOHN HOWARD**, in holy orders; married ..... Wright.

1. **ISABELLA CAROLINE** born Sep. 3, 1771; married John Campbell, the first lord Cawdor, July 27, 1789. A

2. **ELIZABETH** born Sep. 1780; married John Henry Manners, duke of Rutland, 22 April, 1799; and died, after a short illness, at Belvoir Castle, 29 Nov. 1825.

3. **GERTRUDE** born in Jan. 1783, wife of William Sloane, esq.

XXVII.—**GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK HOWARD**, viscount Morpeth, born April 18, 1802; M. P. for Morpeth from 1826 to 1830, and since that time for the county of York.

2. **FREDERICK GEORGE HOWARD**, born June 8, 1808.

3. **EDWARD GRANVILLE GEORGE HOWARD**, born 23 Dec. 1809.

4. **CHARLES WENTWORTH GEORGE**, born 27 March, 1814.

5. **HENRY GEORGE**, born 22 May, 1818.

1. **CAROLINE GEORGIANA**, married in 1823 to William Saunders Seabright Lascelles, 2nd son of the earl of Harewood, and M. P.

2. **GEORGIANA** married Geo. Jas. Welbore, F.R.S. & F.A.S., only son of Henry Welbore Agar Ellis, viscount Clifden. A

3. **HARRIET ELIZABETH GEORGIANA** married to Geo. Granville Levison Gower, baron Gower of Stittenham, Yorks. A

4. **BLANCHE GEORGIANA**—W. Cavendish, M.P. for Cambridge.

5. **ELIZABETH DOROTHY ANNE GEORGIANA**.

6. **MARY MATILDA GEORGIANA**.

[NOTICES respecting persons of the name of MERLAY, whose relationship to the barons has not been discovered.]

1. **RICHARD DE MERLAI**, William de Umfreville, and others, witnessed a deed of Patric, earl of Dunbar.—(K. 3.)

2. **GRIMBALD DE MERLAY** tested the gift of Witton, Horsley, Stanton, Ritton, Windgates, and Leverchild, by Edgar, the son of Gospatric, in free marriage with his sister Juliana, to Ranulph de Merlay, in the time of Henry the First (II. i. 323); also Grimbald de Merlay, and Roger, son of Grimbald de Merlay, both tested the confirmation charter of Roger de Merlay the First, of Morwick, to the church of Durham.—(III. ii. 143.)

3. **ADAM DE MERLAIO**, Jordan de Umframvilla, and Robert his brother, with many others, witnessed a grant of Potter-shihera, near Newcastle, to the church of Durham, by Wm de Grainvilla, lord of Heton, &c.—(Cart. Dun. 117.)

4. **RANULPH DE MERLAY** was witness to a Lisle charter respecting Gosforth with Walter de Bolbeck, who died about the year 1205 (II. i. 168); and Radulph de Merlay was summoned on a plea of land in Dorsetshire, in 11 John.—(Abb. Placit.)

5. **EVE**, the daughter of **HAWISE DE MERLAI**, gave to Richard de Plessiz all the hereditary right she had to the land in Northumberland, which Adam de Plessiz held of her mother Hawise—to hold by paying to her and her heirs, ten shillings annually, at her house in Norfolk.—(See above, p. 295 & 335.)

6. In 1219 **ALICE DE MERLAY** is returned in a list of young gentlemen and ladies, who ought to be in custody of the king,

as then unmarried, and as having lands worth one hundred shillings a year (III. i. 227); also, Alice de Merlay, about 1240, held Twyzele and Dudden by soccage tenure, of the barony of Roger de Merlay.—(III. i. 216.)

7. At the same time, **RANULPH DE MERLAY** held 40 acres of land in Shotley, under the barons of Bolbeck, by the service of half a mark: he, or one of the same name, had also at the same time, lands under Roger de Merlay, baron of Morpeth, by the fourth part of a knight's fee.—(III. i. 215 & 225.)

8. A copy of the same return in the Lansdowne Manuscript, 260, as far as relates to the Merlay family and their connections, also says that **JOHN DE MERLAY** then held of Patric, earl of Dunbar, the manor of Beanley, by the payment of 12 marks, while the printed copy calls him simply "John of Beneleye," and probably rightly.

9. Roger Bertram proffered the services of himself and his serjeants, **RANULPH DE MERLEGH**, and three others, and to be at Worcester, July 1, 1277, to march against Lewellyn of Wales; also Ranulph de Merlawe, and others, answered for the three knights fees of Robt. Bertram, then infirm, at the muster at Ruddlan against the Welsh rebels, July 2, 1282.—(Paig. Par. Writs, i. 201, 230, 238.)

10. **PHILIP DE MERLEY**, and others, answered at the same muster for Hugh Delaval, also then infirm.—(Id.)



11. Master **ROBERT DE MERLAY** occurs as a witness to two deeds respecting Simonburn, about the latter end of the reign of Edward the First (above, p. 250; No. 10 & 11); and was summoned with Roger Mauduit to appear before the treasurer

and barons of the exchequer, 13 Dec. 1296.—(*Palg. Par. Writs*, i. 392.)

12. RICHARD DE MERLAY witnessed a deed of Robert de Masham, of Durham, respecting land in Crawcrook, in the county of Durham, dated 20 Jan. 1304.

13. ISABELLA DE MERLAY, of Durham, was a party to a release of premises in Morpeth, in 1441.

14. JOHN MERLEY, M. A. was presented by Merton College to the vicarage of Emeldon, in this county, Sep. 1, 1538.

The CASTLE OF MORPETH stands near the point of a high diluvial ridge, formed by the channels of two small brooks, and has sloping ground from it on every side but the west, on which it has been defended by a ditch. It is of unknown origin. The walls are probably the oldest part remaining ; and seem to be mostly of that kind of rude and strong masonry which was in use in similar edifices in the 11th and 12th centuries. I suppose it to have been founded immediately after the Conquest, by William de Merlay ; and that the carved stones lately dug up by Mr Woodman, on the Ha'-hill, belonged to some building erected by that baron. These were capitals of columns , and some of the ornamented stones of a Norman arch  of about three or four feet diameter. Others, with similar ornaments upon them, are now built up in a door-way of the gate-house. All of them probably belonged to some building finally destroyed during the siege in 1644. John of Hexham indeed expressly affirms, that in 1138, Ranulph de Merlay, a powerful man in Northumberland, received into his protection in his *castle* of Morpeth, certain monks of Fountains, who, under his patronage, founded the abbey of Newminster. The *gateway-tower*, of which the annexed engraving is from an original drawing given to me by Mr Sopwith, is probably the *tower* said to have been built by William, the good baron of Greystock, who died in 1359. His occasional residence here is proved by his grant of arms to Adam of Blencowe, written at the castle of Morpeth, 26 Feb. 30 Edw. III. 1356.<sup>i</sup> This tower has no groove for a portcullis ; but winding stairs to the top, which is embattled on corbules, and has ruined turrets at its corners. The prospect from the top is extensive. Leland says, that Morpeth Castle “standeth by Morpeth town. It is set on a high hill, and about the hill is much wood. The town and castle belonged to the lord Dacres. It is well maintained.”<sup>k</sup> In another place he calls it a fair castle ; an epithet which Grose observes, “it appears to have deserved, for when entire it seems to have been a considerable edifice both for strength and extent, and by the finishing of the workmanship.” Thomas

<sup>i</sup> Plan and section of this billet moulding, for which I am indebted to P. Nicholson, esq., architect, Morpeth.

<sup>j</sup> Hutch. Cumb. i. 415.

<sup>k</sup> Itin. vii. 75, 76. In his Collectanea, he says, king John “bet down Morpeth castle.”







Arms on Sergeant's Mace.

*Supposed*



lord Dacre indeed resided much here, as appears by numerous letters, dated from Morpeth Castle in 1523 and 1524, and other years. Some specimens of that famous chieftain's border transactions are given in the *Miscellanea*<sup>1</sup> of this parish, from the Hopkinson collection; and I have added part of another<sup>m</sup> written from hence to cardinal Wolsey, as highly characteristic of the state and manners of the county in his time.<sup>n</sup> Grose also says, it seems to have been a place of strength as late as the reign of king Charles the First, when it was occupied by the Scots army, who, according to a pamphlet printed in 1644, were driven from thence by the marquis of Montrose, as also from the fortresses of South Shields, Durham, Lumley Castle, Blythe's Nook, and other places near Sunderland. I have not seen the pamphlet here alluded to; but the subjoined note,<sup>o</sup> abstracted from the Somerville Memoirs, may serve to

<sup>1</sup> Nos. from 16 a, to 16 k.

<sup>m</sup> No. 17.

<sup>n</sup> Ralph Gray, esq. of Morpeth Castle, was a justice of the peace for this county in the time of queen Elizabeth (*Hopk. MSS. vol. 31*); and sir Edward Grey, knight, was constable of Morpeth Castle in 1584 and 1589; high-sheriff of the county in 1597 and 1598; dated his will here, Jan. 10, 1627, and occurs as a juror at the assizes in 1628 and 1629.—(*Raine's North Durham, & Test. p. 504; Hopk. MSS. vol. 31; Swinb. MSS. iii. 105.*)

<sup>o</sup> Leslie, when he reached Morpeth, thought it advisable to leave a garrison, under a judicious commander, in the castle there, for the purpose of deterring the king's forces, then in Newcastle, from plundering the neighbouring country, and attacking the convoys with recruits and stores coming from Scotland. Lieut.-colonel Somerville was appointed governor of the castle, with five companies of his regiment, in all consisting of 500 men, "including the officers, with their servants—a garrison too strong, and consisting of too good soldiers for so pitiful a place," for it was "a ruinous hole, not tenable by nature, and far less by art, that if they should come to be besieged, they could not hold out two days." The first ammunition ordered to be left in it was only "three barrels of powder and six boxes of lead, with match conforme;" but "if the governor should not think that sufficient he might take more of the first that came up, or bring it out of the magazine of Berwick." The governor victualled the place only for a month, expecting every day to be called up to the army: he had, besides the garrison, a regiment of horse, and other dragoons, quartered in the neighbouring villages. Leslie's army laid between him and the king's forces in Newcastle and the county of Durham, so that all the convoys going from Morpeth to the Scotch army were, for the space of two months, constantly delivered safe to the forces quartered next to his garrison for their further transportation. At length, however, on Tuesday, May 10, 1644, by the advice of the marquis of Montrose, "there was presently drawn forth from the garrison of Newcastle, and the adjacent field, 2,000 foot and 500 horse, besides 200 of Scots nobility and gentry, with their attendance," "to ferry out a few of their rebellious countrymen, who had nested themselves in the town and castle of Morpeth." Montrose, as general for the king in Scotland, headed the detachment, and marched as quickly and quietly from Newcastle as he could; but the rebel

give an idea sufficiently minute of Montrose's protracted siege of this fortress. The trenches to the west were probably raised by his army. The gate-way has many dints of cannon balls upon it. The outer walls, in a sadly broken and shattered state, are still remaining, and serve to show the entire extent of the

troops stationed in the way had notice of his approach, and both them and all the forces of the covenanters on both sides of the town never looked the enemy in the face, and many in their flight never stopped till they sheltered themselves in Berwick. Colonel Somerville, with a party of 14 horses, immediately set out to view the enemy, "having learned by his experience abroad, that a principal commander in any place should never take his information of the approach of an enemy from a second hand." Before he set out, he rode round the castle, and ordered Captain McCulloch instantly to beat down all the out-houses that stood near it, which he had hitherto forbore to do, from an unwillingness to ruin a gentleman's convenience about his house. One Lieut. Lawson was of the party of observation, and he had some firing with the enemy's scouts. By skilful manœuvring they obtained quiet possession of a height, where, through his prospect, upon a rest, for it was long, at the distance of two or three miles, the colonel could see the whole army, consisting of 6 cornets of horse marching upon the van, and after them 25 ensigns of foot in a single line. The rear he could not so accurately observe; but he could see no cannon. On his return, about six in the evening, the castle being so confined for so large a garrison, he determined if the enemy continued to beleaguer it for any length of time, "to make up some out-works to lodge a company or two, in the better to defend the avenues and entrance, and while this should be a doing he minded to exercise the enemy with frequent sallies." In the meantime he immediately caused a deep trench to be cut before the entry, and backed up the castle-gate with earth and sods, to prevent the enemy from fixing petards upon it for blowing it up. His next care was to appoint his soldiers to the battlements and turrets of the castle, for it had no other flankers or bastions, so that his numerous garrison, on that account, was a disadvantage to him. Indeed, of his five entire companies, the third of them were pikemen, and nearly useless in garrison service, and there was not one spare musket or halbert in the fortress. To meet this inconvenience in the best way he could, he divided his soldiers into three companies—one to be on duty at a time, and two for relief, so that the pikemen could make use of fire-arms when they were relieved. On Wednesday, about day dawn, Montrose commenced his assault, advancing 8 ensigns of foot, with 24 ladders, each carried by six men to the walls. The storming was hot and furious, but the assaulters were so well played upon with shot from all quarters of the castle, and their ladders thrown so promptly back from the walls, that after near two hours dispute, they were forced to retreat with the loss of a major (their commanding officer), 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 6 serjeants, and 40 soldiers left dead on the spot, with twice that number both of officers and men wounded; while the besieged lost only 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 5 soldiers, and had only a few wounded. Montrose now finding the castle could not be won by feeble means, about ten o'clock in the forenoon, began to form his leaguer within sight of the castle; and at night, as soon as it was dark, they broke ground within less than half a musket shot of the walls, and cast a small running trench round the castle, both to keep them in and to serve as a breast-work to defend themselves when



fortress, the dimensions of the area they inclose being about 82 yards from north to south, and 53 from east to west. Not a building of any description remains within this area, which is now all nursery ground. Indeed, I apprehend that the ravages in the fortifications, domestic apartments, and in


they fired out of it. At day-light next morning, they commenced a desperate fire from behind this breast-work; but, for fear of wasting ammunition, were slowly answered from the castle. On the Friday night, Leslie was first informed that the castle was besieged, and on Saturday morning sent orders to six troops of horse and four of dragoons, nearly 800 men in all, who were coming up to his army, instantly to march to its relief, and to take with them a regiment of foot belonging to the English parliament that lay in their way, with which, and some assistance from the garrison of Berwick, he hoped they might raise the siege and bring off the garrison safely. The horse and dragoons immediately commenced a counter-march, and though they were unable to persuade the foot regiment to join them, marched forward to try either by force or stratagem to bring off their countrymen. But Montrose had intelligence of their advance, and early on the Sunday morning struck his camp, and marched against his new assailants. He had, on Friday, sent a detachment for cannon from Newcastle, which had not arrived. The besieged were unacquainted with the reasons for his sudden removal; and observed that he did not take the road to Newcastle, but the quite contrary. The governour immediately began the demolition of the breast-works and levelled the enemies' entrenchments, and what other sheds and houses were near the castle, excepting a great barn lately built by the lord of the manor, which he thought at too great a distance to erect any battery at that could make a breach in the castle. Montrose continued to reconnoitre and pursue the detachment sent against him for five successive days, but without engagement or skirmishing; and on the fifth day after he set out, on Thursday, returned to his first station before the castle. His cannon arrived the next morning. During his absence the besieged had resolved that the garrison should be removed and the castle blown up, which the governour of Berwick recommended to be done; but before his advice could reach Colonel Somerville, the enemy, on the Friday morning, had blocked up the castle, and by three in the afternoon, had begun to fire upon it with six cannon from behind the great barn, which the governour would not suffer to be demolished, and which now preserved the besiegers from the shot of the castle, most of the battlements of which in a few hours were beaten down, and the soldiers forced to leave them. Many of them were killed or wounded, partly by the bullets, but mostly by stones stricken out of the walls by the cannon shot. About twelve that night the governour determined to make a sally, in which he set fire to the barn, which was covered with rye straw, killed the captain of the enemy's guard, one cannonier, and 30 soldiers, besides wounding 56 men, and killing many horses. The governour had 13 men killed and 22 wounded. Captain McCulloch was wounded in the neck, Lieut. Lawson in the thigh, and several other inferior officers injured. Almost all the turrets and battlements were now beaten down; but from the distance of the battery no sensible impression was made upon the walls. Montrose, therefore, on Saturday night, caused a large breast-work to be cast up within less than 100 paces of the castle walls, under the protection of which his soldiers worked hard during Sunday and Monday, in raising two batteries, on each of which he

the offices both within and without the walls, made by governor Somerville and Montrose, in 1644, were never, or at best but very partially, restored; and from the description given of it in the subjoined note, that it was then “a

placed three cannon; and on Tuesday “morning, by break of day, began to batter the fair wall of the castle betwixt the gate and the south corner of the castle, near to some vents of chimnies. It was Thursday, about four o’clock at night, before they had made any considerable breach in the wall,” because the cannoniers, instead of beginning at the grass and battering upwards, began very high up the wall. During a short intermission of the guns firing (for no man durst stand in the breach while they were playing), the governour had caused a deep trench to be cut betwixt the two side walls of the castle, directly across the breach, which he filled up with the earth of the ditch, and with feather beds strongly packed together with cords—an expedient which served a good purpose while the breach was of no great wideness; but the enemy, by the rising of much dust and feathers, observing with what sort of materials the besieged were defending themselves, and fearing to commence a storm across the trench, postponed his first intention until he should see what could “be done with his guns upon other parts of the castle, which now they began to direct at random against the whole front of the castle, whereby, in a few hours, they not only drove the soldiers of the garrison from their defences, many of them being knocked down by the shots and stones, but also in many places opened the walls so as they might have seen quite through the castle into the open court.” The garrison was now reduced to great extremity; and the governour had received a musket ball, which entered his neckcloth, grazed his skull, and went out at the crown of his hat, “taking off some of the hide and hair of his head.” The wound, though slight, bled so much, that himself and those near him thought him mortally wounded, the news of which ran quickly through the castle and terrified the soldiers, who now began to say that their governour’s obstinacy had lost himself and ruined them all, in refusing to hearken to a capitulation which Montrose had offered the day before. They were now forced to shelter themselves in vaults, and in the lowest apartments of the castle, from the great and small shot poured in through the breaches, while they could only fire through a few narrow lights, opposite to each of which the marquis had placed six musqueteers, who were commanded to fire as soon as they saw a musket raised to any of these loop holes. The governour now began, both by officers and men, to be charged with obstinacy in not delivering up the castle. This startled him, and he found there was no striving against the stream, especially as two parts of his fire-arms were sprung, and the rest so furred as to be unserviceable. After some deliberation, a white flag was hung out, and some time being spent in negotiating a capitulation, the governour accepted and signed Montrose’s conditions of surrender, which were, that all the garrison should have their lives and liberties, that the commissioned officers and their own servants should march out with their arms, horses, and baggage; and that all the soldiers should march with their portmanteaus on their backs and staves in their hands, and be convoyed to within two miles of Berwick. The garrison marched out at ten o’clock on the 29th of May, so that this siege lasted twenty days. Montrose lost in it one major, three captains, three lieutenants, four ensigns, and 180 soldiers, and expended 200 cannon shots. Somerville’s loss was 20 men, one ensign, and two drummers.—(*Somerville Memoirs*, vol. ii. pp. 281—332.)



ruinous hole," it is plain that it had begun to be neglected before that time. The brook on the north side of it has been dammed back into pools by stanks of ashler work, and at one place has had a bridge with heads of masonry over it. About the year 1528, amongst many other grievous accusations, unjustly, as it would seem, brought against him, lord Dacre was charged with suffering one Cokes Charleton, a most notable thief, who, at the sessions of peace, had been brought before the bar of Morpeth, not to be arraigned, but reprieved, and taken to his castle of Morpeth; from which, as the accusation sets forth, he escaped, and since that had been guilty of abominable thefts. His lordship, however, showed that when this fellow was arraigned, no one would come forward to be a witness against him; and that, after he was "repried to ward again," some Tindale men came by night, and broke the castle and the prison where he and other felons were, and set them at liberty; but that part of them had been taken again, and put to execution.<sup>p</sup>

The HIGH or HA'-HILL is at the extreme point of the ridge which lies between the brook that runs on the north side of the castle and the banks of the Wansbeck. The ridge is all diluvial rubbish, and is gashed through in two or three places; but mostly so where apparently a part of it has been taken out to heighten the High-hill, thus . On the west end it has a low, flattened, circular heap of smallish cobble stones and earth, which Mr Woodman thinks is the remains of a tumulus.<sup>q</sup> On its eastern brink are remains of a larger

<sup>p</sup> III. i. 39.

<sup>q</sup> "HA'-HILL.—On Thursday, I made some further search on this hill. At the western extremity I found the remains of a *cairn*. It consisted of a quantity of stones piled together; and appeared to have been one of the rudest description. On one part were a number of stones much larger than the rest: two or three of them were placed in a line on a level with each other, and appeared to have been formerly supported by other stones which had slipped from beneath them. On the soil beneath these stones, which were laid with some regularity, was a thin layer of very fine black earth; and, amongst it, a few small fragments of bone. From the stones which had been thrown aside, I picked a piece of coarse red pottery, unglazed, which had evidently been broken either from a larger fragment or a perfect vessel, in removing it, as the fractures were entirely fresh. This tumulus, I am inclined to think, is of a date long anterior to the other ruins discovered on this hill, and entirely unconnected with them. The top or crown of the cairn was probably removed after the veneration for it ceased, and thrown down the hill in the same way that the hewn stones found on the eastern margin were, by idle persons, a few days after they were dug up. Morpeth, 25 Dec., 1830. WM. WOODMAN." This hill is called the *High-hill*, in the description of the boundaries of the borough, walked by the grand jury in 1758.

work, among which the same gentleman, in 1830, found the capitals and enriched arch-stones already mentioned. The greater part of the archivault seemed to be there, with many of its stones in their consecutive order. There was the appearance of fire among the gravel where they were found. Batteries may have been erected here for carrying on hostile operations against the castle since the invention of cannon; but it is too distant to have afforded any sort of annoyance there before the use of gunpowder in sieges. The remains of a cairn, or tumulus, upon it, as well as of Norman architecture, seem to carry the date of its formation into remote English antiquity; but more facts are still required, than I am in possession of, to judge with any accuracy respecting its origin.

MORPETH CHURCH, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is of the architecture of the fourteenth century. A former one, built on the same site, has had a nave, consisting of a middle and side aisles, but of narrower dimensions than those of the present, as appears by the first stones of an arch on each side of the east wall of the tower. The *tower* is 13 feet by 10 within, is engaged with the nave, and has a projecting circular staircase to the first floor, and old oak frames for three bells; but only one bell, which is inscribed—"JOHN ROBSON, person, WILLIAM GREEN, ALEXANDER FORSTER, ROBERT SMITH, WILLIAM MILBURNE, wardens. 'Cry alovde—repent.'—M.D.CXXXV." The lower windows have been deprived of their stone mullions, and are now closed with wooden lattices. The *nave* is 60 feet by  $46\frac{1}{2}$ ; and has on each side, between the middle and side aisles, five pointed arches, supported by columns with plain capitals. The south side has four windows with two lights, three of them pointed, the fourth square-headed: the north side has two windows of three lights, and two of two, all pointed. The south wall, too, has an arched recess for the effigy of a founder or re-builder. The gallery over its east end has this inscription on its front:—"This gallery was built at the expence of Mr Edward Fenwick,<sup>r</sup> formerly a schollar in Morpeth

<sup>r</sup> He was the fifth son of William Fenwick, of Stanton, and Elizabeth Ellison, his wife, and probably father of Edward, who erected this gallery, as would appear from the following inscription, copied from a tablet on the south wall, and under this gallery:—"Near this place lyeth interr'd, the body of Mr Robert Fenwick, a younger brother of the house of Stanton, who departed this life on the 25th of June, A° D'ni 1693. This monument erected to his memory by his



school." The galleries on the west and north are now occupied by private sittings; though one of them at least, that on the north, formerly belonged to the poor of Morpeth.<sup>s</sup> The *chancel* is forty-one feet by nineteen, and has four windows, each of one light, on the south side, and a large and very beautiful quaterfoiled one of five lights, on the east, with several compartments still filled with coloured glass. There are also, in the south wall, three recess seats, with pointed arches and finials on each side, and a pointed sink. Most of the inscriptions worthy of notice in this church are on

son Mr Edward Fenwick, an'o D'ni 1717." I have been somewhere told that Edward, the son, served in India under the East India Company.—(See *Ped. under Stanton, above, p. 114, gen. IX.*)

<sup>s</sup> **BENEFACTIONS** to the poor of Morpeth.—Elizabeth, countess to the second earl of Carlisle, "gave a sum to the poor of this parish, part of which was expended in erecting a gallery on the north side of the church, the rent of which is equally applied to the poor's use, and the remaining £20 of the said gift is now out at interest upon bond." Also, "George Wilson, of Hepscode, bequeathed 30s. yearly out of his land at Tritlington to the poor of the country part of the parish."

**THE CHANTRY OF THOMAS DE HEPPISCOTES**, rector of this parish, had its origin in the following manner:—The abbot and convent of Newminster had suffered much by the inroads of the Scotch; and found their funds inadequate to maintain themselves, and to support the charity and hospitality they were liable to, without an increase of income. This Thomas de Heppiscotes, therefore, about the year 1334, gave them £100, to enable them to purchase the perpetual advowson of the living of Whelpington; but, under the obligation of their finding a fit and sufficiently-lettered chaplain to do divine service in the parish church of the blessed Mary of Morpeth every day, and for ever, for his own health during his life time, and, after his death, for his soul, the souls of his ancestors, parents, parishioners, and of all the faithful departed out of this life. All the conditions for performing these services may be found in documents made for that purpose, and printed in Part III. vol. ii. from p. 56 to p. 61; also bishop Hatfield's license, in 1368, to permit the services to be done by one of the monks of their own house, on account of the scarceness and the unschooled condition of the chaplains then in this neighbourhood. As the revenues of this institution fell with the fall of Newminster abbey, the whole establishment of course ceased before the dissolution of chantries.

**LANDS, LIGHTS, AND GUILD**, belonging to this church.—By a deed without date, but inserted in the annals of this parish below, under 1296, No. 11, Robert, of the church of Morpeth, granted to William de Rokeby, proctor of that church, 1½ acres of ground in the fields of Morpeth, within boundaries there described. In 1357, a grant was made of a *taper of wax*, of 1½ lb., to burn before the cross of the church of the Blessed Mary of Morpeth; and in the Annals there are several deeds to which the proctors of the *Guild of St. George*, founded in the parish church of Morpeth, with the consent of the brothers of the whole guild, make one party; but of the nature of the society, its history, and property, nothing further seems to be known than the notices contained in the documents here referred to. In 1531, it is called the *chantry* of St. George the Martyr.

the chancel floor.' But few churches of the same size and good external architecture, are so deficient of interesting monuments and internal order and accommodation as this. The vestry is on the north side of the chancel; and there has been a sort of aisle or porch at its east end, which is now occupied

<sup>t</sup> Of these, copies of a few will be found in the following Miscellanea respecting Morpeth church. When Dr. Bazere had his visitation here, Oct. 9, 1666, the roof of the chancel was ruinous.

#### MISCELLANEA RESPECTING MORPETH PARISH.

RECTORS of Morpeth, most of whom found no higher preferment, but died incumbents here, probably on account of its being the best benefice belonging to its patrons.

*Helias, priest* (sacerdos) of Morpeth, occurs as a witness to Ralph de Merlay's confirmation of Morwick to the church of Durham.

*Walter*, rector of Morpeth, witness to deeds in the Stannington Miscellanea, Nos. 8 and 47; and to two in III. ii. 71 and 73; one of which was done in 1267, and the other in 1269 or 1270.

*Robert de Saham*, rector, witness to a Morpeth deed in 1283, printed below in the Annals under that year, as well as to other deeds there.

*William de Bereford*.

*Thomas de Heppescotes*, after the death of Bereford, in 1335. Under the description of Clerk, he released all his lands in Shotton and le Plessys, in 1336, to Richard de Plessys (*Stan. Misc. No. 49*); and as rector of Morpeth, in 1340, gave to the same person possession of all that he had before had by gift from him in the same manors, with the exception of certain lands, as noticed in the Stannington Miscellanea, No. 22: see also deed, No. 50.

*John Hastings*, in 1355, after the death of Heppescotes. In 18 Edw. III. 1344, Ralph de Bulmer enfeofed John de Hastings, parson of Morpeth, and Edmund Paynell, parson of Berghton, in lands in Chevington and Morwick.—(*III. i. 74.*)

*Robert Corbridge*, 1377, after the death of Hastings.

*Peter Stapleton*, in 1396, after the death of Corbridge.

*Richard Lasey*, in 1414, after the death of Stapleton.

*Walter Darlay*, after the resignation of Lasey, in 1415; party to a deed in Morpeth annals, in 1432. This rector, in 1443, granted to William Whelpdale, a rood and a half of land, joining on the east the land of

the abbot of Newminster; on the west, on that of the chantry of St. Mary Magdalene; and extending from the highway to the rivulet of Cottingburn.

*Richard Lastingham*. There is a copy of his will, with a probate annexed, in the Town's-hutch at Morpeth, and in the following words:—In dei nōie . sexto die men<sup>is</sup> Nouemb<sup>ris</sup> anno dñi mīllio CCC<sup>mo</sup> lxij<sup>o</sup>—Ego Ricūs lastyngham rector ecclie poch de Morpath videns michi picm imminere, condo testamentū 't vltimam meam dico voluntatem in hunc modum . In primis lego Aiam meam Deo omnipotenti bteq; marie virgini matri sue 't omibus scīs eius corpusq; meū sepeliend in ecclia p̄dicta cū mortuā debī 't de iure consueī . Item lego Mariorie matri mee vigin<sup>t</sup> sex solidos 't octo denarios . Item lego Isabelle vxori Wiñi Smyth sex solidos 't octo denā . Item do 't lego Roberto Syggyson 't Mariorie uxori ejus matri mee p̄dict. omia terras 't tenementa mea cū suis ptin. existen<sup>t</sup> infra villam de Morpath . Habend 't tenend omia p̄dicta terras 't ten. cū suis ptin. p̄fat' Robto 't Mariorie hered 't assign<sup>is</sup> suis imppetuū de capitalibz dñis feodi illius p̄ ſuicia inde debīt. 't de iure consueta . Huius ante teſti mei facio 't ordino Maḡrm Wiñm New . . . 't p̄fatū Robtū meos executores vt ipi de bonis meis ordinent 't disponant p̄ salute aīe mee put sibi videbit melius expediī . Hiis testibz Georgio Buk caplō . Johe Copeland 't alijs . Dat. die. mense . 't anno supradict'.

*Richard Burton*, party to a charter in Annals of Morpeth, 28 Aug. 2 Ric. III. 1484.

*John Dacre*, presbyter, Feb. 8, 1532. King Henry the Eighth, by letters patent, dated July 15, 1537, as supreme head of the English church, confirmed a dispensation of Pope Leo the Tenth to John Dacre, clerk, dated at Rome, Dec. 23, 1527, he being then only 19 years old, to enter into holy orders and enjoy a plurality of benefices, notwithstanding his defect of birth, being born of noble parents, but out of wedlock. On the



by the school gallery stairs. The point of the chancel gable ends on the outside with a low four-sided finial, on the east side of which is a shield, but how charged I have not ascertained. The *church-yard*, which is large and well-fenced, is crowded with head-stones, and has still on its south side its antient

same day, the same king also confirmed the union of the church of Weme, in the diocese of Litchfield, worth £20 a year; with the churches of Folketon, in Yorkshire; of Skelton, in Cumberland; and Morpeth, in Northumberland, which had been granted to the same John Dacre by the Pope, June 20, 1528, when he was called rector of Skelton. Morpeth was reserved to him as soon as it should be vacant. King Henry the Eighth also, on July 31, 1537, under the title of defender of the faith and supreme head of the church of England, confirmed certain letters patent, dated in the calends of January, 1517, to John Dacre, who had been absolved from excommunication for being born out of wedlock, and was then eleven years old, allowing him when he was 18 years old, and had been ordained, to hold a plurality of benefices. Also, Dec. 1, 1565, John Dacre, on account of old age, had a dispensation from the archbishop of Canterbury to hold the rectory of Greystock, in Cumberland, with that of Morpeth.—(*Hunter's MSS.*)

Thomas Warwicke, clerk, presented May 15, 1567, after the death of Dacre, by Thomas duke of Norfolk and Elizabeth his wife. This Thomas Warwick was chaplain to sir Henry Scrope, knight (lord Scrope); and, Oct. 31, 1568, had a dispensation from Matthew, archbishop of Canterbury, to hold the vicarage of Morland, in Westmorland, with this rectory.—(*Hunter.*)

James Pilkington, bishop of Durham, issued a commission, Oct. 1, 1567, to William Garnet, L. B.; Wm. Duxfield, rector of Bothal; Robert Ogle, of Shilvington, gent.; and Cuthbert Hedley, merchant, at the instance of John Warwick, rector of Morpeth, to view the dilapidations of the chancel of Morpeth church during the incumbency of John Dacre; but there is no return of the commissioners.—(*Hunter.*)

John Robson, M. A., in 1611; rector of Whalton, July 1, 1615. He was returned M. P. for Morpeth in the third parliament of James the First, 1620; but not allowed to sit on account of being in holy orders, and therefore belonging to the convocation. He was installed in the sixth prebend of Durham, Aug. 1, 1623.

Walker, if I understand him rightly, makes him arch-deacon of Northumberland about the year 1643, and says, he was plundered about that time; but Brown Willis thinks this a mistake, as Dr. Bazire was collated to that office, Aug. 24, 1644. Mr Robson was buried in Durham cathedral, 12 April, 1645.—(*Randall.*)

Thomas Huxley, rector of "Morpit," concerning whom Walker observes, that if he was sequestered from that living he was a second sufferer, and succeeded, as I guess, on the death of Mr Robson.

John Pye, rector in 1645.

John Pye, the son, 1662.

Ralph Fenwick, A. M., 1669.

John Pye, clerk, A. B., 27 March, 1672, after the resignation of Fenwick.—Northumb. ss. 11 Jan. 1681. That Mr Wm. Greenwell may be ordinary for visiting the prisoners, and that he may have the accustomed salary continued, upon the free resignation of Mr Pye, for the present year. He also occurs in the sessions books for 1687, as receiving £5 half-yearly, for preaching to the poor prisoners. John Pye was also rector of Bothal in 1685. R. Spearman has the following note, taken from the Stamfordham church books:—"John Pye, of Morpeth, exchanges with Ralph Fenwick, of Stamfordham, 1672: returns, and dies at Morpeth, 1691."

Cuthbert Fenwick, 1691, after the death of Pye. He claimed to be chief of the Fenwicks: his two nephews died old bachelors. They long kept the Old Phoenix inn; and the last survivor of them left a good property, and two volumes of Fenwick History, to Job Bulman, of Shipwash, esq.—He sold his estate for an annuity: was ruined by being surety for his sister's son, ... John-son, of Woodhorn and Hirst.—(*Spearman's Notes.*) The living, I have heard, was under sequestration or trustees when he died, on account of his being non compos sui.

Oliver Naylor, M. A., 1745, after the death of Fenwick. He was bred at Eton, and a gentleman of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he was B. A.; but M. A. in Cambridge. He died of the small-pox in London, Feb. 17, 1775.—(*Randall's MSS.*)

octagonal *cross* uninjured, excepting having been broken near the top, and joined again by iron cramps.

*Jeffrey Ekins, S. T. P.* 1775; rector of Sedgfield, 1777. Dr. Ekins had the offer of the bishopric of Dromore; but nolens episcopari in Ireland, he exchanged that preferment with Dr. Percy, for the deanery of Carlisle, in 1782. He was an elegant poet, a warm friend, and most excellent man. Several of his poetical effusions were privately printed. Paley, Clarkson, vicar of Kirkharle and Whelpington, Law, bishop of Elphin, and many other distinguished characters were among his intimate friends. Cumberland, in his *Memoirs*, has hallowed his memory in a beautiful and balmy flood of eloquence.

*Frederick Ekins, M. A.*, after the death of his father in . Mr Ekins is in possession of many of sir Isaac Newton's manuscripts, both on religious and philosophical subjects.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN THE CHANCEL:—  
On black marble—"In obitum Henrici Gray nuper de Novo-Monasterio armigeri qui obiit ultimo die Martij anno D'ni 1597. Posuit Thomas Gray filius primogenitus pietatis ergô." Then follows the arms of Grey, of Chillingham, with this motto—"De bon valoir—servit le Roy;" and below, these whimsical verses, some parts of which are much defaced, and difficult to read:—

Conditus hic jaceo quartus genitore Radulpho  
Filius ex Graio milite sic jaceo.  
Nupta fuit mihi Wodringtonea chara Maria  
Militis ac clari nata Johannis ea:  
Una dies partus nos, ut baptismata una;  
Junxit sic uno lex hymenæa toro,  
Annos bis septem sociali federe iuncti  
Ruperunt tetricæ vincula nostra dem.  
Bis binos pueros mihi, tresq; Lucina puellas,  
Præbuit extincti pignora chara mei.  
Lustra decem (præter sex menses) pene peregi,  
Cum secuit vitæ stamina Parca meæ;  
Abstulit heu invisa ferox ætate virili  
Quem potuit satius mitis humasse senem,  
Non temere adducar lethæas (lector) . . undas,  
Dum mortem moneant hæc monumenta tuam.

On black marble—"Here lyes interred the bodys of William and Robert, y<sup>e</sup> eldest sons of Robert Mitford, of Seghill, esq. William departed this life the 6th day of March ætatis suæ undecimæ. Robert departed this life the 4th day of March ætatis suæ decimæ: and were both interred y<sup>e</sup> 7th day of March anno domini 1681-2."

Here lieth interr'd the body of William Talbot, esq.,

who had issue by Rebecca his wife, ... children, two surviv'd him, viz. Francis and Rebecca. He departed this life the 5th day of July, anno dom. 1697, and in the 47th year of his age.

Here lieth the body of William Lambert, gent., who was commissioner to the earl of Carlisle, aged 61, and departed this life the 12th of July, anno domini 1730.

Here lieth the body of Robert Bulman, of Choppington, esq., who departed this life the 22d of March, 1758, aged 33. He married Maria, the only dau. of William Wanless, esq., who, in regard to his memory, placed this stone here.

In memory of John Jekyll, esq., who departed this life Oct. 20, 1759, aged 21 years.

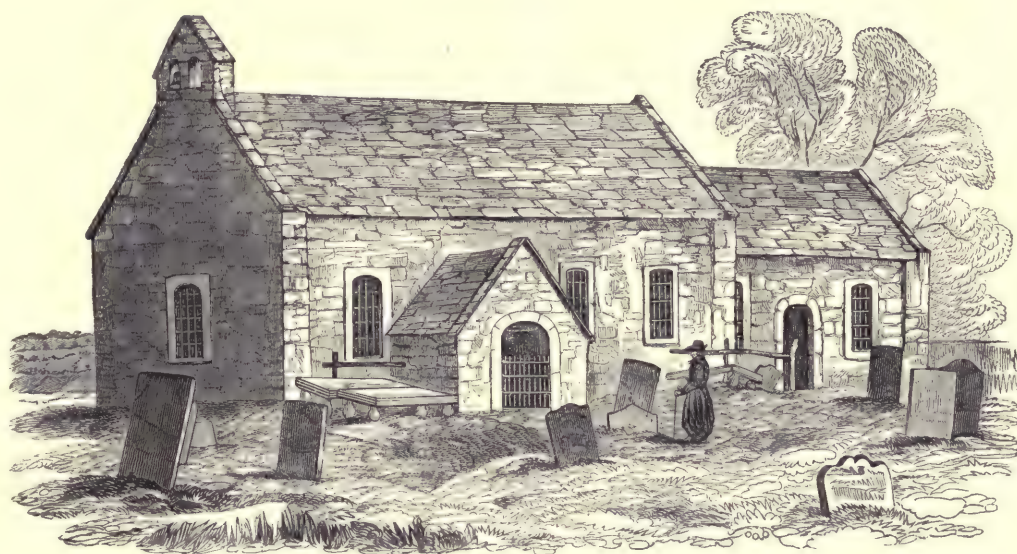
ADVOWSON.—Morpeth church is in the advowson of the earl of Carlisle, as representative of its antient patrons, the Merlays. Anthony Beck, the proud and haughty prelate of Durham, by some usurped right, "appropriated it to the chaplains officiating at his new-built chapel at Auckland; but, after his death, Ralph, son of William de Greystock, recovered by law the patronage thereof."—(*Randall; see also Graystones, in Anglia Sacra.*)

REVENUES & PROCURATIONS.—In the king's books it is valued at £32 16s. 8d.; the yearly tenths of which sum is £3 5s. 8d. Its episcopal procurations amount to £1; and the archidiaconal, to 10s. at Easter, and 2s. at Michaelmas. Dr. J. Sharpe says, "The real value, as it is usually judged by those who should know its worth, is about £300." Archdeacon Singleton mentions it, in 1826, as worth £1500 a year. The demesne land pays a modus; Mr Ord's lands, which belonged to Newminster abbey, one of 6s. 8d.; and several other parts of the parish are covered by similar exemptions from the payment of full tithe. "The glebe, independent of Ulgham, is 30 acres and 3 stints. The clerk receives 5d. from house to house, a salary from the church rate, and fees accustomed. The sexton also prescribes for 1d. from house to house."—(*Dr Singleton.*)

The REGISTERS commence in 1582, are well bound, and in excellent condition. They are kept in the house of the rev. Thos. Shute, A. M., who is curate of Morpeth, and officiates in the chapel of All Saints; and to whom the author is indebted for free access to the registers for materials for this work.



The PARSONAGE HOUSE is pleasantly situated near the church. Dr Robinson says, “it is extremely bad, and not fit to be inhabited by the rector, who dwells in a handsome house within the town, given or sold to him at a cheap rate by the earl of Carlisle; and he proposes to give it to the rectory for ever, in lieu of the old house, the repair of which would be very expensive.” The old house, however, “was re-built in 1768, by Oliver Naylor, then rector:”<sup>u</sup> and Mr Ekins, the present incumbent, has lately added about one-third more from “materials of several houses, pulled down to make room for the new gaol. There is an elm tree on the rector’s grounds, which would be admired even in Hartfordshire.”<sup>v</sup>



THE CHAPEL OF ULGHAM,

In this parish, has already been described above, at page 176; but this woodcut of it, by some oversight, did not fall into its proper situation there.<sup>w</sup>

MORPETH CHAPEL.—Chapels, in former ages, were very commonly built at the ends of bridges, for the maintenance of chaplains to say divine services in,

<sup>u</sup> Randall.

<sup>v</sup> Dr. Singleton.

<sup>w</sup> June 1, 1826. The inhabitants of the chapelry repair their own chapel; but are not called upon to contribute to the repairs of the mother church at Morpeth. The rector has 18 acres of

and to receive the alms of pilgrims and travellers, by way of pontage for the repairs of the bridges. They were also commonly endowed with lands or rents from houses ; and there were frequently separate endowments for chantries, oratories, and altars within them ; and such was the chapel dedicated to *All Saints* in Morpeth, which, besides the chantry originally founded in it, had one dedicated to the Virgin Mary, endowed by master Richard of Morpeth, rector of Greystock, in Cumberland ; besides, as it would seem, one in honour of St. Mary Magdalene, and some annual offerings for the maintenance of lights before crosses in it, and the images of our Saviour and our lady the Virgin Mary.<sup>x</sup> The west end of the *old chapel* is occupied as the Grammar School-house ; and its chancel forms part of the *present chapel*, which is an oblong building, measuring 64 feet from east to west, and  $42\frac{1}{2}$  from north to south. The ground floor has two aisles, and four rows of sittings, and over it two spacious galleries—one on the north, the other on the west. It is not parochial, and has no distinct revenue—divine service being voluntarily done here on the Sunday afternoons, and in bad weather in the mornings, by the rector or his curate ; at other times in the church ; but never at both on the

good glebe land and two cottages here, in one of which the curate usually resides. The demesne lands belonging to lord Carlisle pay a modus for all tithe. Mrs Dinah Wilson's benefaction, mentioned in Dr. Sharpe's minutes, is wholly unknown. They have a silver cup and cover, bearing the date 1571.—(*From Archdeacon Singleton's Minutes.*)

<sup>x</sup> In 1313, the corporation of Morpeth, in consideration of a rent charge, granted to them, bound themselves, for the salvation of the soul of William Panetre, to find a *lamp*, to hang and burn in honour of our Lord and the Holy Cross, for ever, in the chapel of All Saints, near the bridge of Morpeth ; and to pay to thirteen poor people, on Christmas-day, one penny each, for ever. In 1357, William de Cotum granted to Peter de Burton, of Morpeth, land in Morpeth, one condition of holding which was—that the grantee, his heirs, and assigns, should find two *candles*, to burn on every holiday in the year, at morning and evening mass—one before the *cross* of the parish church of the blessed Mary, in Morpeth ; the other before the *image of the Blessed Mary*, in *St. Mary's porch*, in the chapel of All Saints, in Morpeth ; the said Peter yearly to renew these two candles with 3 lb. of white wax, at the feast of Easter and All Saints, and to find a servant, at his own charge, to light them. Also, in 1380, property in Morpeth was charged with the annual payment of one taper of white wax of the weight of one lb. to burn before the *image of our Saviour*, in the chapel of All Saints, in this town ; and, on failure of issue from the grantee, such property to go to the maintenance of one chaplain at the altar of St. Mary, in that chapel, he finding the wax-light to burn as before mentioned. ¶ For evidences to the text and notes respecting these chantries, see *Annals* under the years referred to.



same day. All the sittings in it are private. It has now no burial ground attached to it, nor any monuments in it; but, formerly, persons had been interred in and around it, as the discovery of human skulls, and other bones, has frequently proved.

THE CHANTRY OF ALL SAINTS and the bridge of Morpeth were probably built about the same time; but at what period, I have met with no account. They certainly both existed before the year 1300, as appears by John de Greystock's license to Richard de Morpeth, to found a chantry "in the chapel built in honour of All Saints, near the bridge of Morpeth." It was in the patronage of the burgesses and commonalty of Morpeth, as is proved by their gift of it to Adam, called the Rose of Morpeth, on May 17, 1310, for the term of his life; and on the condition of his doing divine services in it, for the good of their predecessors, and of the benefactors of the bridge and chapel, and of all the faithful departed out of this life. The incumbent of this joint institution was usually called "keeper of the bridge and chapel of Morpeth:" sometimes, the description is "chaplain of the chantry of All Saints;" at others, "chaplain and master" of the same.<sup>y</sup>

THE CHANTRY OF OUR LADY, in Morpeth chapel, was founded by Richard de Morpeth, who was appointed rector of Greystock, in Cumberland, in 1303, by John de Greystock, lord of Morpeth, from whom, a few years prior to that time, but by deed without date, he had license to give, in free alms, eight messuages, and four sites of burgages in the town of Morpeth, besides twenty

<sup>y</sup> CHAPLAINS OF ALL SAINTS' CHANTRY, IN  
MORPETH.

*Adam*, called *The Rose of Morpeth*, appointed by the burgesses and community of Morpeth, in 1310, with a stipend of six marks a year. In another deed, No. 4, under 1312, he is called *sir Adam Rose*, keeper of the bridge and chapel of Morpeth.

*Richard de Hesilden* was incumbent of the perpetual chantry of All Saints, in Morpeth, Dec. 7, 1335.

*Sir Richard de Auckland*, in 1364, is described, in a grant, as chaplain of the chantry of the bridge and chapel of Morpeth.

*John of Pashenham*, chaplain and keeper of the chantry of All Saints, in Morpeth, May 8, 1375, showed to a jury a deed respecting the claim he had to half a stone of wax, from a tenement on the Lawe, in Morpeth; which deed the jury pronounced to be authentic.

*Thomas Mitforth* was chaplain of All Saints in 1447; and, in 1453, is styled chaplain and master of the chantry of All Saints, in Morpeth.

*George Buck*, chaplain, in 1455, had, from his father, *James Buck*, a grant of property in Morpeth & Blythe, and in Fangfosse, in Yorkshire; and, in 1464, and other following years, is called "chaplain and keeper of the chantry of All Saints, in the chapel of Morpeth."

*John Lange*, chaplain, June 7, 1500; was keeper of the chantry of All Saints, in the chapel of Morpeth.

*Maister Thomas Bell* and *sir Thomas Lighton* occur as chantry priests of the chantry of All Hallows; and *Christopher Bell*, of Bellasis, as true patron of the same, in 1521 and 1526.

*Richard Raye*, as incumbent of the dissolved chantry of All Saints' chantry chapel, in Morpeth, in 1553, had a pension of £4 2s. 6d.

acres of land within the bounds of that ville, for the purpose of assigning them towards the maintenance of a chaplain, to celebrate divine services for the souls of the founder, of his father and mother, and of all the benefactors of them, and of himself and his relations, in the chapel built in honour of All Saints, near the bridge of Morpeth. The king's pardon to master Richard of Morpeth, for gaining these and other lands, is dated in 1300, and his license to alienate them to mortmain, in 1305; in which year the same master Richard seems to have had a license for enfeoffing Reginald of Morpeth, chaplain, in 100 acres of waste in Morpeth, property in the manor of Sleekburne, a carucate of land in Choppington, another in Nedderton, three messuages in Morpeth, one in Newbigging, a messuage and a carucate of land in Bellasis, and something within the manor of "Schaldefen."<sup>z</sup> Reginald de Morpeth, chaplain, indeed, seems to have been appointed incumbent of this chantry in 1304; for, on the 21st of December, in that year, the founder of it granted a power of attorney, to give him seizin in all his messuages and lands in Bellasis. Many of the deeds, relative to the acquirement of the possessions of this chantry by its founder, and to the title to them, will be found below, in the early part of the Annals of this parish, but without date; others of them, illustrative of the history of the chantry, of its chaplains, and of several of the parcels of property with which it was endowed, or out of which it had acquired annual rents, are also given there, from the time of its institution, till the stream of its revenues was turned to fertilize the school founded within its walls by Edward the Sixth.<sup>a</sup>

<sup>z</sup> III. i. 56.

<sup>a</sup> By the deed of Aug. 10, 1357, it is plain, that the services of this chantry were done in St. Mary's Porch, in the chapel of All Saints. Porches were usually projections added to churches or chapels, and had their own chaplain, altar, ornaments, and other requisites of a distinct ecclesiastical endowment. In the history of this institution, there is no difficulty of distinguishing it from the chapel of All Saints, in which it was founded. But the account of chantries dissolved by 1 Edw. VI., and the foundation charter of Morpeth school, notice only two chantries existing here at that period, while the deeds in the Town's-hutch mention the chantries of All Saints, of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and of St. Mary Magdalene. The following are a few of the notices I have collected on this subject:—Reginald de Hesilden, incumbent of "the perpetual chantry in the chapel of All Saints, in Morpeth, in 1335, made a grant of land, to be holden of him and his successors, chaplains, celebrating divine services in the said chapel, for the soul of master Richard of Morpeth, and of all the faithful departed this life." In 1375, Richard Marschall, who was chaplain of the chantry of master Richard of Morpeth, left a reversionary right in property, in



THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF EDWARD THE SIXTH.—Suits and controversies having been moved between the co-feoffees of the lands and tenements of the chantry of Our Lady in Morpeth, mentioned in the deed of March 19, 1524, of the one part, and the burgesses and commonalty of Morpeth on the other, before the president and council of the north, respecting the donation of that chantry, it was agreed between the parties, that the co-feoffees should enfeoff the bailiffs and aldermen of the town in the emoluments of the chantry; that

Morpeth, to the chaplain serving at the altar of the Blessed Mary, in the chapel of All Saints, in Morpeth, or in the parish church of Morpeth. Deeds, in 1432 and 1450, mention lands and tenements as belonging to the chantry of the *Blessed Mary the Virgin*, in the chapel of Morpeth; and one, in 1505, "the chantry priest of Our Lady's chapel of All Hallows, at the bridge end." In 1519, lands are described as abutting on those "of the chantry of the Blessed Virgin Mary." George Lawson, of Bywell, gent., 19 March, 1524, as last feoffee of the lands and tenements of the chantry of the Virgin Mary, in the chapel of Morpeth, released it to Dr. Cuthbert Marshall, and others, in trust, for the use of John Anderson, chaplain, for life; who also occurs in deeds in 1485, 1489, and 1530, as chaplain or keeper of Our Lady's chantry. But, in 1368, Richard Marschall, chaplain, is described as perpetual keeper of the chantry of *St. Mary Magdalene*, in the chapel of Morpeth; in 1384, as "chaplain of the chantry of the bridge and chapel of Morpeth;" and, in 1396, as "chaplain of the chantry of master Richard of Morpeth." In 1402, Roger Pantyl was chaplain and keeper of the chantry of the bridge and chapel of the Blessed Mary Magdalene of Morpeth; and, in 1442, mention occurs, of land in Morpeth belonging to the chantry of *St. Mary Magdalene*. Perhaps the clerks, who drew these deeds, mistook Mary of Sainte Beaume for Mary the mother of Jesus.\*

\* CHAPLAINS OF THE CHANTRY OR CHANTRIES OF  
OUR LADY, OR OF ST. MARY MAGDALENE.

*Reginald of Morpeth* was enfeoffed in lands in Bellasis by master Richard of Morpeth, in 1304; and had a royal title given him to all the possessions of the chantry of the same master Richard, in 1305.

*Sir Richard Marschall*, keeper of the chantry of *St. Mary Magdalene*, in Morpeth chapel, May 1, 1368; chaplain of the chantry of the bridge and chapel of Morpeth in 1384; and chaplain of the chantry of master Richard of Morpeth in 1396.

*John Pashenham* was assistant chaplain (deserviens) of the perpetual chantry of master Richard of Morpeth, in the chapel of All Saints, in 1375; is mentioned in a deed with Rich. Marschall, in 1381; and was receivour for Joan, baroness Greystock, and paid towards the ransom of her son Ralph, baron of Greystock, £7 13s. 10d., levied by her upon the burgesses of Morpeth.

*Roger Pantyl*, keeper of the chantry of the bridge and chapel of the Blessed Mary Magdalene of Morpeth, November 30, 1402.

*John Anderson*, chaplain of the chantry of the Blessed Mary in the chapel of Morpeth, in 1485; in 1524, chaplain of the chantry of the Virgin Mary, in Morpeth chapel; and, in 1530, chaplain and keeper of Our Lady's chantry, in the same chapel: he died in 1539.

*Sir Thomas Husband*, in 1541, under the common seal of the borough of Morpeth, had, for the term of his life, a gift of the chantry of Our Lady, or priest's service, in the chapel of Morpeth, to the intent, that he should keep a school, and teach the children of the burgesses and inhabitants, grammar and other literature, as is set forth in the indenture, dated Feb. 1, in that year.

*Richard Lancaster*, as incumbent of the late altar chantry of Morpeth, in 1553, had a pension of £4 13s. 4d. a year.—(*Br. Willis on Abbies*, ii. 166.)

they, with the consent of the burgesses and commonalty, might grant the same to sir Thomas Husband, then chaplain to the venerable master Cuthbert Marshall, D.D., senior co-feoffee of the estates, for the term of his life, to the intent, that the same sir Thomas should keep a school, and teach the children of the burgesses and inhabitants of the town, grammar and other literature, without taking any wages or salary for so doing; and if the yearly revenues of the chantry did not amount to £6 13s. 4d., the corporation of the town covenanted to make up the deficiency. The act for the dissolution of chantries provided, that where any incumbent in one ought, by the first institution of it, to have kept a grammar school or be a preacher, the king's commissioners for seeing the intention of the act carried into effect, should appoint lands, or other hereditaments of such chantry, to continue in succession to a schoolmaster or preacher, for ever: and though I see no evidence, that the chaplain of Our Lady's chantry had ever kept a school here, prior to the appointment of sir Thomas Husband to that office; yet, the charter of the school seems to imply, that some part of the lands granted to it had been previously applied to the maintenance of a schoolmaster in Morpeth; and it is certain that, on the petition of William lord Dacre, Greystock, and Gilsland, and the bailiffs and burgesses of Morpeth, that a grammar school might be founded in Morpeth, the king, by his charter, dated March 12, 1552, granted and ordained that, in future, there should be in the town of Morpeth, a grammar school, to be called **The Free Grammar School of king Edward the Sixth**, for the instruction of boys and young men in grammar, by one master and one under-master; for the maintenance of which, he gave the two late chantries in Morpeth, and the late chantry of St. Giles, in the chapel of Netherwitton, with all the lands and rights belonging to them in Morpeth and Netherwitton; besides all the lands and other property in Ponteland, Milburn, Darrashall, High Callerton, Berwick-hill, Little Callerton, Dinnington, or elsewhere in Northumberland, which had formerly been granted for the support of a presbyter in Morpeth, *a master of a school there*, or of a presbyter in Ponteland, with all reversions, rents, and renewal of leases, as amply as any incumbent of such chantries, or schoolmaster in Morpeth, enjoyed them; which messuages and lands, at that time, were estimated to be worth £20 10s. 8d. a year: to be holden of the crown by the yearly payment of 10s. 8d.: the bailiffs and burgesses to appoint masters at every vacancy; and, with the advice of the bishop of Durham, to make statutes for the government of the masters and scholars, and



respecting the masters' salaries, and the management of the revenues. The charter also grants the bailiffs and burgesses special license to acquire lands, or other real property, to the value of £20 a year, "as well for the support of the school, as of the bridge of Morpeth."<sup>b</sup>—(*For a copy of the original charter, see Annals, 1552.*)

The school-house had some rooms, of property belonging to the foundation, and adjoining it, added to it in 1811, for the convenience of teaching writing and mathematics, at which time, the late Mr Benjamin Woodman, of this town, successfully exerted himself in renovating the establishment, and restoring it to a healthy and vigorous state. The whole building, too, was considerably repaired in 1827, under the direction of Mr Dobson, architect. Its principal room measures 41 feet by 18. Its bell is that which belonged to the chantry of Our Lady, and is inscribed in very old capital letters—AVE MARIA, GRATIA PLENA, DOMINVS TECVM. Just at the dawn of literature in England, two stars, of pre-eminent lustre, appeared in Morpeth—*William Turner* and *Thomas Gibson*—both of them justly celebrated as divines, physicians, and naturalists: and, after the unction of royal bounty was shed upon its school, it was frequently resorted to as a favourite place for classical learning—

<sup>b</sup> Few corporations have smaller revenues, or apply them to such useful purposes, as that of Morpeth. The Royal School, as has been shewn, is open, for classical education, to children of every description of people in the town. But the corporation, out of the funds which it can dispose of to indefinite purposes, supports two schools for the education of the children of the burgesses and free-brothers only, in which they are taught gratis: one of them, called the FREE INFANTILE SCHOOL, has both a master and a mistress, and is for boys and girls, from four years old: about 114 attend it at present. The boys are permitted to remain in it till "they are fully able to read, write, and repeat the arithmetical tables," when "they are qualified to attend the Antient Free School, and must, in consequence, be removed to that establishment." The girls are instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, by the master, until they accurately understand the Rule of Three and Practice; and also, by the mistress, not only to read, but to knit, sew, and mark. Of the ENGLISH FREE SCHOOL, for the education of the children of burgesses and free-brothers, I have no other account, but that, at present, scholars are not admitted into it till they can read the New Testament; but their continuance at it, or the quantity of learning they may receive from its master, is not limited by any rule or statute: about forty boys attend it at present. The master's salary is £70 a year. The school-house for it was built in 1792, prior to which time it was kept in a part of the Town-hall. Archdeacon Singleton, at his visitation here in 1826, was informed that there were £400 invested in the 3½ per cents., towards the foundation of a *Sunday School* for this parish.

especially in the latter part of the seventeenth century, when Charles, the third earl of Carlisle, and William, the fourth lord Widdrington, were upon the roll of its scholars—noblemen who, in the rebellion of 1715, were on different sides; but who had here contracted a friendship, which was highly influential in saving lord Widdrington from the scaffold. The statutes of this institution are too long to be inserted here; but a sketch of some of their most striking features will be found below, in the Annals under the year 1811.<sup>c</sup>

<sup>c</sup> The following extract from the Antiquarian Repository was overlooked, till after the preceding account of Morpeth chapel and school were printed off:—"The chantry, founded at Morpeth, was situated on the north-east side of the bridge, as you enter the town, very near the side of the river Wansbeck, in a beautiful vale of wood and water, as most of the religious houses in the north are. It was partly pulled down at the dissolution of the monasteries, and remained in that situation till the sixth year of king Edward the Sixth, when a grammar school was founded here, and endowed with the whole estates, as appears by the grant" [published below, in the Annals, under that year.] "The middle area, to the west, is entire, enlarging the windows, and breaking convenient doors; for the original entrance to the west is built up, with a window in the belfry. The north area is almost demolished, and many houses built out of the materials on the ground. In a yard, behind these houses, the ground-plan may be traced with the greatest ease, which has been cruciform. A very handsome modern-built chapel, for the use of the town, was built some years ago, on the south; and the grammar-school is kept in the west part, which is entire. I am well informed, that some of the estates and revenues, mentioned in the grant of king Edward the Sixth, have been alienated from the good purposes of the founder, are fallen, at last, into private property, and are so held to this day."—(*Hutch. ii.* 296.) In a field, east of North Dissington, in the township of Ponteland, is a ridge of land, which extends the whole length of the field, and is marked with boundary stones bearing MORPETH SCHOOL. There is, also, a similar ridge in Prestwick, and a cottage and garth in Ponteland, and a garth lying between the village and the Pont.—(*Spearman's Notes.*)

MASTERS of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth:—

*Thomas Husband*, clerk, schoolmaster of Morpeth, occurs as witness to the will of Wm. Eansley, of East Shaftoe, gent., July 10, 1573 (*Raine's Test.* 402); at which time, he had been a teacher in Morpeth for 32 years. For further notices respecting him, see the preceding account of the chaplains of Our Lady's chantry, and the Annals below, for Feb. 1, 1541.

*John Maxwell*, returned, at the visitation at Morpeth, in 1577, as teaching school without a license.

*Bryan Henshaw, M. A.*, Oct. 10, 1618, was licensed

to teach school at Morpeth, on the authority of a certificate from the bailiffs, burgesses, and aldermen of Morpeth.

*Edward Lumsden*, schoolmaster, 22 Feb. 1654, gave a receipt for £5, for half-a-year's salary, due to him from the town; and, Sept. 4, 1664, another to John Pye and Michael Widdrington, bailiffs, for £7 10s., being half-a-year's rent of Netherwitton lands, due at Martinmas. (*From Orig. in Town's Hutch.*)

*Lancelot Meggison* was head-master in 1712, when a bill in chancery was filed by him, and Mr Mather, the usher, against the bailiffs and burgesses of Morpeth,



NEWMINSTER ABBEY.—I now, for the first time in the progress of this work, begin to tread upon monastic ground; but where no “ivy-mantled

Thomas Radcliff, esq., John Thornton, esq., and Thos. Bates, esq., the real effect of which was to prove, that a lease of the school lands at Netherwitton, granted to Nicholas Thornton, esq., 20 May, 1685, at £40 a year, and for 500 years, was fraudulent, there being 19½ farms or husbandlands in Netherwitton, worth £500 a year, of which 5½ belonged to the school, and were then (in 1712) worth £166 a year. The Thornton family filed a cross bill, which was dismissed with costs: and it was decreed, that a commission should issue, to ascertain the value of the chantry lands, and search Mr Thornton's papers for evidence; but no decree seems to have been made at that time. The plea against Mr Bates, of Milburne, was, that certain lands, called the mill lands, paying then 7s. a year to the school, did, at the time of the Dissolution, belong to a priest at Ponteland, and were granted to Morpeth school, by Edward the First: Mr Bates said, he had no lands in Milburne, but such as were of the antient inheritance of his ancestors; or that he, or they, or any of their tenants, to the best of his belief, ever paid any rent to the bailiffs and burgesses of Morpeth, as trustees of Morpeth school, for any lands he or his tenants were possessed of.

*Mordecai Carey, M. A.*, of Trinity College, Cambridge; elected May 26, 1718; in which year he addressed the following letter “To William Coatsworth, esq., at Gateshead:—Sir, I send enclos'd a letter from Mr Ord, which came to me by last post, concerning our claim chiefly; but, by what he says both concerning that, and other things, he seems to me not to act so vigorously as might be expected. I wish, indeed, for want of care, our part of Netherwitton be not swallowed by the government; and then there must be another law-suit to recover it from thence. Thus much I am sure of, that we have nothing to show for our claim; but some silly paper signed by Mr Thornton...if we have so much. I rather believe, we have not even that; but that the town took Mr Thornton's bare word, that he would pay so much ann., which is a very slender tenure. Now I thought, Sir, the relators had agreed to bring Thornton's suit to a decree in chancery, which would at once settle both our claim at present, and our title for ever. But I say this only by way of hint, lest, in your

multiplicity of business, you might not think of it. Mr Stoddart is gone to my lord Carlisle's, to complain of the unreasonable relators. I am, Sir, your most obliged humble servant, MORDECAI CAREY.—Morpeth, Nov. 26, 1718. P. S. My wife joins with me in most humble service to yourself and madam Ramsay.”—(*From the original.*) The troublesome law-suit to which this letter relates, was, as has been shown, begun before Mr Carey's time: and it was probably owing to his activity and vigour, that the parties came to an agreement, in 1719,—That Mr Thornton, in future, should pay, and the burgesses of Morpeth receive, £100 a year, as a composition for rents, due out of the Netherwitton estate to Morpeth school. Mr Carey, in 1722, was perpetual curate of Jarrow and Heworth. He had studied at Trinity College, Cambridge: and became bishop of Clonfort, in 1732; afterwards of Cloyne; and, Dec. 20, 1735, of Killala. He died in Nov., 1751.

*The Rev. Thomas Groover, M. A.*, second-master, was elected head-master, June 28, 1724.

*Humphrey Holden, A. M.*, 1732; died at Morpeth, March 20, 1771.

*William Holden, M. A.*, curate of Morpeth; elected 20 Sep., 1772. He was opposed by Mr Sanderson, the second-master; and the poll, at the town-hall, was, for Holden, 95—for Sanderson, 43.

*William Sanderson, M. A.*, second-master, elected 24 April, 1772. He stood a contest for his election with William Hall, M. A., formerly usher here, and then under-master of Newcastle school; afterwards master of Haydon-bridge grammar school, where he died June 4, 1803, aged 63. (His brother George was bishop of Dromore.) At this contest, 211 freemen voted—many of whom were brought from London; and though Mr S. had lord Carlisle's powerful support, he had a majority of only 5 votes.—(*Rand. MSS.*) He married, Feb. 23, 1773, Lilia, fifth daur. of Wm. Cresswell, of Cresswell, esq.—(*See Ped. above, p. 202, gen. xv.*) The Newcastle Courant, of May 2, 1772, says, that this election was on April 25; that Mr Walter was Mr Sanderson's opponent; and that the votes for Mr S. were 105, for Mr W., 103.

*Thomas Shute*, second-master; elected head-master, June 6, 1806.

tower," or "fretted vault," remains as evidence of the style of the buildings that covered it—nothing but the archway of the door of the conventual

*James Harrison*, a native of Patterdale, in Westmorland, and educated there, and at Bampton school, and Catharine Hall, Cambridge; elected 17 August, 1812: resigned, on account of ill health, 23 April, 1818, when he retired to his native dale, and died there soon after. The school flourished very much while Mr H. presided over it: he was, indeed, a diligent and industrious teacher, an excellent man, and a warm and steady friend.

*Luke Ripley*, *M. A.*, elected in 1818; resigned in 1830, for the second-mastership of the grammar school at Durham.

UNDER-MASTERS.—*Nicholas Milburne* had no license in 1577.

*Richard Johnson*, literate, was licensed to teach school at Morpeth, Oct. 16, 1618.

*Stephen Jackson*, licensed Aug. 18, 1683.

*John Mather*, in 1712.

*The Rev. Thomas Groover*, *A. M.*, elected Sept. 19, 1718.—(*Guild book.*)

*Mr Richardson*, concerning whose election there was a dispute, the settlement of which was left to the earl of Carlisle, whose decision, dated November 23, 1725, was,—that Mr Richardson be appointed, but that Mr Hope be allowed his salary for the time he had officiated, and that they should be at peace among themselves: but the storm on the subject was still high on Dec. 9, 1725, when it was ordered, at a common guild, that all proper methods be taken for establishing Wm. Richardson usher of the free grammar school: that a letter of thanks be sent to lord Carlisle; and that John Aynsley, attorney-at-law, should take proper methods for the recovery of the lands at Milburne; or that he and the bailiffs should make such composition or agreement with Mr Bates, or his agent, as should be thought most advisable.—June 24, 1728, It was ordered, that a sum of money be obtained, for carrying on the suit against Mr Bates.—(*Corporation book.*)

*John Loddington*, *M. A.*, elected 5 June, 1740; educated at Eton, and Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge.—(*Newc. Cour.*) He resigned in April, 1752; on being preferred, Randall says, by Trinity College,

where he was educated, to the rectories of Hadscoe and Soft, in Norfolk.

*Thomas Barker*, *B. A.*, of Lincoln College, Oxford; elected Jan. 29, 1753.—(*Newc. Courant.*)

*Christopher Atkinson*, *B. A.*, of Queen's College, Oxford; April 14, 1755.—(*Guild book.*)

*Christopher Gawthorpe*, *B. A.*, of Lincoln College, Oxford; July 10, 1758.—(*Corp. book.*)

*Thomas Vaughan*, *A. M.*, elected Jan. 4, 1762.—(*Newc. Cour.*)

*William Hall*, *B. A.*, elected usher Sep. 29, 1763.—(*Corp. book.*)

*William Sanderson*, *M. A.*, of Trinity College, Cambridge; elected July 26, 1764.—(*Newc. Courant, and Corporation book.*)

*John Woodburn*, *B. A.*, elected 15 Feb. 1773.—(*Guild book.*)

*Edward Robson*, *B. A.*, of Emmanuel College, Cambridge; elected usher, 17 March, 1778.—(*Id.*)

*Edward Hymers*, *B. A.*, of Queen's College, Oxford; May 29, 1779.—(*Id.*)

*David Loyd*, *B. A.*, of Jesus' College, Oxford; chosen August 16, 1780.—(*Id.*)

*Moses Manners*, *M. A.*, of Lincoln College, Oxford, June 3, 1782; afterwards second-master of the grammar school in Newcastle, and now (1831) lecturer of St. Anne's, in that town.—(*Guild book.*)

*John Radcliffe*, *B. A.*, of Christ's College, Cambridge, March 18, 1784.—(*Id.*)

*Charles Granville Wheler*, *B. A.*, of St. John's College, Cambridge, Nov. 27, 1787.—(*Id.*)

*Edward Nicholson*, *B. A.*, of St. John's College, Cambridge, 29 Oct. 1798. Mr Nicholson was also vicar of Mitford.

*James Jaman*, *A. B.*, of St. John's College, Cambridge, April 10, 1802.

*Thomas Shute*, *M. A.*, of Queen's College, Oxford, Jan. 2, 1805; some time curate of Hebburn, and now (1831) of Morpeth.

*Charles Granville Wheler*, *M. A.*, of St. John's College, Cambridge, 14 March, 1808.

*Thomas Fallowfield*, *M. A.*, a native of Great Strickland, in Westmorland; educated at Bampton school, in



church :<sup>d</sup> all is green sward, overspreading long lines of walls and irregular heaps of ruins,<sup>e</sup> piled upon the graves of many that were noble, holy, and wise, or covering the dust that once beamed in the eye of beauty, or wielded the sword of the mighty and the brave : they directed their bodies to be entombed, where the pealing of organs and the prayers and intercessions of



<sup>d</sup> This door-way is in a wall four feet thick : it is 5 feet 7 inches wide, and 10 feet 10 inches high, from the present surface of the ground ; but part of its height is, no doubt, filled up with rubbish.

No pedestal appears. The elevation A., and the plan B., of it, were obligingly furnished by Mr Nicholson, of Morpeth. The moulding, round the outside face of the archivolt, runs into the sides, without being interrupted by a capital, or other stop, at the impost.



<sup>e</sup> Scarcely a stone appears above the ground ; but several feet upwards of many of the walls, especially of the chapter-house and domestic apartments, still remain buried in the rubbish of their upper parts. Ivy, and roots of trees and grasses wind through the walls of deserted buildings, and as effectually level them with the earth, as any labour of man. The church, which has stood on ground considerably higher than the level of the plain which surrounds it, was on the north side of the whole establishment, and consisted of a tower, nave, transept, and chancel ; in all, about 270 feet long. The cloisters were on the south side of the nave, and, apparently, about 102 feet from east to west, and 80 from north to south ; and had extensive buildings on every side of them ; especially the chapter-house, and many others, of very various sizes, on the east and south ; from which side, through the cloisters, to the north wall of the nave of the church, the ruins cover about 320 feet. Some large ash trees, and hawthorns, and abundance of wake-robin, thrive on these ruins. Under one group of ash trees, to the south-west of the abbey, a fine spring rises out of a gentle knoll, on which there are traces of much masonry. This water was, probably, conveyed hither in a covered conduit, as its source must be in higher ground than where it rises ; and a narrow marsh—a sort of natural foss—sweeps between it and the banks, round three sides of the monastery. The common burial ground has been on the north side of the church. On the west, there have been orchards and gardens, between the church and some outer-buildings ; and, on the north, a gate-way, on the road from Morpeth to the north door of the church. If the floors of any part of the church, cloisters, or chapter-house remain, interesting inscriptions may still be found. I have seen no remains of mouldings here, but such as belong to the architecture of the fourteenth century—to the time of the three Edwards, or somewhat later. Formerly, many stones were taken from hence, for building with in Morpeth.

that county, and at Peter-house, Cambridge, of which society he is a fellow ; elected second-master of this school, August 17, 1813 ; resigned in 1826 ; and is now curate of Hebburn ; concerning which chapelry, and the town of Morpeth, the author is greatly indebted to Mr F., for cheerfully and readily answering all his enquiries.

*William Ashley Shute, B. A.*, of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, June 6, 1826.

*Mitford Bullock*, literate, in 1827.

— *Nicholson*, Aug. 24, 1830.

*Christopher Rapier, B. A.*, of Trinity College, Dublin, 24 February, 1831.

good men were continually heard—the lights on the altar of the Virgin were never extinguished—and the semblances of saints and angels turned on the pillared walls and the marble floors, as the sun and the moon, in their courses, shone through its pictured windows. All now, however, is silence here—the keepers of the tombs, and the servants of God, have long ago been driven from their sanctuary; and the destroying hands of Time and Man have levelled its altars and towers with the earth. But the changes we lament, are often the origin of new, and better orders of things: subterraneous fires, and the ceaseless motion and varying temperature of air and water, are daily causing catastrophes to man, which keep the world in perpetual youth; and improvements in civilized life rise upon the ruins of institutions, that were once considered models of perfection.

The Cistercian order of monks was founded at *Cistertium*, in Burgundy, in 1098. St. Bernard, who was born at Fountains, in the same province, in 1091, entered into it; and, at the age of 22, became abbot of Clairvaux, in Champagne. He was the most extraordinary man of his time: a patient, rigid, and enthusiastic monk, while he remained in his cloister—abroad, splendid and commanding. His character and eloquence, wherever he went, gave him an influence in society superior to the power of the popes and kings of his age. Some of his followers settled in a savage and uninhabited glen in Yorkshire, called *Skeldale*, in English; in Latin, *de Fontibus*; and, in Norman French, *Fountains*: and, on Christmas-day, 1138, a party of them, forming the first colony they sent out, was received into Morpeth castle, under the patronage and protection of Ranulph de Merlay, a person, who, according to Simeon of Durham, was, at that time, “powerful in Northumberland.” Their first abbot was called Robert; and, about the feast of Epiphany, January 6th, in 1139, received benediction from Geoffrey, bishop of Durham.<sup>f</sup> Another account, given in a manuscript History of Fountains Abbey, says, that de Merlay went on a visit to that house, and was so struck with the manner of life which the brethren led, that, for the ransom of his soul, he gave them a place to found a monastery upon. The holy abbot accepted the gift, and having there laid out the buildings in the accustomed way, constructed the abbey which he called *Newminster*. This was the eldest, and, as yet, the only daughter of the mother church of Fountains; from which house the brethren set

<sup>f</sup> Twysd. X. Script. Col. 265.



out for Newminster, on the 5th of January, in the fifth year of her foundation. Their abbot, Robert, was a holy and religious man ; formerly a monk of Whitby, and afterwards an associate of those who separated from the abbey of York, and settled at Fountains. This is the origin of Newminster abbey, which, emulating the fruitfulness of her mother, conceived, and brought forth three daughters, namely, Pipewell, Salley, and Roche.<sup>5</sup>

Of all the religious orders, the Cistercians were the most distinguished for their taste in selecting grand situations for their houses. The fertility of the solitude they began to build upon, seemed to them only a secondary object, if the surrounding scenery was marked by the hand of nature with a bold outline, and had a river and deep woods near it. From the site of Newminster, the prospect along the valley of the Wansbeck reaches little more, in its farthest extent, than a quarter of a mile : it seems to be set in an amphitheatre of woods : downwards, a part of the houses at Bowle's Green, can be seen from the north door of its church ; and upwards, through trees in rich meadows, glimmerings of the ground about Mitford. Where the river juts against its banks, sandy scars appear, hemmed with broom and brushwood : in other parts, their sinuous sides are cut with courses of brooks, and covered with fine forest trees. Looking to the south, it seems to stand on the chord of a regular semi-circle, where the banks, though high, slope gradually off, as if on purpose to admit the winter noon, and the summer morning's sun. Its site, however, beguiles admiration more by the charm of loveliness than grandeur : it is the richness of American river-side scenery, in a champaign country, that invites you to linger upon it—fine meadows, inclosed by indented diluvial banks of uniform height—with nothing but sky beyond their sylvan brows—no water-fall, or glen, barred up with walls of everlasting rock, or mountain towering above the clouds. Ranulph de Merlay himself built the abbey. His words are—" *Abbathiam quam ego ipse construxi.*" He also endowed it with a large tract of land and woods that surrounded it on each side of the river, and with a part of his wife's patrimonial possessions at Ritton and Witton. Besides its founder, and the succeeding barons of Morpeth, it enumerated many other noble benefactors—the Bertrams, of Mitford ; the barons of Bolam and Bolbeck ; the great families of Umfreville and Roos ; and had also upon its roll, the names of Widdrington, Conyers, Morwick, Fenwick,

<sup>5</sup> Dug. Mon. Ang.

Plessis, Cambo, Thornton, Lawson, and many others.<sup>h</sup> But though the revenues of this house soon became considerable, its inmates were not exempt from severe visitations. In the year in which it was built, it was destroyed; and grievous oppressions were committed upon its demesne lands, and the surrounding neighbourhood, by the army of David, king of Scotland.<sup>i</sup> The deed by which Lewis de Beaumont, the unlettered prelate of Durham, appropriated the rectory of Stannington to the monks of Newminster, describes their condition as exceedingly deplorable. Their houses were so often laid in ashes, and their land wasted, by hostile invasions, that they were not only unable to repair them, support the poor, and keep up their accustomed hospitality, but were themselves reduced to extreme poverty. The frequent, friendly resort to them, also, of the royal army, and of noblemen and others, both from England and Scotland, was represented as exceedingly burdensome. Nearly the same reasons, in 1349, were advanced, for increasing their income with the corn tithes and a part of the glebe land of the rectory of Whelpington. Its abbot was frequently summoned to the parliaments of Edward the First.<sup>j</sup> Edward the Second dated public documents from hence, on Sept. 8, 1310; Sept. 8, 10, and 11, 1311; and on May 30, and from June 4 to 7, 1314: and Edward the Third tested a mandate here, Nov. 16, 1334.<sup>k</sup> The rest of its history, that has presented itself to my notice, I have pressed into the subjoined note,<sup>l</sup> in a small type. Surtees has a beautiful engraving of its

<sup>h</sup> The chartulary, containing copies of the evidences of this house, was in the possession of lord William Howard, when Doddsworth, in 1638, made his extracts from it, printed by Dugdale. The following notices of the benefactions to it, of its revenues at the time of the Dissolution, and of their dispersion afterwards, all derived from miscellaneous sources, and chronologically arranged, together with a catalogue of its benefactors, derived from its obits, a list of its abbots, and some evidences respecting it,—may serve to give some idea of its accumulated revenue at the time of the Dissolution.

<sup>i</sup> Twysd. X. Script. Col. 316.

<sup>j</sup> Steven's Con. of Dug. Mon. ii. apx. 14.

<sup>k</sup> Rot. Scot. i. 94, 103, 127, 128, and 294.

<sup>l</sup> I.—GRANTS to Newminster, and notices respecting its possessions and history:—

1. The foundation charter, in English, is as follows:—Ranulph de Merlay, to all the sons of the holy church, French & English, clergy and laity, present and to come, health:—Know ye that I, with the common consent

of my wife and sons, have given in fee and free alms, to the monks of the abbey of Newminster, which I have built, for the health of myself, of my wife, my sons, my lords, and all my friends, and for the souls of my father and mother, my fore-fathers and friends, and of all the faithful that are dead, Rittuna, and whatever belongs to



common seal, on which the Virgin is represented in a Gothic throne, crowned, and holding the infant Jesus in her arms, and having an abbot of the Cister-

it, in wood or open ground; and part of the wood of Witton, as I set it out to them before my own people; and all the valley between Morpada and Heburn, as the rivulet, which is called Fulbecke, runs, and falls into Cottingburn, and as Cottingburn runs under Prestly by a march, which I made to them before my men, as far as the Wenespic, and thus up to the march between me and William Bertram, whatever is there in wood and open land; and on the other side of the water, by the brow of the hill, right across to Lecha, and as Lecha falls into Wdidig, and by Wdidig into Meredene, and by Meredene as far as the Winespic, both in wood and land. And I grant, that they may have free egress for their cattle to the common pasture of all my land; and, at Ulacam, I have given to them, to build their granges upon, from the Eagle's-nest, to the well of Erard, and as the stream of that well runs into the Lima, and as the Lima runs as far as the march of Forum.—(*Newminster Evidences*, No. 1.)

2. The grants and confirmations of Ritton and Witton, are given in the account of Netherwitton, in Part II. vol. i, p. 323.

3. Hugh Pudsey, who was bishop of Durham from 1153 to 1195, gave them Chopwell, tithe-free; and the Salt-pans upon the Blythe, in Bedlingtonshire, and the water and fisheries there, which they had in the time of R. de Bedlington; and if any of his successors should disturb them in the possession of Chopwell, he granted that they should have Wolsingham in lieu of it; which place he had received in exchange for Chopwell, wholly and entirely, as his predecessor, William de St. Barbara, of good renown, had given to them, by the mediation of St. Eugenius, the pope.—(*See Raine's North Durham*, *apx.* 144.) Chopwell is in the parish of Ryton, and county of Durham.

4. Roger de Merlay gave them his culture, called Upper Farmley, with all the wood, and the soil on which it grew, on the south side of Upper Farmley, to his own tillage land on the south—that is to say, as they are inclosed with a dike, and the dike itself, from the Wansbeck, between Upper and Nether Farmley; and so, by the middle of the wood towards the south, to the said tillage land; and so, by the dike, between the tillage land and the wood to the west, to the antient

marches of the monastery—which grant was made for the special purpose of being applied to building and repairing the church of Newminster, for ever.—(*III. ii. 65.*)

5. From Roger, son of Roger Bertram, of Mitford, they had a plot of ground, bounded by the following marches:—From Merden, which is the march between the baronies of Mitford and Morpeth, between the tilled and untilled land, to the Wansbeck, in front of the Abbey-mill pool; and so by the course of the water by the antient march, ascending by the course of the water of the Wansbeck, as far as Capath, as Capath goes across to the south, to the path which goes between Mitford and Morpeth; and following that path eastward, to Merdene aforesaid, on the west side of the Sheep-cote of the said monks.—(*III. ii. 62.*)

6. The following hints are from badly-written abstracts, in Latin, in the Lansdowne MS. 260, fol. 132; and all plainly relate to benefactions made to Newminster:—1. B. . . HELESDEN.—Robert de Feritate, in 1240, for the soul of his wife Ada, gave  $\frac{1}{3}$  of lands there, and whatever belonged to Ralph de Feritate and Eve his wife, and Henry de la Vale and Margery his wife. 2. NEWTON.—Walter de Bolam, for the health of king Henry, of his sons . . . . ., and the health of his own soul, and of his parents and friends, gave Newton, which they held of James, his grandfather, and Gilbert, his father...rendering for all, three marks. 3. FINE 5 Henry, son of king John, 1221, before Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford, between Peter de Vaux and Emma his wife, plaintiffs, against the abbot and convent of Newminster, respecting one-third part of Newton; because it had belonged to Walter, son of Gilbert, her former husband, and afterwards, &c.—4. Walter, son of Gilbert of Bolam, granted to Margaret his cousin, daur. of Gilbert de la Vale, all his services in Newton; and, let it be noted, that Walter de Bolam had two daughters, viz. Alina, married to John de Caux, and Alice, wife of James de Caux, John's brother; and these released to the abbot. . . . . and Margaret his wife, at the petition of Robert, our heir, in council with his friends, released to the abbot, when they should pay to Walter, son of Gilbert, 40s. for the grange of Newton. Also confirmed to Margaret Delavale, daur. of Gilbert Delavale, to marry herself. Witnesses, sir Roger de Merlay,

tian order below,—his clasped hands, crook, and countenance uplifted ; and himself saying—AVE MARIA. The inscription is—s' CO'E ABB'IS ET CO'VE'TVS

sir G. de Umfreville, &c. 6. EACHWICK.—I, John Bassett, son of William of Whalton and Isabella his wife, sister and heir of John Basset, of Coupem, to John of Whitlaw, all my land in Echewyk, anno 1380.

7. Robert de Heppall gave to God and the Blessed Mary, and the abbot and convent of Newminster, and their successors, in pure alms, free way and passage through all his lands in Northumberland, for all his men, as well as horses, carts, carriages, &c. The deed for these liberties was without date, but witnessed by sir Thomas Umfreville, sir Richard de Horsley, and Gilbert de Borougden, knights.—(*Doddsw. MS. vol. 49; Earl. of Newc. deeds, No. 29.*)

8. Sir Robert Taylboys, June 24, 1279, gave, and to farm demised to the abbot and convent of Newminster, that they might enjoy common of pasture, in his moor and pasture of Hephale, within certain boundaries, which are not given in the abstract of his deed. Among the witnesses were, sir Robert de la Ferete, sir Walter Buruden, and John de Hertwayton, knights.—(*Id. Deed, No. 44.*)

9. John, baron of Greystock, by deed, dated at Ulgham, in 1297, restored to them certain rights of common in Stobbyford, and elsewhere in Ulgham, originally given to them by his ancestor, Ranulph de Merlay, the founder of their house, and out of which they had been ejected, by arbitrary power, by one of his successors, as well as conferred upon them other privileges, as related above, p. 178, in the account of Ulgham.—(*Evidences, No. 2.*)

10. Henry the Third confirmed charters to them, in 1244 (*Cal. Rot. Char. 59*) ; land, in 1252 (*III. i. 390*) ; boundaries, in 1255 (*III. ii. 61*) ; and granted them liberties, and confirmation of land, in 1271.—(*Cal. Rot. Char. 102, 103.*) Edward the First, in 1290, gave them free warren in Newminster, Horton, Filton, Newton, West Ritton, East Ritton, Stretton, Kestern, Ulgham, and Rothley.—(*III. ii. 393.*) In 1292, this house had pleadings at Westminster, respecting 257 acres of land in Rothley ; and, in the following year, about property in Bolam, and elsewhere (*Plac. 21 Edw. I. 1 Assis. Rot. 6 dorso ; Rot. 13 & 18*) : and, in 1294, the abbot appeared at the assizes at Newcastle, to answer charges against him for undue use of free warren on Horton,

Felton, Newton, West Ritton, East Ritton, Stretton, Kestern, Ulgham, Rothley, Coldwell, Aldworth, Edington, Heighlaw, Ruthlawe, Tolland, Werghill, and Kidland, and for exercising other liberties, but had most of his claims confirmed.—(*III. i. 139.*) The Patent Roll of 8 Edw. II. p. 1, m. 5, is respecting this house ; and one, two years after, about the boundaries of all its demesne lands.—(*III. ii. 364.*) Also, the Patent Roll for 1330, part 2, and the Charter Roll, No. 85, for the same year, contain records respecting Newminster ; and the license to give it the advowson of Stannington, is contained in Clause Roll, membrane 37, of the same year. The rest of the records, referred to by Tanner, are either given in the following Evidences, or printed in Part II. vol. i. p. 208, or in Part III. vol. i. pp. 59—67.

11. Gilbert de Umfreville, earl of Angus and Kyme, whose wife was Maud de Lucy, died in 1338, and gave £20 to the abbey of Newminster.—(*Hay's Memoirs, tome 3, p. 36.*)

12. Rot. Claus. 4 Edw. III. 1330, Rog. de Somervill conc. abbi de Novo Monasterio advocacōem ecclie de Stannington t acquietet dēm Abbem erga Regem de servitio xvi partis unius feodi militis dēm advocacōem tangent. et ad dēm acquietacōem obligatur se t maneria sua de Stannington & Wotton.—(*Doddsw. MSS. vol. 84, fol. 101.*)

13. a. Edward the Third, Oct. 1, 1343, recites letters patent of his father licensing the abbot and convent of Newminster to acquire in fee, lands or rents, to the value of £50 a year ; and then licenses them to acquire of Richard Aukeland, 3 messuages and a rent of 10s., in Morpeth ; of Hugh del Side and Hugh Haghou, 7 messuages and 40s. rent, in the same town ; of William Lyttester, a rent of 2s., also in Morpeth ; and of John de Horsley, 1 messuage and 10 acres of land, in Rothley ; none of which property was holden of the king, but the true value of it had been estimated by Robert de Raymys, late sheriff of Northumberland, to be about three score and sixteen shillings and sixpence a year.—(*Newm. Evidences, No. 3.*) A similar document, dated Nov. 1, 1364, empowered them to acquire of Thomas Kynton, Wm. de Wardecopp, Wm. de Arturet, Rich. Aukeland, Alan Whitehead, Nicholas Kellawe,



S'CE MARIE DE NOVO MONASTERIO. The site of the monastery, and its antient surrounding demesne lands, on both sides of the river, have, for the last century, or more, belonged to the Ords, of Fenham and Whitfield.

and John, son of Adam de Corbrig, chaplains, 16 messuages, and 4 score and 5 acres of land, in Morpeth, Stannington, and Thornton; one husbandland, containing 24 acres of land in Wotton; and two parts of the ville of Idryngton; and a third part of the ville of Aldworth: of the same Wm., Wm., Richard, Alan, and John, 4 messuages, and 200 acres of land, in Pendemore; and of the same John and Thomas Chaldeford, chaplain, Robert de Hudespeth, and Alan Mayn, 2 messuages and 8s. rent, in Corbrig: none of which property was holden of the crown, but altogether estimated, by Wm. Reygate, escheator of the county, to be worth £8 4s. 2d. a year.—(*Newm. Evid. No. 4.*) Also, on Sep. 22, 1392, Richard II., in consideration of £10, paid to him by the abbot and convent, gave a license to Thomas Tughale, parson of the church of Morpeth, John Parys, vicar of Whelpington, and Adam Scot, vicar of Horsley, to convey to them, 7 messuages and 7 acres of land, in Morpeth, not holden of the crown; to John Stele and Richard Marschall, chaplains, to give them a messuage, in Newcastle, holden of the crown in free burgage; and to the same John Stele, and Richard de Acliff, chaplain, to grant them 5 messuages, and a rent of 4s. out of a close, without the Close-gate, and 3 acres of ground, in Newcastle, also holden of the crown in free burgage, and in the tenure of William Baron, and Edith his wife.—(*Id. No. 6.*)

13. *b.* By an inquest, holden at Corbridge, June 20, 1373, it was found, that the lord of Mitford founded Mitforth Spittel, and gave lands and meadows there, to find a chaplain,—but that no chaplain is found; that the endowment had, for a long time, been withdrawn; and that the abbot of Newminster then occupied the grounds belonging to it, the annual rent of which was 20s.—(*Above, p. 342.*)

14. Ralph, baron of Greystock, at "Hilderskelf," now Castle Howard, Jan. 13, 1389, gave to the abbot and convent of Newminster a reversionary grant, in various lands, tenements, and rents, in Morpeth, when they should fall to him by the death of the lady Joan, his mother. The tenements acquired by the abbey formerly belonged to Wm. Boule, Wm. Hertwayton, James Felton, Adam Barker, Rob. Peryson, Thos. Thocker-

ington, Wm. Sture, Wm. Harden, Elen Herle, Alice Bell, Wm. Cotum, and Peter de Lewe, one tenement to each; and to John Lister, two tenements—in all, 14 tenements. The original of this deed is in the Town's-hutch of Morpeth, and the tenor of it is given, in Latin, in the Newminster Evidences, No. 5.

15. Adam Roos and Richard of Auckland, in 1390, infeoffed Alan Whitehead, vicar of Tinmouth, and William Kell, in certain lands and tenements, in Stannington, and Ralph, baron of Greystock, the third, gave license to these feoffees, to convey the same, in fee, to the abbot and convent of Newminster, for ever, by their doing fealty, and suit of court, to him, at the three head-courts of Morpeth, and paying sixpence, yearly, for Castle Ward, and cornage, and as many head-pennys as were due from that ground, and for a certain water-course, in Bradmire, one penny, and one halfpenny, for the support of a bridge, over that water-course.—(*Newminster Evidences, No. 7.*)

16. Robert, son of Thomas of Greystock, gave them the homage and service of John of Kersterne, (now Castron,) and of his heirs of the manor of Kersterne.—(*III. ii. 62.*)

17. John de Mitford, 3 Hen. 6, granted lands in Echewick to the abbot and convent of Newminster, to pray for his soul, and the souls of his ancestors; as appears by the ledger-book of the abbey, fol. 106.—(*From Collections at Mitford Castle.*)

18. Bertram Mitford, 5 Hen. 7, released to the abbot and convent of Newminster, all his right in lands in Eachwick.—(*Mitford Deeds.*)

19. This house fell, in 27 Hen. 8, 1535, under the act, which gave—"All monasteries to the king, which have not lands above £200, by the year." The Valor Ecclesiasticus, for Northumberland, made in the same reign, states its revenues only at £100 8s. 10d.; Speed has them at £140 10s. 4d.; but the following abstract of a roll, made by the king's surveyors of his lands, in 1536, and still preserved in the Augmentation Office, makes its annual rental £265 18s. 0½d., for which sum they actually accounted to the crown; but the several rents there enumerated were, I conceive, mere annual fee farm rents, which continued to be paid to the crown, while

it enjoyed the fee simple of the several estates, out of which they were paid: and the tenants under it, at each renewal of their lease, paid a fine, equivalent to the difference between the nominal rent and the real annual value. Wheat, about that time, sold for 15s. a quarter, so that £265 18s. was then equivalent to £1,063 12s., when it sells at £3 a quarter.

20. ANNO 1536. Comput' Ministrorum domini Regis Temp. Hen. VIII. NEWMINSTER Monasterium in com Northumb':—Newminster, firma scitus cum terris dominicalibus, £13 12s. 0d.—Ulgham, firma grangiae, £13 6s. 8d.—Highley, firma grangiae, £4 0s. 0d.—Westritton, firma grangiae, £6 0s. 0d.—Nonnekirk, firma grangiae, £1 0s. 0d.—Kideland, dominium, nihil præter herbagium.—Blithesnok, firma septem salinarum, cum uno garnar et minei carbonum, £14 0s. 0d.—Newminster, firma duorum molendinorum fullonicorum, £5 0s. 0d.—Morpeth, firma terrarum et tenementorum, £29 17s. 2d.—Chopwell, firma manerii, £26 13s. 4d.—Estritton et Heley, firma terrarum et tenementorum, £10 19s. 2d.—Edington, firma unius tenementi, £4 0s. 0d.—Morwyke, firma unius molendini fullonici, £3 6s. 8d.—Stannington, firma duorum molend, £4 0s. 0d.—Wrigill, firma quinque tenementorum, £3 6s. 8d.—Rotheley juxta Riddesdale, firma domini sive manerii, £8 6s. 8d.—Stritton, firma grangiae sive domini, £16 0s. 0d.—Ichewyk, firma quatuor tenementorum, £2 13s. 4d.—Grenelighton, firma unius turris cum aliis edificiis, £2 13s. 4d.—Strother et Hewghe, pratum et tenementum, £0 13s. 8d.—Stannerden, firma unius cotagii, £0 4s. 0d.—Highamdyke, firma duorum tenementorum, £2 13s. 4d.—Horton Grange, firma octo tenementorum, £20 0s. 0d.—Newton Grange, firma quatuor decem tenementorum, £9 0s. 0d. q.—Thritlington, firma duorum tenementorum, £1 9s. 0d.—Garresden, firma unius cotagii, £0 4s. 0d.—Felton et Tolland, firma dominiorum sive maneriorum, £6 13s. 4d.—Rughley juxta Cambo, firma libera unius pasturæ, £0 6s. 8d.—Hiddespath in Riddesdale, firma unius tenementi, £0 6s. 8d.—Caldwell, libera firma, £0 10s. 0d.—Langwitton, firma unius tenementi, £0 6s. 8d.—Warkworth, firma unius salinae, £0 13s. 4d.—Shotton reddit et firm, £3 6s. 8d.—Cowpon, firma teri, £0 2s. 0d.—Blakden, firma unius tenementi, £0 2s. 0d.—Merefen, firma unius tenementi, £0 13s. 4d.—Chappington, firma unius cotagii, £0 3s. 0d.—Blithesnoke, firma unius tenementi, £1 4s. 0d.—Newbyging, firma domus sive mansionis, £2 16s. 4d.—Busden, firma unius molendini, £1 6s. 8d.—Horket (? Co-

quet) Milne, firma molend, £0 13s. 4d.—Newton Wood, libera firma unius tenementi, £0 8s. 0d.—Highley, firma unius clausi, £1 6s. 8d.—Saltwyk, firma prati, £0 2s. 6d.—Mitforth, firma quinque tenementorum, £0 18s. 2d.—Stannington, firma trium tenementorum, £2 4s. 0d.—Whelpyngton, firma glebæ rectoriæ, £1 0s. 0d.—Spitelhill, alias the Hospitall Sancti Leonardi, firma unius tenementi, £1 13s. 4d.—Novum Castrum super Tinam, firma octo tenementorum, £4 0s. 8d.—Heppell, firma unius tenementi, £0 13s. 4d.—Tosson, firma tenementi voç Hospital of Tosson, £1 6s. 8d.—Bradeforth, libera firma, £1 0s. 0d.—Bickfeld (? Bichfield), firma unius tenementi, £0 6s. 8d.—Chopwell, firma prati voç Freremedow, £0 0s. 6d.—Milborne, firma unius tenementi, £0 6s. 8d.—Flotterton, firma teri, £0 2s. 0d.—Kestron, firma trium tenementorum, £3 6s. 8d.—Stannington, firma rectoriæ, £7 11s. 4d.—Bullersgrene, firma xmarum, £1 16s. 8d.—Whelpyngton, firma rectoriæ, £12 0s. 0d.—Harborne, firma porç xmarum, £3 11s. 8d.—(*Abstracted from a Roll of 28 Hen. 8, remaining in the Augmentation Office, and published in the last edition of Dugdale's Monasticon.*)

21. Paper Survey, 1 July, 28 Hen. VIII., Augmentation Office. NEWMINSTER, in comitatu Northumbriæ.—Terræ dominicales in manibus nuper Monasterii occupatæ.—Scitus monasterii ibidem, continens in se 2 pomaria, 3 gardina, et 3 parvi clausi, continens inter se per estimationem 9 acras terræ, q. per annum valent £0 9s. 0d.—Item ibidem est unum molendinum aquaticum bladale, cum uno parvo clauso, quod per annum valet, £3 6s. 8d.—Item unum columbare, quod per annum valet, £0 0s. 8d.—Item unum clausum vocatum *Hungery-hill*, quod per annum valet 8s., et continet per estimationem 12 acras terræ arrabilis.—Item in *Hungery-hill* sunt 10 acræ pasturæ q. per annum valent 6s. 8d.—Item unum clausum vocatum *Barkerfeld*, quod continet per estimationem 16 acras terræ arrabilis, q. per annum valent, 10s. 8d.—Item unum clausum vocatum *Bromeclose*, continens per estimationem 4 acras terræ arrabilis q. valet per annum, 2s.—Item una parcella terræ voç *Burrewood* continens per estimationem 4 acras terræ, et valet per annum, 4s.—Item unum clausum vocatum *Abbotthaugh* continens per estimationem 8 acras prati, ac una parcella subbosci cum diversis fraxinis et grossis arboribus interpositis q. valent per annum, 10s. 8d.—Item unum clausum vocatum *Bradehaugh* continens per estimationem 12 acras terræ arrabilis q. per annum valet, 8s.—Item unum clausum vocatum *Cowmedowe* continens



per estimationem 4 acras terræ arrabilis, quod per annum valet, 5s.—Item unum clausum vocatum *North Parke* continens per estimationem 4 acras bosci quercuum cujus herbagium valet per annum, 4s.—Item unum clausum vocatum *Southe Parke* de bosco quercuum continens per estimationem 4 acras cujus herbagium per annum valet, 6s.—Item ibidem est domus tannaria, cum uno parvo ortulo, et per annum valet, £1.—Item unum clausum vocatum *Wodflatts* continens per estimationem 20 acras prati debilis, cum certis vastis infra idem pratum, £1 6s. 8d.—Item unum clausum vocatum *Oxepasture* continens per estimationem 16 acras terræ arrabilis q̄ per annum valet, 10s. 8d.—Item unum clausum vocatum *Nepp Close* continens per estimationem 13 acras terræ arrabilis et un. acr. vasti, q̄ valent per annum, 8s. 8d.—Item unum clausum vocatum *More Close* continens per estimationem 10 acras terræ arrabilis quod per annum valet, 6s. 8d.—Item unum clausum vocatum *Albaynes* continens per estimationem 15 acras terræ arrabilis, quod per annum valet, 10s.—Item unum clausum vocatum *Newefelde* continens per estimationem 12 acras pasturæ debilis, quod per annum valet, 8s.—Item unum clausum vocatum *Esthaugh* continens per estimationem 7 acras unde de terris arrabilibus 5 acrae et de pratis 2 acrae necnon una acra ramell. et valet per annum, 12s.—Item unum clausum vocatum *Greneclose* continens per estimationem 8 acras pasturæ q̄ per annum valet, 4s.—Item unum clausum vocatum *Cote Croke* continens per estimationem 4 acras terræ arrabilis et per annum valet, 6s. Summa £13 12s.—(*Id.* p. 402.)

22. The following is a list of the possessions of Newminster, concerning which there are records belonging to the reigns of Henry VIII., Edw. VI., queen Mary, and queen Eliz., in the office of the land revenue, Spring Gardens, Westminster:—Hudspeth, Chopwel manor, Milburne, Higham dykes, Shotton near Stannington, Morpeth, East Swinburne, Filton Moor, Chollerton, East Ritton, Coltparke, Newton, South Field, Heley, Longwitton, Hepple, Tosson, Newton grange, Morwick, Merefen, Thruston, Earsdon, Whelpington, Newcastle upon Tyne, Ulgham, Warkworth Moor, and Mitford.

23. Edward the Sixth granted 2 messuages and 12 acres of meadow in Higham Dykes, that had belonged to this house, and a close called Higham Hill, and common of pasture in Bought Hill, between Caldcote and Higham, together with Milburne Grange, and other possessions, to Bertram Anderson, of Newcastle.—(*Land Rev. Off. Rec.* i. 127.) The same king also granted to

John Wright and Thomas Holmes, lands in Milburn, late belonging to Newminster abbey, and then occupied by Edmund Horsley.—(*Id.* i. 2.) He also gave their possessions in Chopwell, to John Dudley, duke of Northumberland. A branch of the Swinburnes were tenants of that place, under the monastery; and afterwards forfeited it, for rebellion. The office of the auditor of the land revenue contains transcripts of numerous deeds respecting it, in the reigns of Edward the Sixth, Mary, and Elizabeth; which last queen granted it to sir Robt. Constable, sir R. Sadler's memorable spy.

24. Sir John de Widdrington, 4 Edw. 6., granted to Cuthbert Mitford, his tenements and lands in Mitford, known by the name of *The Lady Lands*, late belonging to Newminster abbey.—(*Mitford deeds.*)

25. The only sum remaining in charge to the crown, out of its revenues, in 1553, was £6 13s. 4d.; so that 18 years after its surrender, its abbot, and all its monks but one, had either been otherwise provided for, or were dead.

26. Queen Mary, 22 June, 1554, granted to Thomas Holmes and Gilbert Langton, Hudespethe, otherwise called *Reyside*, in Redesdale, late a possession of the dissolved monastery of Newminster.—(*Land Rev. Off. Rec.*)

27. Queen Elizabeth, 20 March, a. r. s. xix. granted to John Fortescue, master of the wardrobe, and John Walker, two closes, called the Horse Closes, within the ville and fields of Morpeth, which had belonged to Newminster abbey.—(*Id.*)

28. In 1568, the following estates of Newminster abbey still belonged in fee to the crown, viz.:—The manor of Newminster, White-house, East Ritton, Coltpark, Highbirkheads, Coteyards, Nunnykirk, a moiety of Heley and Greenlighton, the manor of Filton Moor, Carycoats, Toande (Tone), Kellyquarter, Highley, Loninghead, Ulgham Grange, Newton Grange, Stoyke, and possessions in Morpeth.—(*Laws. MS. fol. 13.*)

29. The site of the monastery of Newminster was demised to farm to sir Ralph Grey, of Chillingham, July 19, 1574 (*Land Rev. Off. Rec.*); and his third son Henry Grey, of Newminster, esq., who married Mary, the daughter of sir John Widdrington, of Widdrington, knight, resided here for some time, and, dying 31st March, 1597, was buried in the chancel of Morpeth church. Inventory of his goods, 10th May, 1597.—(*Raine's Test.* 387; & *Grey Ped. in North Durh.*)

30. James the First, by his charter, dated July 5, 1616, and in consideration of the sum of £600, granted

to Wm. lord Eure, and to his heirs male, the grange of Stretton; a close of eight acres, called *Innefield*; and another, of about 100 acres, called *Owtefield*, in Edington; the manor of Rothley; and a wood, of seven acres, called Abbot's Wood; and another, of six acres, called Abbot's Spring—all late possessions of this house; besides the prebend and rectory of Salton, in Yorkshire, which had belonged to Hexham; all the possessions of the celle of Jarrow; and the manor of Dalby, in Yorkshire, late appertaining to the monastery of St. Mary, near the walls of the city of York.—(*Papers at Wallington*.)

31. James the First, in 1610, also granted the site of this monastery to Robert Brandling, of Felling, in the county of Durham, esq. (*Wallis*, ii. 312, *where he quotes Tanner for his authority*); whose son, sir Francis Brandling, Feb. 4, 1637, settled North and South Gosforth, Newminster Abbey, Highley Grange, and other lands, on trustees, for himself, for life: with remainder to his intended wife, Elizabeth Wheeler, widow, sister of Wm. and Edmund Pit: but afterwards, for £1,000, demised the site of Newminster, with its lands and appurtenances, in the parishes of Morpeth and Mitford, for 99 years, to Henry Sibthorpe, of London, esq.; who assigned them to John Brownell, of London, gent., and Robert Constable, esq., for the use of John Brownell only, whose only daughter, Mary, married sir Robert Dacre, knight, and administered to her father's effects, March 16, 1689, and was also joined in the bond by Ralph Brandling, esq.—(*Surtees*, ii. 93.)

32. In 1663, Mr Humphrey Shelcross was assessed at £260 a year, for Newminster Abbey (*III. i. 256*); and, on March 1, in the following year, Andrew Lumsden made his will, in which mention is made of £100 arrears of rent due to the same Mr Shelcross, of London, from Newminster Abbey grange, which had been demised to the testator, by sir Francis Brandling.—(*Raine's Test.* 911.)

33. William Ord had a grant for 24½ years, Oct. 10, 1773, of a fee-farm rent of £1 a year, payable to the crown, out of two fulling mills at Newminster.—(*Land Rev. Off. Rec.*)

II.—OBITS of Newminster, or, as the original is entitled, "Respecting the founder and chief benefactors of the abbey of Newminster." Extracted by Dugdale from a book called the *Martyrologium Novi-Monasterii*. The parts within brackets are additions:—

Sir Ranulph de Merlay, our principal founder, who

gave us the site of this abbey, the grange of Hulwane (Ulgham), and the two Rittons. William de Merlay, Roger de Merlay the First, and master Osbert de Merlay, sons of the said Ranulph. Roger de Merlay the Second, and Margery his wife, who gave us three fishings on the Tyne. Roger de Merlay the Third, who renewed and confirmed to us all the gifts of his ancestors, and died in 1265, leaving only two daughters, his heirs; of whom the eldest was called Mary, and married sir William, baron of Greystock. The second was called Isabell, and married sir Robert Somerville; and between these the barony of Merlay was divided. Ranulph de Merlay, junior. Also for the soul of Philip Somerville.

William Bertram, baron of Mitford, who gave us the land between the abbey and Mitford. Roger Bertram, his son, who first let us the granges of Heylau and of Horton, and a part of a Peatery. Ada Bertram, wife of William Bertram the Second. Roger Bertram the Second. Roger Bertram the Third, who sold to us the aforesaid places, in fee, with all their appurtenances; and also confirmed to us the grange of Aldworth, which he sold to us.

Peter the priest, son of John, parson of Mitford, [gave them the grange of Aldworth, which was confirmed to them by Roger Bertram the Third.—*Wallis*, ii. 305.]

Sir Edward de Ros, who gave us the grange of Stratton [in Yorkshire]. Robert de Ros, who confirmed to us the same place.

Sir Robert Bertram [of Bothal], who gave to us the ground which is called Forum, and all its appurtenances. Richard Bertram, his son.

Sir Odonel de Umfreville, who first let us to farm the moors of Cheviot, and the granges of Filton and Tollard. William and Richard de Umfreville, sons of the said Odonel. Gilbert de Umfreville and Maud his wife, who gave to us the pasture of Turf-hill. Gilbert de Umfreville, his son, who sold to us the said places in fee, with all their appurtenances and liberties.—(*See III. ii. 62.*) [Filton was otherwise called *White-house*, and lies on the east side of Watling-street, opposite Tone; and Tollard was the next adjoining estate, on the west, and is now called *Tone*.]

James of Bolum, who first let us the grange of Newton to farm. Gilbert his son. Walter his son, who sold Newton to us. Alice, daur. and heir of the said Walter, who confirmed to us the same place. [Newton was the farm now called Hartburn Grange, and had to



the south of it a place called Comberton, part of North Middleton estate]. Walter de Bolbeck, and Walter his son, chief lords of the fee, who likewise confirmed the same Newton to us.

Robert de Camhou and Alice his wife, who exchanged with us Ruthlau for land in Camhou. Walter his son, who confirmed to us the same place. [This place, Ruthlaw, is, I suppose, the same as is now called Rugley-walls, north of Cambo.]

Sir Hugh de Bolbeck and Theophania his wife, of whom we had the ville of Rothley. Hugh his son, who confirmed the same place to us.—(*See III. ii. 64, 66.*)

Edgar, called Unniying, who gave to us a caracute of land in Wherrihill. Patric his son, who sold to us another. John of Kestron, his son, who sold to us both Kestron and Werrihill, with their appurtenances. [Werrihill is now called Wreighhill, and adjoins Caistron, in the parish of Rothbury.]

Sir Roger, son of Richard, lord of Warkworth, and Adeliza his wife, who gave us a salt-pan in Warkworth. Robert his son, who confirmed to us the same place.

Henry Coniers and Eda his wife, who gave us land in Clifton and Caldwell. Wm. Coniers, who exchanged the grange of Caldwell, the right name of which is *Scarp-laue*, for lands in Clifton.

Sir Hugh de Morwick, for the stank or wear of our mill beyond Coquet. Sybell de Morwick his wife, who, in her free widowhood, gave to us the place called Raseth. Hugh his son, who confirmed to us the same place.

Sir John of Plessis, who gave us land in Tirtlington, [which they held as of the manor of Wark.—(*Wallis.*) It is now called Titlington. He also gave them the mills of Stannington and Plessis, with their appurtenant lands, and liberty to take wood for their repairs in the woods of Witton and Horsley, as well as estovers to one or both of them, in the woods of Morpeth, Cottingwood, and Schaldfen, and in Blythe-dene.—*III. ii. 6; and above, 283, 309, 332, 342, & 343.*]

Sir Richard Gubiun, who gave us a rent of xx s. from the mill of Shilvington. Hugh Gubiun, who confirmed to us the same rent.

Sir Roger de Merlay, of Stanton, who gave to us a rent of 20s. out of the mill of Stanton.

Roger de Somerville, who gave to us the advowson of the church of Stannington, died Jan. 18, 1335, and was buried at Burton Agnes.

William, baron of Greystock, died July 10, 1359.

Also, for the soul of sir Henry ap Griffith, and for the soul of Isabella.

Robert Fenwick, from whom we had two parts of the ville of Edington [in Cumberland?], died in 1372.

Lady Joan Somerville, of pious memory, died on Oct. 8, 1377; also, William Somerville, and John, Nicholas, Richard, and Thomas Somerville.

Sir Gilbert de Umfreville, earl of Angus, who gave us £20, died in 1380.

Lady Catharine, baroness of Greystock, died 23 April, 1416.

Sir Ralph, baron of Greystock, who gave us £20 to the use of the church, died in 1416.

Roger Thornton, a burgess of Newcastle, and lord of Witton, who built the castle there, and gave us lead to cover the nave of our church, died on the morrow of the Feast of the Circumcision, 1429; for which Roger, and Agnes his wife, and their children, we say the weekly mass of the Blessed Virgin, and another mass for the dead. They lie in the church of All Saints, in Newcastle.

Lady Elizabeth, baroness of Greystock, died in 1434, and lies in the church of the Preaching Friars, at York. Sir John, baron of Greystock, of pious memory, gave us £20 and £40 for the use of the church, and died Aug. 8, 1436.

Sir Robert de Umfravill, knight, lord of Kyme and Redesdale, died Jan. 8, 1436; also, the lady Isabella his wife, died Dec. 31, 1438; and they lie together, at the altar of St. Mary Magdalene.

Elizabeth, wife of Roger Thornton, esq., who was daur. of lord John, baron of Greystock, died on the Eve of St. Catharine the Virgin, Nov. 24, 1440.

Lady Elizabeth, baroness of Greystock, died 20 March, 1468. Elizabeth, widow of master Robt., eldest son of sir Ralph, baron of Greystock and Wemme, died June 14, 1472. Sir Robert Greystock, eldest son of sir Ralph, baron of Greystock and Wemme, 17 June, 1483. (?)

The renowned sir Ralph, baron of Greystock and Wemme, died June 1, 1487. The lady Cicily, lady of Greystock, died in 1499.

Lady Elizabeth Dacre, daur. of Robert Greystock, knight, eldest son of sir Ralph, baron of Greystock and Wemme, died Aug. 13, 1516.

Lord Thomas Dacre, formerly lord of Dacre, Graystock, and Gilsland, knight of the most noble order of

the garter, and warden-general of the marches against Scotland, died Oct. 24, 1525.

George Dacre, lord of Dacre and Gilsland, a youth of great promise and the best talent, died suddenly at Thetford, in Norfolk, by a fall from a wooden-horse, May 17, 1509. He was under age, and at the time of his death in the custody of Thomas, duke of Norfolk.

**BENEFACTORS** of Newminster Abbey, from the same manuscript:—

Sir Ralph de Greystock died July 5, 1323, and lies near the great altar.

Sir Robert Umfreville, earl of Angus, died 12 April, 1325, and lies near the great altar.

Sir Roger de Felton died 28 Feb., 1325.

Sir Ralph de Hastings died in 1346, of a wound he got in the battle of Durham.

William de Harle died in 1346.

Joan, widow of Hugh de Brandon; also Walter, father of the said Hugh; and Alice, that Walter's wife.

Lady Joan de Umfreville, countess of Angus, died July 17, 1350.

Sir John de Fenwick died in 1356.

In 1361, died Robert de Camera, also Alexander de Camera, Ysota de Camera, and Catharine, wife of John de Camera; also Hugh de Angerton and Dulcia his wife, and Thomas de Merlay and Ranulph de Merlay.

Sir Gerard de Widdrington, knight, died on the Thursday next after the Conversion of St. Paul, in 1362.

Sir Ralph de Neville, who, at different times, gave us 100 marks, died in 1368.

In 1372, Roger Widdrington, lady Elizabeth Percy, and Robert Fenwick.

The lady Alice, lady de Neville, daughter of sir Hugh de Audley, senior, and widow of sir Ralph, baron of Greystock, died in the eight days of the Epiphany, 1374; which Ralph's body is buried in our church.

Lady Joan, lady of Morpeth, died in 1403.

William Lawson, who conferred many gifts on our monastery, died May 27, 1480. Thomas Lawson, our special benefactor, died in 1489.

Sir Ralph, lord of Widdrington, died in 1502.

Elizabeth Radcliff, widow of Thomas Lawson, and a special benefactress to our house, died April 9, 1505.—(*Dug. Mon.* ii. 916—918.)

**III.—ABBOTS OF NEWMINSTER:**—*Robert*, the first abbot, was canonized; and is noticed in Alban Butler's *Lives of the Saints*. His anniversary is on July 7. It has been already noticed that he went from Whitby to

York, from whence he removed to Fountains, and, after being five years there, was made abbot of this house. John de Plessey appropriated five marks sterling to be paid annually to the abbot and convent of Newminster, and their successors, for ever; half at the Feast of St. Cuthbert, in March, and half at the feast of the same saint, in September, for the purpose of finding two wax-lights of two marks value, by the keeper of the light around the tomb of St. Robert, the first abbot of Newminster; which wax-lights should be lighted, and burn in the way and order in which the other four lights were found there for him, by the abbot and convent of the same place, out of the mill of Stannington. Also, the same keeper was to provide the same convent, on the day of the Deposition of St. Robert, such things to eat and drink as were proper and sufficient; and the remaining three marks he directed to be specially given to the said convent, by way of addition to two marks he had before given them as pittances, out of the mill of Stannington, so that 20s. should be spent at his own obit, one mark at his mother's, 10s. at the obit of sir Richard his father, ten at that of the lady Idonea his mother, half a mark on the anniversary of sir Roger de Toggesdene, and another half mark at that of the lady Agnes, wife of the same Roger.—(*III.* ii. 74.)

In 1256, Walter Kirkham, bishop of Durham, sequestrated the benefices of the see of Carlisle, then vacant by death; and the king issued his writ for the collection of the proceeds of such sequestration to be put into the custody of the abbot of Newminster, and after hearing to whom they belonged, sent his mandate to that abbot to pay them forthwith to the bishop of Durham.—(*Prynne*, vol. ii. p. 912, 942, 970.)

*S.....*, abbot of Newminster, tested the deed by which the prior and the convent of Hexham granted to Peter de Insula and Robert his son, to have a chantry in the chapel of Chipchase, every other day of the week, at the expense of the mother church of Chelverton (*Lansd. MS.* 326, fol. 46, b.); and *Stephen*, abbot of Newminster, witness to an agreement between sir John de Plesseto and sir Roger de Togysden, respecting Plessey, and dated July 26, 1267.—(*Chart. Rid.* p. 53.)

*Adam*, abbot of Newminster, occurs as witnessing a deed, by which John de Plessey gave 40s. a year out of the mills of Plessey, to the nuns of Coldstream (*Above*, p. 344, No. 42, a.); also many other deeds, in my collections, belonging to the reigns of Henry the Third and Edward the First; for instance, two or more



respecting the mills of Plessey during the sheriffalty of William Heron, between the years 1246 and 1256; and one, in 1292, about houses and land in Newcastle.—(*Lansd. MS. 326, fol. 113, b.; X. 100.*)

*Roger de Akeden* is mentioned in a deed in the Stannington Miscellanea, No. 41, and dated in 1302, as formerly abbot of Newminster, and predecessor to

*John*, then abbot of the same place.

The abbot and convent of Newminster were, in 1304, sub-collectors of the portion of the clergy tenths, granted by Pope Boniface to Edward the First.—(*Prynne's King Edward I. pp. 1034—1036.*)

*John*, abbot of Newminster, collector of the tenths imposed on the diocese of Durham, for the business of the Holy Land, for five years, gave a receipt, dated at Newminster, 23 Dec., 1310, to the lord prior of Durham, for £4 2s. 11½d. in part payment, &c.; and for 10s., the dismes due from the chapel of Bolton, annexed to the church of Eddelingham, the payment during the foresaid term.—(*Raine's MSS. vol. v. p. 35, where there is a drawing of his seal: Y. 87.*)

*Friar Walter*, abbot of Newminster, sir Wm. Greystock, and sir Robert Bertram, witness an entail of Eshet, by the Mauduit family, dated in 1358.—(*Lansd. MS. 326, 43, b.*)

*Robert*, abbot of Newminster, with the consent of the convent there, and by his attorney, Thomas Witton, made an agreement with John de Widdrington about an annual rent of 6 marks, payable to their house out of the mills of Shotton and the manor of Plessis, by which the matter in dispute was thus disposed of:—The abbot and convent were to release to Widdrington all arrears of the said rent, and recover them from the heirs of Wm. Heselrigg; but, for thirty years after the time of the agreement, Widdrington was to pay 40s. a year. “Done a Newmenstre,” 4 Oct., 1393.—(*Cart. Rid. 133.*) Also, *Robert de Horsley*, abbot of the abbey of Newminster, in 1394, gave a quit claim to David Holgrave and Elen his wife, for lands in Titlington.—(*II. i. 389, No. 8, b.*)

*Lord William Hebescot*, abbot of Newminster, April 3, 1416, received benediction from Oswald, bishop of Whitehern, in Scotland, suffragan bishop of Durham, before whom he also, at the said time, made profession of obedience.—(*III. ii. 61.*)

*John*, abbot here, is mentioned in 1467, in the Harleian MS. 6972, p. 34.

*David*, also occurs in the same MS., p. 36.

PART II. VOL. II.

*Robert Butler*, abbot of Newminster, in his days, built the tower of Rothley, and also perambulated the boundary of that manor; but there is no date to the document, in Part II. vol. i. p. 305, for settling the boundaries there. It is from a copy signed—“Examined by Thomas Bates, superior;” and refers to folio 155 of the Abbey Book, for the record itself.

*Robert Charleton*, abbot of Newminster, occurs as one of a party to a deed in Morpeth Annals, 28 Aug., 1484. He is also mentioned in Thomas of Otterburne, Hearne's edition, vol. ii. p. 576.

*John*, prior of Durham, 7 Nov., 1492, gave his receipt to the venerable man, the abbot of Newminster, for 13s. 4d. due to him from the church of Stannington.—(*Raine, from Reg. Eccl. Cath. Dunelm. iv. fol. 26.*)

#### IV.—EVIDENCES respecting Newminster Abbey.—

1. Ranulphus de Merlay omnibus sanctæ ecclesiæ filiis Francis ꝛ Anglicis, clericis ꝛ laicis, præsentibus ꝛ futuris, salutem. Sciatis me communi consilio ꝛ consensu uxoris meæ ꝛ puerorum meorum, dedisse in feudo ꝛ in elemosina monachis abbathiæ Novi Monasterij, quam ego ipse construxi, pro salute mei ꝛ uxoris meæ, puerorum meorum, ꝛ dominorum meorum, ꝛ omnium amicorum meorum ꝛ pro animabus patris ꝛ matris meæ, parentum ꝛ amicorum meorum ꝛ cunctorum fidelium defunctorum. Rittunam ꝛ quicquid ad illam pertinet, in bosco, ꝛ in plano; ꝛ partem silvæ de Witton, sicut eis coram hominibus meis divisi, ꝛ totam vallem inter Morpada ꝛ Hebre\* sicut currit rivulus qui vocatur Fulbecke ꝛ cadit in Cottingburna ꝛ sicut currit Cottingburna subtus Prestley per unam divisam quam eis coram hominibus meis feci usque in Wenespic ꝛ sic usque ad divisam inter me ꝛ Willielmum Bertram, quicquid ibi est in bosco ꝛ in plano; ꝛ ex altera parte aquæ per ipsum supercilium montis ex transverso usque ad Lecha ꝛ sicut Lecha cadit usque in Wdidig ꝛ per Wdidig in Merdene ꝛ per Merdene usque in Winespic, ꝛ silvam ꝛ terram. Et concedo ut habeant liberam exitum pecuniæ suæ ad communem pasturam totius terræ meæ. Et apud Wlacam ad construendas grangias suas dedi eis a nido aquilæ usque ad fontem Erardi ꝛ sicut currit rivulus ejusdem fontis in Limam ꝛ sicut Lima currit usque ad divisam de Lyntona ꝛ sic usque ad divisam de Forum. Hujus donationis testes sunt &c.—(*Dugdale.*)

\* It is *Hebrn*, in Dodsworth's Transcript, in vol. 74, fol. 143, of his MSS., in the Bodleian library, which is unquestionably the right reading.

2. Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Johannes de Graystok, salutem. Quia dominus Ranulphus de Merlay, antecessor meus, et fundator abbatiæ Novi Monasterii, dedit, concessit, et carta sua confirmavit, abbati et conventui dictæ domus communam pasturæ totius terræ suæ: ac postea quidam heredum prædicti Domini Ranulphi de Merlay prædictos religiosos de communa pasturæ suæ de Stobbiford et alibi apud Ulgham per potentiam voluntarie ejecerunt. Ego Johannes nolens anima mea, vel anima antecessorum, seu heredum meorum, sint in pœna vel pericula pœnæ, perturbatione seu extortione prædictæ communæ pasturæ a præfatis religiosis injuste ablatae, ad petitionem et instantiam dictorum religiosorum, et pro salute animæ meæ et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum, reddidi et concessi eisdem abbati et conventui in liberam, puram, et perpetuam elemosinam prædictam communam pasturæ ad omnia animalia sua, exceptis capris, in Stobbiford, et alibi, tam in bosco, quam in plano, apud Ulgham ubi ex parte boreali de Lyne, exceptis bladis et pratis, et excepto le heye, sine impedimento mei, vel heredum meorum in perpetuum. Et si contingat quod animalia dictorum abbatis et conventus ex parte australi aquæ de Lyne antedictæ extra blada et prata, ut prædictum est aliquo modo inveniantur infra terras de Ulgham, prædicta animalia absque inparcamento seu aliqua alia occasione rechaceabuntur. Volo etiam et concedo, pro me et heredibus meis quod porci abbatis et conventus sint quieti de pannagio in bosco meo de Ulgham.—Hanc vero redditionem et concessionem eisdem abbati et conventui præsentī scripto meo confirmavi duraturam in perpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium, &c. Datum apud Ulgham M<sup>o</sup>CC<sup>o</sup> nonagesimo septimo.—(*Wallis, ii. 310.*)

3. R. omnibz ad quos &c. scitum. Sciatis quod cum dñs E. nup rex Angl paf nŕ p iras suas patentes concessisset et licentiam dedisset p se et heredibz suis quantũ in ipso fuit dilectis sibi in Xpo abbati et conventui de novo monastio qd ipi iras et redditus ad valorem quinquaginta libraꝝ p annũ tam de feodo suo pprio qm alieno exceptis fr̃is et teñ que de nob tenent in capite acquirere possent et tenere sibi et successoribz suis imp̃m. Statuto de fr̃is et teñ ad manũ mortuam non ponend edito non obstante put in fr̃is nŕis p̃dc̃is plenius continet. Nos concessione dñi p̃ris nŕi p̃dc̃am volentes effectui mancipari concessim⁹ et licentiam dedim⁹ p nob et heredibz nŕis quantũ in nob est Riço de Aukeland capellano qd ipse tria mesuagia et decem solidatas redditus cum

ptiũ in Morpath Hugoni del Side et Hugoni del Haghou qd ipi septem messuagia et quadraginta solidatas redditus in eadem villa Wiho Lycces⁹ qd ipse duas solidatas redditus cum ptiũ in eadem villa et Johi de Horseley qd ipse unũ mesuagiũ et duodecim acras tre cum ptiũ in Rocheley que de nobis non tenent et que valent p annũ in omnibz exitibz sexaginta et sexdecim solidos et septem denarios juxta verũ valorem eorũdem sicut p inquisitionem inde p dilectũ fidelem nŕm Robtũ de Raymys nup escaetorem nŕm in com Northumbr de mandato nŕo fcam et in cancellariã nŕa retornatam est comptũ dare possint et assignare eisdem abbi et conventui hend et tenend sibi et successoribz suis imp̃m in valorem decem marcaꝝ p annũ in ptem satisfactois quinquaginta libratay tre et redditus p̃dc̃ay. Et eisdem abbi &c.—T. R. apud Westm̃ primo die Octobr.—(*Rot. Pat. 22 Edw. III. pars 3, m. 22, in Tur. Lond.*)

4. R. omnibz ad quos &c. scitum. Sciatis quod cum dñs E. nup rex Angl paf nŕ p iras &c. (*ut Supra, No. 3.*) Nos concessim⁹ et licentiam dedim⁹ p nob et heredibz nŕis quantum in nob est Thome de Kinton Wiho de Wardecoppi Wiho de Arturet Riço de Aukeland Alano Whiteheved Nicho de Kellawe et Johi fil Ade de Corbrig capellanis qd ipi sexdecim mesuagia et qual viginti et quinq acras tre cum ptiũ in Morpath Stanyngton et Thorneton unam tram husbandi continentem viginti et quatuor acras tre cum ptiũ in Wotton ac duas partes ville de Ydryngton et fcam ptem ville de Aldeworth cum ptiũ necnon pfatis Wiho Wiho Riço Alano et Johi qd ipi quatuor mesuagia et ducentas acras tre cum ptiũ in magna Pendemore et pfatis Johi et Thome de Chaldeford capellano Robto de Hudespath et Alano Mayr qd ipi duo mesuagia et octo solidatas redditus cum ptiũ in Corbrig que de nob non tenent et que quidem mesuagia tre due partes et fcia ps cum ptiũ ulta oña inde debita et redditũ p̃dc̃m valent p annũ in omnibz exitibz octo libras quatuor solidos et duos denarios sicut p inquisitionem inde p dilectũ nob Wihtũ de Reygate esc nŕm in com Northumbr de mandato nŕo fcam et in cancellariã nŕa retornatam est comptũ dare possint et assignare pfatis abbi et conventui hend et tenend sibi et successoribus suis in valorem undecim libraꝝ p annũ in ptem satisfactois quinquaginta libratay terray ten et reddituũ p̃dc̃oy imp̃m. Et eisdem abbi &c. T. R. apud Westm̃. quarto die Novembr.—(*Rot. Pat. 38 Edw. III. p. 2, mem. 20, in Tur. Lond.*)

5. Omnibz Radulphus baro de Graystok et heres dominij de Morpeth salũ. Sciatis nos concessisse reliq



viris abbati et conventui Novi Moostij qd ipsi acquirere habere et tenere possint omnia infrascripta terras et tenementa redditus et iuicia cum p[ar]te in Morpeth. H[ab]end impetuū cū p[ar]tē dominiū de Morpeth ad nos et heredes n[ost]ros deuenerit p[er] mortem d[omi]ni Johanne matris n[ost]re. videt unū tenemētū q[ua]ndam Wihi Roule. I[te]m vnū ten. q[ua]ndam Gilb[ert]i Hartwayton. I[te]m vnū ten. q[ua]ndam Jacobi Berker. I[te]m vnū ten. q[ua]ndam Roberti Peryss. I[te]m vnū ten. q[ua]ndam Thom. de Thokerington. I[te]m vnū ten. q[ua]ndam Wihi Sture. I[te]m vnū ten. q[ua]ndam Elene de Herle. I[te]m vnū ten. q[ua]ndam Aline Bell. I[te]m vnū ten. q[ua]ndam Johis Lister. I[te]m vnū ten. q[ua]ndam Wihi Cotunne. I[te]m vnū ten. q[ua]ndam Petri de Lewe. I[te]m omnia terras et ten. que q[ua]ndam fuerunt Johis Preston in Morpeth &c. Dat. apud maneriū n[ost]rū de Hilderskelf in crastino Epiphie d[omi]ni a. d. 1330.—(Orig. in Town's Huteh. Morpeth.)

6. R. omib[us] ad quos &c. saltm Licet &c. de g[ra] tamen n[ost]ra sp[eci]ali et p[er] decem libris quas d[omi]ni nob[is] in X[rist]o abbas et conventus de novo monast[er]io nob[is] solverunt concessimus et licenciam dedim[us] p[er] nob[is] et heredib[us] n[ost]ris quantū in nob[is] est Thome Tughale p[ro]p[ri]e ecc[lesi]e de Morpeth Johi de Parys vicario ecc[lesi]e de Whelpyngton et Ade Scot vicario ecc[lesi]e de Horseley qd ipsi septem mesuagia et septem acras terre cū p[ar]tē in Morpeth que de nob[is] non tenent[ur] ac Johi Stele capellano et Riçō Mareschall capellano qd ipsi unū mesuagiū cū p[ar]tē in villa de Novo Castro sup Tynam quod de nob[is] tenent[ur] in li[ber]o burgagio dare possint et assignare p[re]fatis abbi et conventui et eidem Johi Stele ac Riçō de Acliff capellano qd ipsi concedere possint qd quinq[ue] mesuagia et quatuor solidate redditus cū p[ar]tē exeunt[ur] de uno clauso ext[er]a le Closeyate et trib[us] acris terre cū p[ar]tē in eadem villa de Novo Castro similit[er] de nob[is] tenent[ur] in li[ber]o burgagio et que Wihs Baron et Editha ux[or] ejus tenent ad vitam ipsius Edithe et que post mortem ejusdem Edithe ad p[re]fatos Johem et Riçm de Acliff et heredes suos r[ati]o[n]e debent post mortem ejusdem Edithe remaneant p[re]fatis abbi et conventui h[ab]end et tenend una cū p[ar]tē mesuagiis et terra sic dand et conce-

dend sibi et successorib[us] suis p[re]d[ic]tis imp[er]m. Et eisdem abbi et conventui qd ipsi p[re]d[ic]ta messuagia et terram a p[re]fatis Thoma Johe Adam Johe et Riçō Mareschall recipe et p[re]d[ic]ta quinq[ue] mesuagia et redditum post mortem p[re]d[ic]te Edithe ingredi possint et tenere sibi et successorib[us] suis una cū p[re]d[ic]tis mesuagiis et terra sic dand et concedend sicut p[re]d[ic]tum est imp[er]m &c. T. R. apud Wodestoke xx die Septem[bris].—(Rotul. Pat. 16 Ric. II. p. 1, mem. 1, in Turr. Lond.)

7. Radulphus Baro de Graistock tertius omnib[us] &c. Noveritis quod nos dedimus et quantum in nobis est concedimus pro nobis et hæredibus nostris Alano Whitehead, vicario ecc[lesi]e de Tynemouth, et Willielmo Kell, licentiam et liberam potestatem quod ipsi dare possint concedere et assignare religiosi viris abbati et conventui de Novo Monasterio omnes illas terras et tenementa cum pertinentibus, quæ p[re]dictus Alanus et Willielmus habent ex dono et feoffamento Ade Roos, et Ricardi de Aukeland, in Stannyngton, quæ de nobis tenentur; habend et tenend omnes terras et tenementa p[re]d[ic]ta abbi et conventui et eorum successoribus in feodo in perpetuum. Dedimus insuper dicto abbati et conventui licentiam tenore p[re]dictorum omnes p[re]dictas terras et tenementa cum pertinentibus de dicto Alano et Willielmo recipiend et ingrediend et habend sibi et hæredibus suis in perpetuum, de nobis et hæredibus nostris libere, quiete, cum omnib[us] libertatibus et aisiamentis ad p[re]dictas terras et tenementa spectantibus, faciendo nobis et hæredibus nostris fidelitatem et sectam curie ad tres capitales curias de Morpeth, solvendo quolibet anno ad festum Sancti Jacobi Apostoli sex decem denarios pro warda castri et cornagio ad festum Sancti Cuthberti in Junio, et fines capitem vel Hedepennys quantū pertinent ad dictam terram et ad festum Sancti Martini in hieme quolibet anno p[ro] quodam aquæ cursu de Bradmyre habendo unum denarium et obulum sustentando unum pontem ultra eundem aquæ cursum ibidem in perpetuum, pro omni alio servicio, exactione vel demand. In cujus rei testimonium &c.—(Wallis, ii. 307.)

The TOWN of Morpeth is situated on a dry, fertile, four-sided plot of flat ground, which is washed by the Wansbeck on the west, south, and east, and has Cottingburn on the north, excepting at the neck of land which separates the two streams at the north end of the town. The antient diluvial banks of the river sweep around it at some distance on every side, and shut out all prospect from it, beyond their wood and sky-embroidered heights. When

this place was founded, and its franchises commenced, I have seen neither evidence nor probable conjecture. Camden, indeed, called it *Mōrpit*, and thought that if *Corstopitum*, in the first Iter of Antonine, was a mis-reading for *Morstopitum*, then this place would be restored to its just claim to antiquity. But every one now knows that Corstopitum was at Corbridge; and, after diligent inquiry, I have not been able to learn that the slightest trace of Roman remains has ever been discovered either in this place or its neighbourhood. It is certain that Geoffrey, bishop of Constance, in Normandy, fought on the side of William the Conqueror, at the battle of Hastings; and was nominated earl of Northumberland, after the murder of Walcher, bishop of Durham, in 1080, but contrived to have that office conferred upon his nephew, Robert de Mowbray. William de Merlay also fought at Hastings, under the bishop of Constance's banner; and, in 1088, that bishop, Mowbray, William de Carilepho, bishop of Durham, and many others, having revolted against William Rufus, Carilepho was banished, and the temporalities of his see, and his castle of Durham, seized into the king's hand, and not restored without many vexatious negotiations and pleadings, in one of which William de Merlay addressed the king in council in the following manner:—"The bishop of Durham's men, who were in his castle, took from my lord the bishop of Constance 200 animals, which were under your safe conduct before this bishop now came up to your majesty's court; and my lord requested them to restore the cattle back to him, but they would not. Afterwards Walter de Haiencorn, in your majesty's name, commanded him to deliver up the cattle, which they persisted in refusing to do; and now, sire, we implore you to command them to be restored to my lord."<sup>m</sup> Here is a plain intimation that William de Merlay, and his patron the bishop of Constance, were in some way connected with the north of England; and it seems probable that de Merlay, before that year, 1088, either from the crown, or Mowbray, viceroy of the county, had acquired the Morpeth estate, for his services in the battle of the Conquest; and it is on record, that Henry the First not only gave to Ranulph de Merlay, William's son, the manor of Ulgham, and the liberty of free chase in all his lands in Northumberland; but granted him a charter for sok and sak, tol and them, and infangenthef within his barony, which charter was produced in evidence of the fact, at the assizes in Newcastle,

<sup>m</sup> Bedford's Sim. Dun. Ap'x. p. 369.



in 1294. From Henry the First's time there is frequent mention of the Merlays in the Pipe Rolls, and other records; but none of the town of Morpeth till the year 1199, when king John gave to Roger de Merlay the power of holding a fair and market at it—a privilege which, in that and the two succeeding reigns, was granted to several inconsiderable places—such as Whelpington, Bolam, and Netherwitton, and consequently affords no argument of this being a place of much importance at that time. However, under the shelter of its castle, and with the benefit of a highway through it, and especially after the ruin of the Bertram family, in the time of Henry the Third, began to bring decay upon the more antient and largely privileged borough of Mitford, Morpeth began to grow into consequence. It cannot, it is true, be denied, that prior to that time it had assumed a municipal form, and experienced improvement; for an old account of the Merlay family says that Roger, the second of that name, embellished the borough of Morpeth. The expression, in Latin, is—“burgum de Morpethe decoravit,” which certainly will not sustain the very old translation that accompanies it, and is as follows:—“This Roger the Second decored Morpeth towne with burgesses, and maid it a borough;” though I think that his confirmation charter indistinctly points to the period when their privileges mainly commenced. The words of it, in English, are—“I give, grant, and by this my charter confirm to my free burgesses of Morpathia, to them and their heirs, all liberties and free customs, to be holden and had of me and my heirs for ever, honourably, freely, and wholly, as the charter of our lord the king, which I have, sets forth.” Here are free burgesses at the time of the grant, and a *confirmation* of privileges, which probably existed before, as also a charter of the king, in whose reign it was made, referred to as the standard of the purity of the freehold it conferred, and the grantee's authority for making the concession. Roger de Merlay the Third exemplified and confirmed his father's grant; and, in the same charter, gave several new privileges, and among the rest, (with the exception of the sites of a toft, a bake-house, and a workshop,) the ground on which the market had been usually holden, for the purpose of building stalls upon, in which fish and flesh might be sold. Does this sentence—*placeam illam ubi forum eorum esse solebat*—imply that the market then was holden in another place? Wallis translates the passage, “unoccupied ground, which was their antient market place.” By another deed, he gave to

his free burgesses of Morpeth, forty-six tofts of his demesne lands in Morpeth, of which sixteen were situated in the culture called Berehalgh, at the *east end* of the town ; sixteen on the culture of Staniflat, between Cottingburn and the Monksway, on the east ; and fourteen tofts between Cottingburn and the same road, on the west ; and a third deed conferred on them all the culture on the *north side* of Morpeth, by the following boundaries :—From the great river of Wansbeck, on the west side of the town, to the toft of Henry Doghet, and from that toft (north I suppose) by the rivulet of Cottingburn to St. Thomas's Well, and from that well northwards to Spen by a march which I made them, and from Spen over Cottingburn as far as the dike of the monks of Newminster to the west, and so by that dike as far as the great river of Wansbeck. The Monks-way, I think, was that which is now called Cottingwood-lane, and extends southward from St. Thomas's Well into Union-street. Much, I fear, cannot be inferred from these quotations ; but supposing that the present Market-place was formed about the time the grants, from which they are taken, were made, and that *Oldgate* was then the principal and most antient part of Morpeth, I think it is not too much to conjecture, that the grant of forty-six tofts on Berhalvh and Staniflat comprised a part of Bridge-street, which lies east of the Market-place, and that the grant of land on the *north side* of the town included the space to the north of the Market-place, on which *Newgate* and its appendages now stand, between the Wansbeck and Cottingburn, from the back part of the north side of Oldgate, as far as Bowles Cross, which is the northern limit of the town. It was a *culture* on the north side of the town, not a part of the town ; consequently then unbuilt upon. These are the only notices and conjectures I will indulge in respecting the early years of Morpeth. The descriptions of its more modern state are few and slight, and its history far from eventful ; but of as much of it as I have found, that which is omitted here is inserted below in its Annals. King John, when he battered down its castle, in 1215, is said to have burnt the town, and this might give to Roger de Merlay the Second, in whose time it happened, the opportunity of embellishing it, which an old tradition gives him the credit of doing. A deed without date, but belonging to the beginning of the fourteenth century, describes a house as extending from its main front, in the High-street, to the turret (turriolum) of Robert the son of Peter : and another, in 1343, mentions a rood of burgage land, as lying on Staniflat, and



extending from the mud-wall of a tower (t'elli), to the rivulet of Cottingburn. The knights templars had possessions here in 1308.<sup>n</sup> In 1389, fourteen different tenements in this town are described as belonging to the abbot and convent of Newminster. The king, in 1416, had lands here on the east side of Newgate. Leland, who visited this county about 1540, says—"Morpit, a market town, is xii long miles from Newcastle. Wansbeke, a pretty river, runneth through the side of the town. On the hither side of the river is the principal church of the town. On the same side is the fair castle standing upon a hill longing with the town to the lord Dacres of Gilsland. The town is long and metely well builded with low houses, the streets paved. It is far fairer town than Alnwick."<sup>o</sup> According to the plan of the town made in 1603, the north end of Newgate, the west end of Bowles Green, and the west end of Oldgate, were defended with covered gateways or barriers; but the town itself was very little less then than it is now. Indeed, the only additions it seems to have received in modern times are, a few houses on the east side of Newgate, called *Union-street*; and some north of Bridge-street, called *King-street*. Its principal source of wealth is from its large cattle markets; but even with these, which are only of about a century's duration, it is not in a flourishing state. The Wansbeck is not navigable half-way to it from the sea, nor ever could be profitably made so: but I think that Morpeth might readily obtain all the advantages of a sea-port, which is its great want, by making a rail-way from it through the parishes of Bothal and Woodhorn to the Spitaldene, on Mr Watson's estate, or to Newbigging-by-the-Sea—at either of which places safe and commodious harbours might be made—at the former, in some old grindstone quarries, at the latter in the Carr; and when the coal from Pegsworth to the sea is wanted for distant consumption, such an expedient may perhaps be resorted to: or the rail-way to Netherton might be extended to some navigable part of the Blythe, and Morpeth thus obtain the advantages of importing and exporting goods at a light expense for carriage.

<sup>n</sup> Rot. Pip. 1 and 2 Edw. II.

<sup>o</sup> Itin. vii. fol. 76.

## ALPHABETICAL ACCOUNT OF THE STREETS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS

and Institutions, Corporation, Biography, &c. of the Town of Morpeth, and of the Villages and other places within the precincts of the parish not already described.

AKENSIDE MARK, M. D., wrote the first edition of his *Pleasures of Imagination in Morpeth*, and thus apostrophizes the scenery of the neighbourhood in that celebrated poem:—

O, ye Northumbrian shades, which overlook  
The rocky pavement, and the mossy falls  
Of solitary Wansbeck's limpid stream,  
How gladly I recall your well-known seats,  
Beloved of old, and that delightful time,  
When, all alone, for many a summer's day,  
I wandered through your calm recesses, led  
In silence by some powerful hand unseen.

\* \* \* \* \*  
Nor will I e'er forget you ; nor shall e'er  
The graver tasks of manhood, or th' advice  
Of vulgar wisdom, move me to disclaim  
Those studies which possessed me in the dawn  
Of life, and fixed the colour of my mind  
For every future year.

ALDWORTH was on the east boundary of the parish of Mitford, and given by Peter the Priest, son of John Parson of Mitford, to the abbey of Newminster, which gift was confirmed by Roger Bertram the Third. The place consequently was in Mitford parish. The priory of Brinkburne before that time, in 1200, had license to acquire one carucate of land here, which they had obtained by the gift of Roger Bertram the Second.—(III. ii. 388.) In 1389, it is mentioned as situated on a way which led from Meredene, and was the boundary between Mitford and Morpeth. The Ogles had possessions in it in 1409, which, by an inquest in 1436, appear to have consisted only of one acre of land.

ALLERY BANK was otherwise called The Barker's Bank, and is mentioned in a deed in 1542. It is also called Allery Banks, and has "common" and the "borough" written below it on the plan in 1603. The water works upon it were made in 1820, by Mr Thomas King.

ANTIQUITIES.—With the exception of its castle and the works on the High-hill, this town can boast of little in the shape of antiquities. In a field near the Highstanners, and opposite the Grange-house, a sword and four-sided dirk, both of steel, were found a few years

since ; also a spoon of cast brass, which, from its having a Madonna and the infant Jesus in her arms at the end of its shank, had probably belonged to Newminster abbey. In sinking for the foundations of the new bridge, several foreign coins, especially of France, and belonging to the time of the civil wars in England in the seventeenth century, were found considerably below the bed of the river, into which they were probably thrown in some struggle between the Scotch and royal armies. One plack, also of Charles the First, some large brass needles, and immense quantities of pins, oxidized into solid masses, as well as pieces of swords, and other implements, were also found at the same time and place. At fifteen feet below the surface, in the cuts made for the foundations of the gaol, many deers horns, and a cowrie shell, 1½ inch long, umbilicated, faintly freckled with yellowish spots, five brown spots on each side, and dark spots glazed over with white on the white part of the spire and margin ; also large oak trees, and wood and nuts of the hazle tree—remains unquestionably of antient woods that had grown upon the spot. In cutting through the wear of the mill, it appeared to have been heightened, as the bed of the river above it filled up with gravel and sleck brought from the country above.

BAKE-HOUSE.—Roger de Merlay the Third, in granting the old market of Morpeth to the burgesses thereof, for the purposes of building stalls upon, excepted out of his grant, "The Bake-house of the Town." The common bake-house is also mentioned, in 1333, as near lands which laid west of the chapel of Morpeth, and as far as the water of Wansbeck. See Court Rolls in 160.

BARKERFIELD.—See *Mereden*.

BELL TOWER.—See *Towers*.

BERHALVH, that is Barley-haugh, was the name of a culture or plot of tillage ground, which was situated at the east end of Morpeth, and on which Roger de Merlay the Third gave to his free-burgesses in Morpeth sixteen tofts.

BEWICK, The family of, now seated at Close-house, in this county, had property in this town at an early period. Henry Bewick had a house in Oldgate in 1426 ;



in 1466, he had two tenements conveyed to him; and occurs, in 1472, as party to a bond respecting two other tenements. In 1495, William Bewick let a lease of 47 years of a burgage in Aldgate. Percival Bewick, William, son and heir of Henry Bewick, and Andrew Bewick, all occur in a deed in 1520. Andrew Bewick also occurs as party to deeds in 1526 and 1529; is described as "merchant of Newcastle upon Tyne" in 1531, "merchant" in 1544, and in 1547 as "deceased." See pedigree of this family in Surtees's *Durham*, ii. 193.

**BOUNDARIES.**—April 3, 1758. Memorandum, that the grand jury walked the boundaries of the borough, of which they have left the following description:—Down the Walk-mill-close and along the Slidden-heugh, and crossed the water at the East Mill Warren-head, and into the Farcey-holes, and thence into the parish haugh and along by the north hedge of the haugh, then along part of the parish haugh lane, and in at the Miller's Grey Hook, and along the west hedge of the said close, and along God's Ridge-head closes, and into the Gleedy heugh and then crossed the turnpike at the low grates, and through the close leading to Jerry's banks, and along the foot of the High-hill, and into the castle wood, and along by Watty's-hole, and so into the standers and through the garden in the same, walked over the water called Bowls-green Steps to the boulder stones set to ascertain Morpeth boulder, and from Begar-road down Cottingwood-lane along Well-close to the place where it was begun. See also maps, plans, &c.

**THE BOWLING GREEN** was probably, some three centuries since, on Bowles Green, a name now corrupted into Buller's Green: afterwards it was, by lord Carlisle's permission, on the flat piece of ground to the right of the entrance from the great road to the castle, which, on the plan in 1603, is called 'the Garden.'

**BULLER'S GREEN** was antiently written Bowles-green. It is the name of a small township adjoining the north and north-west boundary of the town and township of Morpeth, where the road turns off at the head of Newgate to go westward to Mitford. It consists principally of one row of houses, lying in a curve line, and was assessed to poor's-rate at £139, and to property-tax at £351, in 1815. On the Plan of Morpeth, in 1603, the west end of this street is represented as closed with a gate-way: the extension of it there beyond the boundary of the town is a modern addition, and called Wansbeck-place. A tenement within it is

mentioned, in 1518, as bounded on both sides by land of the abbot of Newminster, and from the street to Cottingburn: another, on May 16, 1529, between land of Newminster abbey and Dogger-dyke, and from the highway before unto Wansbeck behind: and, on Dec. 8, in the same year, a tenement is described as lying upon Bowles-green, "near vnto Grave-gate-yate, between the grounds of Edw. Rochester, tanner, and Dogger-dyke, from the Kings street before unto the water of Wansbeck backward, as it is pallised new by messures and bounds." Humphrey Davey, glover, in 1562, released to the corporation a tenement, in Bolesgreen-street, bounded on the west by land of Alexander Heron, of Meldon, esq.

**BRIGGATE, OR BRIG-STREET**, extends eastward from the Market-place past the bridge and chapel of Morpeth. A tenement on the north side of it is noticed in 1465; and another, on the south side of the same street, as having one of the lords Greystock and Dacre on the west of it, in 1475, 1496, 1526, and 1537. A burgage in Bryge-street, in 1500, extended from the highway before to Fulbeck behind: and, in 1521, the mansion-house (*see Chantry Place*), with all the lands of it in the High-field of Morpeth, were let, for 100 years, at 26s. 8d. a year. In 1526, a tenement belonging to a chantry in Morpeth chapel is described as lying in "Bryge-street," on the north part of Morpeth, "betwix þe M'ket'steids on þe west ptie t̃ Swynborne lands on þe est ptie, t̃ fro þe said brigg-street on þe sowth ptie to þe saide chantere lands on þe north ptie." The corporation, in 1556, conveyed a waste tenement on the south side of this street to lord Dacre; and, in 1577, gave seizin to Thomas Bates and Elizabeth his wife, of a tenement in Brigg-street, extending from the highway before to Beggar-road behind.

**BRIDGES.**—According to *Magna Charta*, "neither a town nor any person shall be destrained to make bridges over rivers, unless that antiently and of right they were bound to do so." *The Bridge and Chapel* of Morpeth, as has been before observed, were consolidated concerns of unknown origin, and managed by a chaplain, whose style was *keeper*. It has two arches, both of which seem to have been re-built since the pier between them was erected, as one of them has no string under its battlements, and the other one different from that in the pier. For the present rapid mode of travelling it is inconvenient and dangerous—the Mail and Wonder

coaches having each, within the last 3 years, once carried away the south end of its west battlements, and been thrown with their passengers and horses into the river—fortunately, without loss of life. As the act of parliament for building the new bridge makes it lawful for

the Corporation of the bailiffs and burgesses of Morpeth, if they shall think proper to do so, to pull down the present bridge, and sell the materials belonging to it, I have been at the expense of procuring the accompanying



EAST VIEW OF MORPETH OLD BRIDGE,

and its twin-sister establishment the *Chapel of Morpeth*; and Mr Peter Nicholson has very obligingly, and with considerable trouble, furnished me with the following measurements of the bridge, accompanied with a very accurate perspective view of it in outline, which the wood-cut already given, however, renders unnecessary to be inserted here. The *north arch* spans 51 feet 6 inches; and, from the chord to the summit, rises 11 feet 6 inches. The breadth of the intrados is 9 feet 2 inches on the cylindric part; and the entire breadth, including two archivolt, 13 feet. The *south arch* spans 51 feet 8 inches, and rises 13 feet 6 inches. The breadth of the intrados is 11 feet, the archivolt of this arch differing greatly, both in projection and figure, from those on the north arch. The thickness of the pier is 14 feet 8 inches, and projects 9 feet from the face of the bridge, forming a salient angle. The parapets are each 9½ inches thick, and consequently the breadth within the interior faces is 11 feet 5 inches, which includes both roadway and footpath. Prior to the Dissolution, the onus of repairing this bridge lay upon its keeper, probably under certain regulations and understandings with the corporation; but, after that period, Edward the Sixth, in consideration of revenues granted to them for that purpose, imposed the burden, not only of

maintaining two masters in the school he founded here, but of “the maintenance and annual repair of a certain stone-bridge, commonly called Morpeth-brigge,” upon the bailiffs and burgesses of that town. The act for building the new bridge, however, releases them from this charge till the sums of money lent for building it shall have been re-paid; but, after the toll upon it for that purpose ceases, enacts that it and its approaches shall thenceforth be maintained in repair by, and at the expenses of, the said bailiffs and burgesses.

*Morpeth New Bridge* is now building, April, 1831, at a short distance below the old one, between the chapel and the mill; and under the authority of an act for that purpose, which received the royal assent, June 1, 1829, but which is far too lengthy for the slightest abridgment of it to be inserted here. It is printed on 66 folio pages. Mr Telford chose, or approved of the site on which the bridge is building; and the designs for it, which were finally adopted, are by Mr Dobson, architect, of Newcastle. It consists of three arches—the middle one of 50 feet, and the two side ones of 40 feet span; and the breadth of the arches, across their soffits, is 32 feet 6 inches: the largest to rise 16 feet, the other two 13 feet each. The specification for building it is printed, and provides for making a new wear



across the river, and a tunnel under its north end to convey water to the mill. The stone for it is all brought by the rail-way from Nether-ton, and of excellent quality.

The only notice I have seen respecting the *Abbey Bridge* is the following extract which I made from a sessions book, which was in the office of the clerk of the peace about 10 years since, but is now missing:—"SS. 12 Jan. 1680. Presentment 9. That care be taken to preserve the remaining stones of Abbey Bridge, most part of them being gone already, the towne of Morpeth saying they had only 30 fothers of them: by order of sir Richard Stote and sir Ralph Jennison." This bridge crossed the Wansbeck about the site of the present wooden-bridge, and was connected on the south side with the road leading to the abbey of Newminster and Mitford to the west, and with that which leads past the High-house and Tranwell to Bellasis-bridge, and thence to Newcastle. Since the commodious new bridge of two arches was built at the High-ford, in 1830, the want of the Abbey-bridge will be greatly felt; and if the onus of re-building this public structure has by neglect been removed from the powerful shoulders that once sustained it, it is to be hoped that the same generous and public spirit which reared the High Ford bridge last year, will soon have its resources sufficiently replenished, to present to the county a bridge in this place, to be perpetually kept in repair out of its public funds. The *wooden bridge* was built in 1807, and is constantly open to foot passengers, and for horses in high floods. The *chain bridge* for foot passengers, at the west end of Old-gate, was thrown over the river in 1827 by subscription, to which the members in parliament for the borough were liberal contributors. The *High Ford bridge* was also built by subscription, and under the inspection of the county surveyor. It was begun in 1829, and finished in 1830; and is a handsome structure of two arches. The stone for it was brought from Morpeth quarry.

BURGESSES in parliament, see *Annals*.

BOROUGH, see *Corporation*.

CATCHBURNE is a township in the manor of Morpeth, and at present pays county rate on a rental of £2,612. It is situated about 2½ miles south of Morpeth, and on the east side of the great north road. Roger de Merlay the Second built a *hospital* here, probably for the use of way-faring people. It is mentioned in a deed printed in the Morpeth Annals, under 1282; and the inquest after the death of Ralph lord Greystock, in 17 Edw. II. enumerates the advowson of the Hospital

of St. Mary Magdalene, at this place, among his North-umberland possessions. John lord Greystock, who died in 1346, ordained by his will, that "the hospital of Catchburn, according to its antient foundation, with all its ornaments, goods, and chattels, be given to a chaplain."—(*Morp. Misc. No. 15.*) I know of no charters or other notices respecting it.

THE CHANTRY PLACE in Morpeth, in 1466, had a capital messuage in it; and, in the following year, the chaplain of the chantry of All Saints let a house opposite Morpeth chapel, having the Chantry-place on its west side, and one of John Smith's on the east, and extending from the king's highway in front to Cottingburn behind.

CLOCK-HOUSE, see *Towers*.

COAL.—There are many old coal pits east of Morpeth, on both sides of the river, as on Shaldfen, the East-house ground, and Cottingwood; but no coal of any value in these times to the west of it. Some years since, the town was principally supplied with coal from Choppington; but there are no pits open there now. Latterly, much was brought from Pegsworth; but, in 1830, Messrs Thomas King and Co. formed a rail-way from lord Carlisle's coal at Nether-ton to the Low-stanners, on the east side of the town, where there is now a constant and plentiful supply, of excellent quality. The waggon-way is 3 miles long, and forms a gentle inclined-plane from the pits; and Mr Woodman's suggestion, accompanying some hints for this account, of extending the rail-way from Nether-ton to some navigable part of the river Blythe, seems to me so exceedingly practicable, and to offer such great advantages both to Blyth and Morpeth, that I cannot but indulge a hope that it will be soon put into practice, and answer all the purposes of the scheme I have already mentioned, of making a rail-way from Morpeth to Newbigging, or its neighbourhood. The greatest want that Morpeth struggles with is a cheap communication with a sea-port town.

COMMONS.—The *Low Common* lies on the west side of the church, and of the great north road. It is 401A. 3R. 25P., and belongs to the corporation, which pays no rent or acknowledgment of any kind for it. The bailiffs and burgesses annually ride its boundaries on St. Mark's-day, April 25, when the chief magistrates give a piece of plate to be run for by horses of the burgesses. In 1766, the corporation, under the direction of two stewards from each company, began to improve this tract of ground; and, since that time, have had portions

of it hedged in, and put under a course of agriculture, for the purpose of improving it as pasture ground. At its east end, it has a herd's-house and some cottages upon it; and a house has this year, 1831, been built upon it, adjoining the church-yard, for a watchman to reside in, and preserve the graves from being robbed by that most odious race of criminals—resurrection men. Each resident freeman and free-brother of the several companies, according to the present bye-laws of the corporation, have the privilege of pasturing two cows upon this common. In the Plan of 1603, it is stated to contain 380 acres.

**CORPORATION AND BOROUGH.**—The customs and immunities of the borough of Morpeth are considered to be of a prescriptive nature, and to belong to a remote period. Roger de Merlay the Second, who came to his estate in 1180, and died in 1239, gave, granted, and confirmed to his free-burgesses of the town of Morpeth, and to their heirs, all the liberties and free customs, to hold and have of him and his heirs, as honourably, freely, and entirely, as was set forth in the charter which he had by the gift of the king; and his son, Roger de Merlay the Third, in a long deed, first certifies that he had heard his father's grant read and recited, then confirms it for him and his heirs to the said burgesses and their heirs; and then conferred on them the following immunities:—That they should not be taxed except when the king taxed his burgesses, and for making his (de Merlay's) own son a knight, or for marrying his own daughter, or for redeeming his own body out of prison: that when he or his heirs, by their serjeants, shall have made any prizes of bread, or ale, or of any other thing within the town of Morpeth, such prizes\* may be paid to a creditor within 40 days; but the creditor, to whom payment shall not have been made within 40 days out of the prizes made by them, shall remain exempt from all prizes after these 40 days until he be paid: saving, however, that it shall be lawful for the lord and his heirs to make prizes within the term of these 40 days, and let it be known that the lord's prize for ale in one whole year shall be three gallons for one penny. He also granted to them their accustomed common right and easements, with free egress and ingress to the town of Morpeth, excepting in corn-fields and meadows: also common on his stubbles within his manor of Morpeth, that is, of Wencherley-way towards

the west as far as the marches of the abbot of Newminster and the ditch of the West-park, reserving, however, to himself and his heirs, the herbage of the same stubbles for their own use for 15 days after the corn was carried. Also he granted to them and their heirs the privilege of having turf from his turbaries, at a penny a cart load, at such times and in such quantities as he should choose so to dispose of it to them. When the cattle (*averia*) of the burgesses are taken within his enclosures, they shall give for every aver one halfpenny, and for every horse one penny, and for five sheep one halfpenny, for three turns, whether within or without; and, at the fourth turn, for each head of cattle taken within the wood they shall pay 8d., and without the wood 4d., and then again beginning with a halfpenny for three turns as aforesaid; and if their cattle be taken in the corn or meadows, they shall make amends, according to the season of the year. He also gave to them that free place where their market was wont to be, excepting, however, the toft of Alice Hudde, and the town's bake-house, and a certain workshop which one Philip had holden, with an injunction to them to build stalls upon it, in which flesh and fish might be sold up to the ninth hour: and also prohibiting, upon full forfeiture to him and his heirs, any one to presume to sell flesh or fish before the ninth hour anywhere else but in the said stalls, and any way but by wholesale. He also reserved to himself and his heirs, by the same deed, liberty to make buildings on the cultures upon which he had granted them common, and bound them to grind at his mill at Morpeth, paying a multure of one in 13, as they had before been accustomed to do. This charter is from a copy in the possession of Mr Lawson, of Langhurst, and found before 1616 among the papers of Mr Francis Dacre. It has a drawing of the seal of the borough of Morpeth attached to it; and the attentive reader will observe that it recites or embodies in it, as I have noticed, the charter No. 1, printed in the succeeding Annals, under 1239. He will also there find English abstracts, and a copy of two other original grants of Roger de Merlay the Third to the burgesses of Morpeth, of considerable tracts of ground, upon part of which, I have already ventured to conjecture, a part at least of the portions of the town called Bridge-street and Newgate were built in his time. Gleams of other portions of the History of the borough of Morpeth, its customs and immunities, will also be found scattered over different parts of the same Annals; but its

\* Prizes were certain portions of victuals payable to the king or chief lord of a seigniority.



privileges were never put under the protection of regal guarantee till the time of Charles the Second—which monarch, 30 Dec. 1662, gave them a charter which sets forth that the town is an antient borough, and its inhabitants and burgesses from time immemorial a corporate body, by the name of the bailiffs and burgesses of Morpeth, enjoying certain liberties and immunities, which it confirms to them, as well as all lands, tenements, markets, fairs, and customs hitherto by them enjoyed, whether by law, custom, or prescription;—constitutes them a borough to continue in future in the form in which they had to that time existed;—ordains that the bailiffs and other officers of the borough shall take the usual oaths for the due execution of their office, as well as the oaths of supremacy and allegiance—to have and to hold the premises by the payment of the accustomed antient services; and concludes with some clauses to prevent molestation in the enjoyment of their privileges, or the infringement of any former grant.

The corporation of this town is styled *The Corporation of the Bailiffs and Burgesses of the Borough of Morpeth*. England, in very antient times, was productive of cunning framers of constitutions. Very few towns in the kingdom are governed by the same laws: and while many of them have whimsical, many more have exceedingly beautiful schemes of government; and heartily I wish, for the happiness of this glorious country, that the theorizing spirit of the present time, while it is abridging so many antient municipal franchises of important rights, may not be taking wheels out of the machine of the nation, which are still necessary for producing those harmonious and powerful movements for which Britain has been so long and so justly celebrated. The whole corporate body of Morpeth consists of seven companies or fraternities, which are also called trades or crafts; and each of these companies consists of an alderman, and an indefinite number of free brothers and free burgesses.

Respecting *The Seven Companies* of this Corporation, Mr Woodman has furnished me with much curious information, of which I am, however, able to make room for only a scanty portion.

1. *The Merchants and Taylors Company's* bye-laws are dated 8 Oct. 1524; and were made by the brethren for the sustentation of their crafts, according to such liberties, ordinances, and statutes, as be granted, made, and decreed by the right hon. Thos. Dacre, K. G., lord

Dacre of Gilsland. Of some of the fines ordained by these bye-laws, half was to be paid to lord Dacre and his heirs, and the other half to the company's chest; others to be applied to upholding the merchants' lights; and if any merchandize should come by ship to Blythe's Nook, they and every of them should be free to buy of the same, and to have their parts thereof for the paying their money. In the accounts of this company for 1632 is this item:—Given to the Company of Taylors, on Midsummer-day, 6s. 8d.; and the whole tenor of their old books shows, that privately they were two distinct crafts, but for corporation purposes only one.

2. *The Tanners Company's* statutes are dated Nov. 8, 1617, and consist of eighteen articles, which are chiefly orders for the government of the company at its monthly meetings, and for the purchase of bark, and binding apprentices. The third article constitutes, that the alderman, with eight of the most discreet and antient brothers, or more, as shall be thought meet by the alderman, shall sit and advise with him in the common place, at the common bench, and there ponder all such faults as shall be presented, &c. The extracts from the books of this company, given in the subjoined note, are from receipts, bonds, and deeds for oak wood and oak bark purchased by the company conjointly in various parts of the country, and are curious on account of their showing where oak wood then grew, and the price it and oak bark sold at, when the several documents were made.\*

\* April 21, 1564, Cuthbert Horsley, of Horsley, 500 oak trees, growing at Horsley Berks, for £145.—June 2, 1568, Michael Fenwick, of Stanton, bark of 100 oak trees, £3 5s.—April 24, 1605, George Fenwick, of Langshaws, gave a bond to perform an agreement made by Robert Mitford, of Mitford, esq. and Cuthbert his son, with the tanners of Morpeth, for the sale of all the underwood of Espley, for £100.—July 1, 1607, Robert Heslrigg, of Swarland, gent., gave a receipt for £60, for 70 trees in Swarland.—Sept. 20, 1607, William lord Howard, 520 oak trees, growing in the East Parke of Morpeth, for £510.—May 20, 1628, Nicholas Thornton, of Netherwitton, esq., and John Radcliffe and Anthony Radcliffe, of the same town, bark of 600 trees growing in the East-woods of Langshaws, for £50.—July 30, 1632, the Company's bond to pay to Robert Clavering, of Brinkburne, £100, in the Tolbooth of Morpeth.—June 15, 1649, receipt from Henry Widdrington, for the hon. Chas. Howard, esq. for £100, for wood and bark grown in the Shirlwood, in the manor of Ulgham.—June 7, 1651, Cuthbert Heron's receipt for £130, for bark from Chipchase.—No date...Robert Fenwick, esq., one of the Commissioners of the Parliament of England, £8 in part, for bark

3. *The Fullers and Dyers' Company* included *Carvers and Hatters*, and on the first page of their oldest book there is this memorandum made in 1676:—"The antient book and other papers belonging to this company were entirely consumed by a most sudden and unaccountable fire breaking out in the house of the alderman, Andrew Lumsden, whereby we became deprived of our antient records, &c. so that this book begins no higher than the said year."

4. The first orders of the "guild" or company of *Smiths, Saddlers, and Armourers*, was sealed "at Morpeth the xx day of Jan., the yere of God M. LXXIIJ, the xv yere of our soveraign lord king Henry the

from Cockle Park...Bothal estate, during the time of the Commonwealth, was sequestered by parliament.—May 20, 1664, George Dobson has £50 for the bark of Bothal Banks.—31 May, 1664, Charles Stoddart, £10, for Edward Grene, for the bark of Pigton.—July 1, 1668, Richard Wilson, £59 5s. for bark from Ulgham wood.—April 8, 1675, Thos. Ledyard, sen., wood on Tittlington (?) banks.—28 June, 1676, Ralph Evers, £35 for Ralph Hewison, of Finden Hall, for bark from Langshaws East wood.—Jan. 19, 1678, Wm. J. Anson, £29 16s. for bark from Mainsmang wood and Hepscot Banks.—Aug. 9, 167-, Peter Greene £18, for bark from Pigdon Broad wood.—May 15, 1681, sir Charles Heron, of Chipchase, for all his oaken tree bark on the woody grounds of Warkshaugh, Bryar Hill, and the Littlehaugh, betwixt the *Iron Mill* and the north side of the river Tyne, for £525.—March 8, 1683, Wm. Milburne, of the New-moor, attorney of Lawrence Saunders, of London, gent., sells the company "all the barque lying in the Great Hall of Bottle," at 32s. per fother, so that Henry Cavendish, the second duke of Newcastle, had suffered the seat of the principal estate of his grandmother Catharine Ogle, to be converted into a bark house.—July 28, 1686, Ralph Hewison, for bark from Elyhaugh wood.—May 1, 1689, Wm. Mitford, of Elsdon, clerk, for oak wood at the East Mill at the Loaning end, £72 10s.—26 April, 1690, Thomas Elphington, of Whickham, for all the bark in Cawsey-park wood, bought by him of William Ogle, esq. at 40s. per fother.—Ap. 26, 1690, William Bullock, of Spittlehill, for oak wood and bark at the Calf Close there.—April 4, 1691, Nicholas Ridley, of the Eales, near Chipchase, gent. for all the oak bark at Eales, for £35.—26 April, 1691, William Ogle, of Cawsey-park, esq., oak bark at Leighton's Haugh, on Causey-park demesne, 30s. per yard.—26 May, 1695, Thomas Ledyard, sen., of Newcastle, gent., for sale of oak wood at Trittlington.—April 5, 1708, Stephen Row, of Newton, Northumb., and Wm. Row, of Dacumshall, Gateshead, for oak bark at Row Green, in Northumb.—30 April, 1787, Edw. Widdrington, of Felton, for oak bark on the trees which he had bought of George Fenwick, of Brinkburne, in Low-framlington woods, for £300.—¶ Mem. 1610, given to the blind sanster on Trinitie Sunday, 4d.—Item, given for wine and sugar, which was bestowed on the lord William Howard, 18d.

Eighth," "for the worshipp of Almighty God and the sustentation of St. Loy's gyld and leight in the hve kyrke of Morpeth;" "and for voyddyng of grugges." The rest consists chiefly of regulations about taking apprentices, and holding monthly meetings; and the new rules of June 25, 1595, are almost entirely in substance the same as the old ones.

5. As *The Cordwainers Company's* ordinary is the oldest of any in the town, I will give a larger abstract of it than of the rest:—"To the worship of our Lord God Almighty and the sustentation of corps that lieth in the parish church of Morpeth after the laudable and antient custom of the said towne in eschewing of dissension and discord, it is ordained this 22nd day of Sep. in the year of our Lord God 1470—That the cordwainers yearly, at the feast of Corpus Christi, shall make four "scyrages" of wax in the worship of God, and shall go in procession honestly in fellowship after the ordinance of two wardens to be chosen yearly by their elders' assent; and that every man of the said craft shall be at the procession under pain to pay one pound of wax to the said warden and craft. And that they take no Scotsman born to apprentice, nor put any such wittingly to work, neither within the town nor without, upon pain of every such default proved 10s., whereof the one-half part to be paid to my lord of Greystock, and the other half part to the said wardens and to the craft. Also every man warned by the said wardens shall come to convene with the said craft to fulfil his part, upon pain to pay to the wardens one pound of wax. Also no man shall set up shop till he be agreed with the wardens and the craft, as we have done afore time; and every man that sets up shop shall pay to the wardens and craft 3s. 4d. Also that none of the craft work any leather but that it be both good and able barkett, in deceiving the king's people, upon pain to forfeit all that thereto appertaineth. Also that no man that hath entered to his service shall depart from it to any other before the term be fulfilled, unless he have cause reasonable; or that no man of the craft set him on work upon pain to pay 6s. 8d., one half of it to the kirk warke. Also any one that setteth up shop shall be sworn upon the book to fulfil this ordinance, as we have done afore time; and if any will not pay the pain, the wardens to sue them at the common law, and compel them to pay and to be punished by the law of holy church. Also that none shall set up shop, or he be agreed with the wardens and craft, and find suerties



before us all truly to fulfil all the ordinances afore expressed. And any man that taketh an apprentice shall pay 6d. Also that none of the craft shall draw a knife, nor with other weapon profer any debate, upon payne to pay to the craft 10d. and to the kirk wark 10d. Also none of the craft to take other apprentice but one till the first apprentice have served four years complete, upon pain to pay to the craft 3s. 4d., and to the kirk wark 3s. 4d. Also that none take an apprentice under term of seven years, upon pain to pay to lord Greystock 3s. 4d., and to the craft 3s. 4d.—These statutes were revised and amended July 7, 1572; and in that form attested by the aldermen, and 23 others of the company, Sept. 27, 1632. Formerly this company appointed two searchers and sealers annually, to see if no bad leather was used in shoes, and the last time these officers were appointed was in 1759.

6. The bye-laws of the *Weavers' Company* were made Sept. 20, 1527, to be kept to the honour and worship of Almighty God, and the light of St. Peter, in the high church of Morpeth, for the sustentation of their craft, according to statutes granted by the right honourable Thomas lord Dacre. They seem to be nearly a copy of more antient statutes made Aug. 11, 1485, and are almost similar to those of the Merchants and Taylors.

7. *The Company of the Skinners and Glovers*, as also the *Butchers*, annexed to them, made their bye-laws at a public guild, holden for the company, at the Tolbooth, December 14, 1604, agreeable to former orders made in the beginning of the reign of queen Elizabeth, which were lately burnt by a dreadful fire happening in the said corporation, which also burnt the house of the alderman of this company. They order, among other things, that two searchers, one to be a proctor, should be annually chosen, to seize all ill-dressed leather brought by the skinners into the public market, but these officers have been long discontinued.

Each of the *Aldermen* must be a burgess, and chosen annually by the brothers and burgesses of his respective company—over the meetings of which he is president. He also sits upon the bench at the several courts of the lord of the manor, and audits the accounts of the bailiffs. It is also his duty to fix the time of all meetings, and of elections of brothers or burgesses of his company; to take the poll at such elections, and to make his return of persons elected to the lord, or his steward, when he and the rest of the aldermen agree together to do

so. Each alderman also keeps a key of the Town's-hutch, which is an antient chest, and contains the records, accounts, and cash of the corporation. He has also the custody, during the time of his office, of the box of his company, and has under him two

*Proctors*, who are eligible only out of the brothers or free-burgesses of their own company. They are a sort of deputies of the aldermen, or, as their name imports, *managers* under him of the affairs of their companies; for they can do nothing but by his direction. One of their duties is to summon the meetings of their companies; and another, to keep the key of the box of their respective companies, and to attend all meetings with it—so that the policy of this corporation with regard to the preservation of its muniments and money is this—The proctors open the boxes of the companies, of which the aldermen have the custody; and each alderman must be present with his key when the Town's-hutch is to be opened, of which the bailiffs are the guardians. The aldermen cannot, therefore, open the boxes under their charge without the consent of the proctor, nor the bailiffs have access to the Town's-hutch without the concurrence of all the aldermen.

The *Brothers* are sometimes called free-brothers, and obtain their freedom and privileges by birth or servitude. Those who are candidates for their freedom by birth must be sons of free-burgesses or free-brothers. Sons of free-burgesses are entitled, without any servitude, to be admitted free-brothers of their father's company. Sons of free-brothers must serve a real or nominal apprenticeship with their father, under an indenture for seven years. In each case, the father, to afford this privilege, must reside in the town; but the son, during the time, need not follow the business he is bound to, but any other employment, even at the distance of 60 miles from the town. But a stranger, the son of a non-freeman, can only obtain his freedom by actual servitude, and must be bound to a burgess, or brother, who is carrying on the trade of his own company, and serve his master during the whole of his apprenticeship exclusively in the trade to which his master belongs.

The *privileges* to which brothers are entitled are four in number:—1. To follow the trade of their respective companies, and to take apprentices. 2. To vote for aldermen and proctors, and in making all bye-laws, and transacting the business of their respective companies: to vote also in the election of burgesses. 3. To have

the same number of stints upon the commons belonging to the corporation as the burgesses have, and to make their sons free-brothers under a nominal apprenticeship.

4. To serve in the office of proctors for their own companies.

The *Free-burgesses* are also called freemen, and are chosen out of the body of brothers, in the following manner:—When a tally of burgesses is to be chosen, which must consist of 24 persons, each company meets separately in the town hall, and chooses its quota out of its free brothers in the following proportions:—The Merchant Taylors, 4; Tanners, 6; Fullers and Dyers, 3; Smiths, Saddlers, and Armourers, 3; Cordwainers, 3; Weavers, 3; and Skinners, Glovers, and Butchers, 2. When each company is strong enough to supply its quota, the aldermen return the tally of 24 to the lord of the manor or his steward, at his court leet, on the first Monday after Michaelmas day, or the first Monday after the clause of Easter, to be sworn and admitted into the general body and privileges of free burgesses. But till each of the companies has a sufficient number of brothers of the age of 21, to make its quota of the tally of 24, and the whole of the aldermen are unanimous in their presentment of persons to be freemen, no burgess can be legally chosen. This part of the constitution of the corporation seems to have been contrived for the special purpose of preserving to each company a proportion of freemen equivalent to that which was given to it at its first formation. The burgesses thus elected continue to enjoy all the privileges they had as free-brothers; and, in addition to these, the power to make bye-laws for the government of the body corporate; and to vote at the elections of members to serve the town in parliament, and of masters and ushers of the school of Edward the Sixth. Their sons also are entitled to be admitted into their respective companies as free-brothers, without serving an apprenticeship; besides which all the free-burgesses resident within the limits of the borough are suitors to the courts leet and courts baron of the lord of Morpeth, and the only persons who can compose the juries at these courts and serve in the annual offices of the corporation.

At the *Election of Officers* to preside annually over the corporation, each of the seven companies makes a return to the lord of the manor, or his steward, at a court leet holden within a month after Michaelmas, of two belonging to his own company for bailiffs—one for a

sergeant-at-mace, one for fish and flesh-lookers, one for ale tasters, two for bread weighers, and two for constables; out of which return the lord or steward selects two bailiffs, one sergeant-at-mace, two fish and flesh-lookers, two ale tasters and bread weighers, and 4 constables, and swears each of them into his respective office.—(*Case in Mack. ii. 192.*) Another account given to me says that the grand and petty juries at the Michaelmas court return a like number out of their respective bodies, out of which the steward fixes upon the requisite number of officers. The ale tasters and bread weighers of this year are always returned by the juries fish and flesh lookers for the next.

The two *bailiffs* for the time being are the head officers of the corporation, into all deeds and acts of which it is necessary for their names to be inserted to make them valid. They have the custody of the keys of the Town-hall, and the power of convening meetings of the corporation at their pleasure, and of opening and presiding over such meetings. They also appoint the two juries for the courts at Easter and Michaelmas; return members chosen to represent the borough in parliament; collect and account for all the revenues of the corporation; with the burgesses, are the patrons and governors of the school of king Edward the Sixth; let its lands, and receive and account for their rents to the master and usher; and grant leases of the lands and property belonging to the corporation.

The *sergeant-at-mace* is the servant of the bailiffs. He keeps the mace; and by order of the bailiffs, gives notice to the aldermen to have their respective companies summoned to meetings of the body corporate. He also fixes the seal of the corporation to such of its deeds as require it; and is the cryer, and delivers all summonses and executes all processes of the borough courts. His *mace*, though neat, yet even if wielded by the hand of a William Walworth, does not seem massive enough to fall with any very deadly effect upon the contemners of the authority which it represents. It is of silver; and, as the inscription upon it shows, was the gift of William lord Howard. The arms upon it are engraven on the plate that contains the view of the gate-way of Morpeth castle. This is the inscription which it bears:—† Donū dñi Will: Howard: dñi: de: Morpeth: filij: ducis: Norf: fratris: auunculi: nepotis: et: cognati: comitū: Arundell: Surrey: Suff: Northampton: et: Notting: et: dñae Eliz.:



vxoris: eius: sororis: et: coheredis: Georgij: dni:  
Dacre: de: Gilsland: et Greistock: A° dni: 1604: Vo-  
lo: non: valeo: WH.

The arms upon this mace are the following:—1. Arms of England during the time of James the First. 2. Howard quartering Brotherton, Mowbray, and Warren. 3. Arms of Thomas Plantagenet, surnamed “de Brotherton,” first son of Edward the First by his 2nd wife, which Thomas was created earl of Norfolk and earl marshal of England, and died 1338. 4. A lion rampant...the arms of Thos. de Mowbray, 12th baron of Mowbray and first duke of Norfolk, grandson of Margaret Plantagenet, only daughter and heir of Thomas de Botherton. 5. First and fourth, chequy or and azure—arms of John de Mowbray, fifth duke of Norfolk, who, in the time of his father, was created earl of Warren, and dying in 1475, left a daughter who died without issue; when sir John Howard, baron Howard, who had married Margaret, second daughter of Thos. de Mowbray, first duke of Norfolk, obtained his wife’s moiety of the Mowbray estates, and was created duke of Norfolk and earl marshal of England, and from whom the Howards, dukes of Norfolk, &c., and the earls of Suffolk and Carlisle, are descended. 6. I have before conjectured that this shield bears three blackbirds—the arms of Merlay, barons of Morpeth; but they are called martlets by some heraldic authors. 7. Gules, three escalops or—the arms of Dacre, lords of Gilsland. 8. Greystock, gules, three lozenges argent. 9. Barry of six or and azure three chaplets gules—the arms of Grimthorpe. 10. Gules a bend between six cross crolets fitchee—the arms of Howard.

*Seal.*—Wm. Henry, norroy king at arms, May 20, 1552, “having knowledge of credyble psons of theyr fyrst foundaçon, could nott wout grett injury of their first founder, the noble and valyant knyght, sir Roger de Merlay, assigne unto them any other armes than a pcell of his armes,” and, therefore, “granted, ratified, and confirmed unto the bayliffe and burgesses of the town of Morpeth, and to their successours for eʒmore—The olde and auncient armes of the sayde sir Roger Marlaye thereon a castell golde for the augmentation.” These arms are a castle or, with eight birds on a blue border. Wallis, quoting Browne Willis, says they are—argent, barry of six azure, and gules, over all a castle, tripple towered within a bordure semee de martlets. The original charter of the school of Morpeth, now in the Tower of London, is emblazoned with the arms of

Dacre with seven quarterings, the shield of the town of Morpeth, and various other armorial devices. The present



SEAL OF THE CORPORATION

was made in 1604, and probably given to them by lord Wm. Howard; but there are impressions of older seals attached to charters in their custody, especially to one Patricio Carnifici de Morpeth, without date, but printed in the Annals, under 1310: all of them, with the exception of the border, are nearly similar to the present one.

**CORRECTION, THE HOUSE OF,** for the county, was formerly at Alnwick, as appears by the following extracts from sessions books:—“SS. at Morpeth, 14 Ap. 1686. We present—That whereas the house of correction being at Alnwick, is very useless to the county, we desire it may be removed to some other convenient place, where it may be better taken care of, and more useful to the county; and that we think no place more fit than the seat of this present sessions.” “SS. 8 Oct. 1686. We present this county house of correction as still in ruin and decay, and that the public money collected from the county for upholding the said house and manufactory there to maintain a certain number of people at work and employment by the common stock of money, not to be rightly managed for the use intended, as it ought to be.”

The following notices and extracts from sessions books were communicated to the editor by John Hodgson, esq. M. P.:—“The house of correction for Northumberland was situated near the Clayport Tower, in Alnwick. It was

presented by the grand jury at the Michaelmas sessions, 1701, as out of repair; and that, as then managed, it was of no use to the county. At Michaelmas sessions, 1703, it was resolved to offer it for sale, as it had 'been found by many years experience, that the keeping of it was not convenient, nor of any benefit to this county.' Mr Mark Forster and Mr John Burrell having offered £100 for it, 'on behalf of the town of Alnwick,' for the purpose of converting it into a 'minister's house,' and 'for other public uses,' it was ordered at the Christmas sessions in 1703-4, that it should be conveyed to them. They did not, however, complete the purchase, and it was sold at the Christmas sessions, 1704-5, to William Taylor, esq., for £110. At the Midsummer sessions, 1711, it was determined to erect a house of correction for the county, and a piece of ground was offered for that purpose by the bailiffs of Morpeth; but was declined, the tenure being considered precarious. At Michaelmas, 1712, the grand jury represented Hexham as the most proper place for the erection of a house of correction, for 'that Hexham is the largest and most populous town in the county, and situate in a good corn soil, where abundance of poor people do resort, and may be very well employed by reason of a manufactory in the place.' After this, the clerk of the peace was directed to acquaint the chamberlain of Alnwick, and the bailiffs of Morpeth and Hexham, that proposals in writing would be received at the sessions for building a house of correction at any one of these places; and at Easter, 1713, it was resolved to build at Morpeth; and a site was bought near the bridge end, of Mr John Byfield, for £130. The building was not, however, commenced for some time, nor completed till Michaelmas, 1715, at which sessions £200 were lent to Mr Thomas Ward, and others, for 21 years, without interest, to enable them to establish a woollen manufactory in the house of correction, an order having been made at the preceding easter sessions for an advertisement to be put into the Newcastle Courant, for proposals for establishing the said manufactory. At Easter, 1735, it was ordered, that notice be given to Mr Reynald Hall, and others, undertakers for carrying on the correction house, to pay in the £200 lent them, at the expiration of the time for which it was lent; and at the same festival, in 1737, £100 of this money was paid by Mr Benj. Burnet, master of the house of correction, who entered into a bond with Mr Mark Sadler for the payment of the other £100, with interest." This building was pulled

down in 1830, to make room for the entrance to the new bridge.

COTTINGBURN is first mentioned in the foundation deed of Newminster abbey. It comes out of the ground of Heburn, which is also mentioned in the same deed, and still retains its name. See *Fulbecke*.

COTTINGWOOD is mentioned, in 1368, as having a common road leading to it from Morpeth, which road is perhaps the same as that which is called the *Monks-way* in deed No. 2, under 1239. In 1440, a close, near the gate of Cottingwood, was called the North-field Land; and, in 1492, John Anderson, chaplain of the chantry of Our Lady in Morpeth, and Thos. Reed, and Thos. Newton, of the same town, merchants, took the "grassing" of Cottingwood, of John lord Greystock for 20 years. In 1579, the corporation entered into certain regulations, at the lord's court leet, for the preservation of the herbage of Cottingwood. According to the survey in 1604, it contains 284 acres. The bailiffs and burgesses of Morpeth, 15 Jan., 11 James the First, acknowledged that they held it of William lord Howard, at his good will and pleasure. Afterwards they rented and used it as a common. There is a tradition that during the great plague the people of Morpeth encamped upon it, and that such of them as died, during their leaguer there, were buried in a small field at the foot of the quarry bank. Preparations were made for encamping General Wade's army here, in 1745; and, in 1746, Morpeth races were advertised in the Newcastle Courant to be holden upon it. The race-course is still here, and measures 2,036 yards. This is an open tract of poor clayey ground, with a brick-kiln on the south side of it, and an oak wood, from which it derives its name, on the east.

THE COURTS.—The manor and borough of Morpeth are commensurate, and have courts holden within them three times a year. *First*, a court leet and court baron of the lord of the manor on the second Monday next after Easter-day. The lord's steward or his deputy presides at both; and the two juries are composed of the resident freemen of the borough, and are chosen by the bailiffs, and summoned by the sergeant. The *grand jury* may consist of an indefinite number of burgesses, not less than twelve, whose duty it is to walk the boundaries of the borough, view the footpaths within its limits, and present to the steward such nuisances as come within their view, or are laid before them upon oath. After the steward has mulct those whose offence is only



arbitrarily punishable, by amercement, two sworn assessors, according to the usual practice of courts leet, assess, or reduce it to a precise sum, which may then be estreated from the roll of the court, and levied by the town-sergeant by distress. The *petty jury* consists of twelve freemen, who can determine all cases of debt under 40s. The costs of an action in these courts are—for entering a plaint, 6d.; for summoning the defendant, 6d.; and for an execution, when issued, 6d. On the *second* court day, which is holden on the Monday next after the first Sunday after the feast of Epiphany, a court baron only is holden: but, on the *third* court day, both a court leet and court baron is holden on the Monday next after Michaelmas-day, when all the officers of the corporation are chosen in the manner already described, under *officers*, in the account of the corporation.

The following extracts from court rolls at Castle Howard, by permission of A. R. Fenwick, esq., steward of the courts, were obligingly forwarded to me by Mr Woodman:—"BURGUS DE MORPETH .f.ñio iñm. Læta et visus ffranc pleg cūr baroni pñobilis dñi Withni Howard t dnæ Elizabeth ux'is suæ iñm tenē primo die octobris anno Reg r. Caroli nunc Angt 8<sup>vo</sup>, a<sup>o</sup>q. Dni 1632 coram Thomæ Witherington armigero senescallo cur pñ. ... p Stannington nuper terras Rogeri Thornton gen. Heres dñi Ogle p manerio de Shilvington.—Heres dñi Ogle p manerio de Middleton Morrell.—Sr. John Fenwicke miles et baronet p manerio de Walker. Idem Johes Fenwick p manerio de Wallington.—Robertus Witherington armig p manerio de Plessey in Stannington, Shotton, Blakden, t Northwetsled.—Withmus Fenwick armig p mañio de Stanton in pochia de Horsley.—Tenentes de West Duddoe ptin. dno Witto Howard. Teñtes del' occupatores de Cookes Land in Stannington.—Withus Bowlton adm. antea.—Johes Ogle armig p terris in Horsley.—James Gare, cowper, p Wmo Fenwick. Heres Witto Fenwick de Whitcheester gen.—Withus de Fenwick gen., p mañio de East Heddon.—Robtus Bewicke gen. p mañio de Haughton in pochia de Heddon sup marum.—Robtus Shaftoe gen ... heres de Cawdwell p villa de Benwell p's mañij de Echewiche.—Heres Johis Killingworth p terris et teñtis in pochia Great Benton. Matheus Newton de Stokfield Hall gen p una farma in Echewiche.—Johes ffenwicke de ffennam p una farma in Echewiche, &c. &c.—Among above forty referred actions at the last court was Withm ffenwick, of Wallington, gent., against Robt.

Thompson, of Westgate, in a plea of debt of xxxix s. xj d. One John Bulman was presented for baking from the lord's oven, and "culpable, xij d.;" many others for keeping "feyre," and for brewing contrary to order; also many presentations for affrays, abusing the bailiffs, keeping swine, &c. Inquisition to enquire whether the passage on both sides the town bridge was stopped, and by whom, whereby the inhabitants could not have free passage to fetch their "water from Waynspeche." In the record of the court leet for 1653, "sir John Fenwick, knight and baronet, for his manor of Wallington," stands at the head of the free tenants. In 1656, fourteen persons were presented for keeping swine contrary to order; twelve for keeping inmates; and twelve for baking bread, not weight. In 1659, the jury found that the sergeant should scoure the Stanbourn unto the ash tree, within fourteen days, or pay a fine of 6s. 8d.; and that the bailiffs should repair the pinfold t Green butts in three weeks, or be fined 39s.—In 1663, one was presented for grinding from the lord's mill, two for baking from the lord's common bake-house, ten for keeping swine without order, three for common middings before their doors, and four ordered to make their fronts clean within fourteen days, or pay a noble a piece. In 1668, "we present the necessity of pillory and cuching stoole"—also the sergeant for not closing the water-course in Stanelburne; and the insufficiency of "Cottingburne bridge leading to Newmilne."

**CROSSES.**—*Bowle's-green Cross* was a boundary stone between the township of that name and the limits of the corporation. Its base still occupies its original situation at the head of Newgate, where the road turns off from that street to go to Mitford. *The Market Cross*, as it now stands, bears its history in this inscription carved upon it:—"THE HON. P. HOWARD AND SIR H. BELOSSE, THE ONLY BENEFACTORS OF THIS CROSS. ANNO DOM. 1699." It is of hewn freestone. Its benefactors were burgesses in parliament for Morpeth in the year in which it was built.

THE DISPENSARY is in Oldgate, and was established in 1817. This useful institution is supported by subscriptions and donations; and Mr Wm. Watson officiates in it as apothecary.

DOGGERDYKE, in 1529, is mentioned as the boundary on one side of a tenement situated on Bowle's-green, between the king's highway before, and the Wansbeck behind.

DUNCE'S CLOSE, a three-cornered field on the north

side of the road to Newbiggin, about two miles east of Morpeth, according to the Plan in 1603, then belonged to widow Thompson, proprietor of the grounds in Heps-cote, which afterwards belonged to the Wilson family. In the Plan, it has "Billsgate" written over the road on the south side of it. On its east boundary it abutts on another long triangular field which had "Harburnshawe part of Stobhill" on its west side, and the East Park on the opposite, and in the same Plan is called "CHAUNTRY'S CLOSE." It was, I think, one of these fields which comprized the ten acres of ground lying between the High-street going to Newbiggin, on the north, and the ditch of Shaldfen, which John de Grey-stock gave to John Marshall, of Morpeth, for services done to him in the wars in Scotland. Marshall soon after conveyed it to Richard de Morpeth, who probably thus acquired it for the purpose of settling it upon the chantry he founded in Morpeth chapel.

**FISHERIES.**—Salmon formerly abounded in the Wansbeck, as far up as Whelpington; and it has been shown above, at p. 111, that persons were long ago fined in the courts of Stanton for killing salmon smelts in the spring, and salmon in the close season, in the Font. Formerly, too, about Morpeth, the salmon fishery was a source of considerable profit to the lord of the manor, and of use to the public. Conservators of the fisheries in the Wansbeck and Font are also still occasionally appointed, and great abundance of salmon found along the coast on each side of the mouth of the Wansbeck, and as far up as Shipwash; but not one, as I am told, can now pass above the wear of Bothal mill at any season—in manifest violation of an express provision of Magna Charta, that all wears in the Thames and Medway, and throughout all England, except upon the sea coast, should, from the time of passing that memorable guarantee of freedom, be totally taken away. How comes it that grievances of this kind are allowed to exist? and that while a poacher is punished for killing fish in the close season, proprietors of land can, and do, without the plea of antient custom, set bars across rivers, and deprive the inhabitants of the country above them of one considerable supply of food, which fed their forefathers?

**THE FISHERWAY** was perhaps the road which leads east out of Newgate towards Bothal and Newbiggin, and had its name from fish being brought into the town that way from the sea.

**FLOORS.**—The name of a parcel of ground in Mor-

peth field, on which one grant was made of three acres of ground, and another of two roods, about the year 1283.—(*See Deeds, Nos. 2 & 5.*)

**FULBECK** is mentioned as a boundary of the endowment land of Newminster abbey, in the foundation deed of that house, and as falling into Cottingburn. The Plan of 1603, by an *alias*, makes Cottingburne and Fulbeck names of the same stream.

**GAOL.**—Prisoners, who had been brought to the bar at Morpeth for trial for felonies committed in this county, were imprisoned in Morpeth castle in the time of Cardinal Wolsey.—(*III. i. 39.*) On the Plan of Morpeth, made in 1603, a tower is drawn upon the site of the late gaol, concerning which the following minutes and extracts, from the county sessions books, were politely communicated to the editor by John Hodgson, esq., M. P. for Newcastle. "The county gaol at Morpeth was originally the private property of the earl of Carlisle, and was rented of him by the sheriff of the county for the time being, who paid the rent thereof out of his own pocket." This appears from the following order made at the Christmas sessions in 1701-2.—"William Wilkinson, esq., late high-sheriff of the county:—It being on his behalf moved, that the rent of the gaol, being paid by him, should be repaid by this county; and the court considering that all former sheriffs paid the rent of the gaol themselves, it is therefore thought that this county is noway chargeable, nor ought to pay any rents to the sheriffs of this county for the gaol." However, at the assizes in 1702, the judges laid a fine of £2,000 on the county for not having a sufficient gaol. In consequence of which, "the grand jury at the Michaelmas sessions recommended the site of the house of correction at Alnwick, and of Clayport tower, in the same town, and the ground adjoining, as the most proper situation for a gaol, and the town of Alnwick offered to grant a conveyance of the tower on the payment of one shilling ground rent. The court, on being informed that a gaol might be built on this site at less expense than at Morpeth, or elsewhere, expressed their opinion that this was the most eligible situation for it." "At the Christmas sessions, however, for 1702-3, the county surveyor having reported that the *old gaol* at Morpeth might be purchased, enlarged, and repaired, at a less expense by some hundreds of pounds than a new one could be built at Alnwick, taking into consideration that Morpeth was also the most convenient place for such gaol, determined to purchase the ground of lord Carlisle,









and to commence building immediately. The conveyance was accordingly executed by lord Carlisle to sir Wm. Blackett, bart., Robert Mitford, and William Loraine, esquires, as trustees for the county, on payment of £144. The building was commenced immediately after the Michaelmas sessions, 1703, and was finished Nov. 30, 1704. The whole expense, including the purchase of the site, was £1,337 15s. 10½d." At the Christmas sessions, 1773-4, John Cornfoot, of Morpeth, carpenter, and Henry Brown, of the same place, mason, contracted for the repair of the gaol and house of correction for £400; and, at several subsequent sessions, orders were made for the payment of money to other tradesmen, for repairs at both these prisons. The whole site of these premises, which extend from their front, in Bridge-street, to the Wansbeck, contains 2,685 square yards, and, with the prison and other buildings upon it, was purchased of the county, in 1829, by Mr Jameson, of Newtonville, in the parish of Shilbottle, who has converted the gaol into a convenient dwelling-house, occupied at present by the proprietor's brother-in-law, Mr Peter Nicholson, a gentleman well known for his works on architecture and carpentry. The *New Gaol* is situated on the south side of the Wansbeck, on the east side of the great north road, and under banks that overlook it from the south. The act for building it was passed in March, and plans for it advertised for in June, 1821. Mr Dobson, architect, Newcastle, was the successful candidate for this great undertaking, which has been completed under his direction at the cost of £71,000. It has been in use as a prison since November, 1828. The whole of it has an outline of an octagonal form, stands upon three acres of ground, and consists of an outer wall from 20 to 30 feet high, a gate-way, sessions house, chapel, house of correction, wards for debtors and felons, and a governor's house. It is in the castellated style of Edward the First, and like that of Caernarvon castle. The *gateway* is an imposing mass of building, 72 feet high; and, on the ground floor, has in front on the south the porter's lodge, and on the north a grand stone staircase leading to the sessions house, and other apartments above: behind, on the ground floor, are the chapel on the right as you enter, and the sick wards and bath on the left. On the second floor of the gate-way is the *sessions house* or hall for county meetings, 92 feet by 64, and 41 feet high: it is an heptagonal semi-circle, surrounded by a gallery, large enough to hold 3,500 persons, and has under it rooms

for the clerk of the peace, counsel, and petty jury, and cells for prisoners on trial, besides a passage and lobbies for witnesses. The ceiling of this and the other principal rooms are ribbed and vaulted in a style suited to the character of the exterior of the building. It was first used for a county meeting, when the measure of reform in parliament was brought forward in it in February, 1831, and for quarter sessions in April following. On the second floor and south-west angle of the gate-way there is also a room for the grand jury and for holding petty sessions in; and over it and the grand staircase, on a third floor, a great hall, occupying the upper part of the front of the gate-way, and measuring 60 feet by 31, but at present unfinished. The *governor's house* contains apartments for himself and the turnkey, is in the centre of the gaol area, commands a view of the airing grounds and the whole suite of prisons, and is approached from the porter's lodge by a vaulted passage, 104 feet long, which, from its being lighted only from each end, produces a gloomy, but very fine effect. The debtors' ward occupies the east, north-east, and south-east sides of the octagon; the felons' ward is on the south and south-west sides; the gate-way on the west; and the house of correction on the north-west and north sides. The machinery for pumping the water in the house of correction side is worked by the criminals in the tread-mill manner. All the cells on the ground floor, both of the gaol and house of correction, are vaulted and groined in very admirable work, done by Messrs King, Kyle, and Hall, masons, who have also executed the masonry of the rest of the building in a masterly manner. The stone for the whole was procured from *Morpeth quarry*, which lies to the east of the town, on the south side of the river, and has been in use for several centuries.

GOOSE-HILL is a tenement, which belongs to the corporation of Morpeth, and is situated on the southern brink of the Wansbeck, below the bridge, and nearly opposite the plot of ground called Wansbeck Terrace. It seems to be called "*Watgrene*," on the Plan in 1603; but the first syllable of the name is very indistinct. Mr Woodman has heard that malefactors used to be executed here; and that Mrs Pye, who was hanged for being a witch, was buried upon this hill.

GRENDON was in Morpeth Field, to the south of the castle of Morpeth.—(*Annals* 1283, No. 5.) According to the Plan of 1603, Grindon-hill was on the east side of Catchburne ground, which measured 318 acres, and

had south of it the pasture called *Gallilaw*, being part of Clifton, and measuring 205 acres.

GUBEON is an antient portion of the Merlay barony, situated at the west end of Morpeth High Common, and having the township of Shilvington on its western boundary. Its farm-house is upon a broadish flat-topped hill, and has a most extensive prospect from it every way. According to the Plan of 1603, the inclosed land of "The Gubblion" contained 24 acres 3 roods, and "The Gubblion Moore" 391 acres. There is a curious earth-work of the camp kind, on its south side. It is in the township of Tranwell and High Church. A family of its name first begins to appear on records about the beginning of the thirteenth, and to continue in sight till about the middle of the fourteenth century.\* They were lords of Shilvington, under which place some account of them is intended to be inserted. The corporation of Morpeth, in 1806, resolved at a common guild, to defend Gubeon from the claims of lord Carlisle, to whom it at present belongs.

GYBSON, or GIBSON, THOMAS, was not only like his townsman and contemporary, Turner, famous for his knowledge in divinity, physic, and botany, but was one of the early English printers. Bale mentions him in terms of high commendation, and says, his cures were almost incredible. He entered zealously into the spirit of the Reformation, and wrote in its favour; but, during the Marian persecution, fled to the continent, from whence he returned on the accession of Elizabeth, and settled in London, where he died in 1562. All his works were printed by himself, excepting the last in the list given of them in the note† below: but it does not

\* There is a place called Gobion, or Gobiarn, mentioned in Martin's index to the Exchequer Records; and a family of the same name had large possessions in Northampton and Bedfordshire, but I find great difficulty in distinguishing them from the one here.

† 1. The Concordance of the New Testament, most necessary to be in the handes of all soche, as desire the communication of, any place contayned in the New Testament. Imprynted by me, Thomas Gybson. Cum privilegio regali. London, 1535, 8vo., with the mark T. G. on the sides of a cut; afterwards used by John Day, and with this motto, "Sum horum charitas." The epistle to the reader, written by himself, intimates his being the collector or compiler of it. Herbert had never seen this book; but refers in MS. to the bottom of page 245 of Ames.

2. A Treatise behououfull, as well to preserue the people from the pestilence, as to helpe and recouer them, that be infected with the same; made by a bishop and doctour of phisick in Denmark; which medicines haue been proued in many places in London. London, 1536, 8vo.

3. The Great Herball newly corrected. Then the contents of this book. A table after the Latyn names of all herbes. A table after the English names of all herbes. The propertees and quali-

appear that he printed for any other person. Pultney, in his Progress of English Botany, has left him unnoticed; while he bestows twenty pages and great encomiums on Turner. Of the merits of his works I have not had an opportunity of forming any judgment, having never seen a volume of them: and in turning over such works of Turner as have fallen in my way, I have thought it remarkable that I never met with Gibson's name, especially as there were so many coincidences in their lives—for they were not only townsmen and contemporaries; but both reformers, divines, physicians, and naturalists, both banished for the same cause, and both lived and died in London. Aikin says, he left "An Herbal," and a "Treatise against unskillful Chemists," in manuscript.—(*Bale, Aikin, and Watts.*)

types of all things in this booke. The description of vrynes, how a man shall haue trewe knoweledge of all sekenesses. An exposition of all the wordes obscure and not well knowen. A table, quickly to fynde remedies for all dysases. God save the kynge. Londini in edibus Thome Gibson, 1536. This book has William Rastell's compartment; which was afterwards used by H. Smith.—(*Dibden.*) This, I apprehend, was not an original work. According to Pultney, a work called the *Grete Herbal* was printed and published in London by Peter Treveris in 1516, and 1526; and other editions of it followed in 1529, 1539, 1550, and 1561: but it was only a fabrication from the *Hortus Sanitatis*, frequently printed before that time in Latin and French, on the continent. The edition of it in 1526, is a small folio of 175 leaves, unnumbered either by folios or pages, exclusive of the preface and index. But it abounds with barbarous and mis-spelt names of the middle ages, and is undoubtedly the work which Turner refers to in the preface to his Herbal, where he observes, that "as yet there was no English Herbal, but one al full of unlearned cacographiees and falsely naming of herbs." I fear, however, that a portion of this censure was intended to fall on Gibson's edition of the Great Herbal, which Pultney does not seem to have seen.

4. John Campenses, his Paraphrase on the Psalmes, &c. No date. The translator anonymous. The original of this work was printed in London in 1534 and 1545.—(*Dibden's Typ. Antiq. iii. 286, 290, 401.*)

5. A summe of the actes and decrees of the bishops of Rome. No date. Herbert does not appear to have had a single copy of any volume printed by Gibson.

6. A breue Cronycle of the Byshope of Rome's Blessynge, and of his Prelates beneficiale and charitable rewardes from the tyme of Kyngre Heralde vnto this day. Imprinted—by John Daye—in Sepulchre Parishe, at the signe of the Resurrection, a litle aboue Holbourne Condiute. The preface—

"Who lyst to loke about  
"May in Cronicles soon finde out,  
"What sedes the popyshe rout  
"In England hath sownen;  
"Because the tyme is shorte  
"I shall bryvely reporte,  
"And wryte in dewe sort  
"Therein what I haue knowen."

This work is on eight leaves only. Ames ascribes it to the rev. Thomas Gibson.—(*Dibden's Typog. Antiq. iii. 400, 401; iv. 171.*)



**HANGMAN'S-LAND.**—The burgesses and community of Morpeth, by deed without date, demised to Patrick, the hangman of Morpeth, a rood of land, out of which the bridge and chapel there had an annual rent of 4s.—(*Annals*, 1310, No. 4.) They also let it again in 1326; and Hangman land is mentioned in 1463 and 1465.

**HARDING.** The family of, was connected with this place at an early period. At first their name was spelled *Harden*. Haredene is the name of a farm on the south side of the parish of Longhorsley, and of the dene which divides the Netherwilton estate from that of Stanton, and is mentioned in a Netherwilton deed in 13 Edward III.—(*S.* 227.) They had estates at Beadnell, in this county, and at Hollingside, in the county of Durham, under which place there is a pedigree of them in Surtees's History, commencing with Henry, who, in 1312, fought for a coat of armour with one Wm. Seyntlow, before the king of Scotland at Perth, and won it. Roger de Harden was bailiff of Morpeth in 1341; and John de Harden occurs in deeds in 1343 and 1365; and William de Harden from 1351 to 1359. Sampson Harden, in 1368, released all right to a tenement in Morpeth; and the seal affixed to his deed is inscribed S. WILLIAMI HARDEN, and bears a chevron between two etioles in chief, and a W. in the base. This I suppose to be the same Sampson Harding who, according to an inquest in 1376, married Margaret, daughter of Agnes ....., whose father was John de Corbrige. Sampson Harding was escheator of Northumberland in 1379, as appears by his answers to writs of the king in that year. In 1386, and the three following years, he was a bailiff of Newcastle; mayor of that town from 1396 to 1399; and M. P. for it in five parliaments between 1383 and 1396. In Nov. 1402, Sampson Harding was steward of Morpeth; and, in 1424, witnessed a deed by which Agnes, widow of Hugh Gednay, and daughter and heir of Wm. Harden, of Morpeth, conveyed away property in that town, which had belonged to her said father. William, son of Sampson Harding, was also frequently mayor, and M. P. for Newcastle; and, in 1455, 1456, 1457, presided as steward in the courts of Morpeth.

**HELDE**, a plot of ground in Morpeth Field, south of Morpeth.—(*Annals* 1283, No. 5.)

**HELLEGATE** is a short row of houses, extending from the south margin of the Wansbeck to the main street of the south part of Morpeth. It has, I suppose, its name from the old word *Helle*, which means *water*. At present it is commonly called Water-row. It first occurs

in a deed without date, but printed under May 17, 1310, No. 3. According to a deed in Gateshead vestry, the chantry of the Holy Trinity had a tenement in Helgaſ, in that town, which street lies to the east of Tyne-bridge, along the southern margin of the Tyne. In 1330, a path-way here is mentioned as leading through Hellegate to the High Church. In 1384, the fact of Helle formerly meaning water was probably forgot; for in that year there is a conveyance of a waste rood of land in Hylgate. It also occurs as Hilgate in 1398, 1475, 1496, and 1526.

**HEPSCOT**, in old times written Heppescotes, is a township and manor of the Merlay barony, situated on the eastern border of this parish. In the time of Henry the Third it was holden of Roger de Merlay by one Randal de Merlay.—(*III. i.* 208.) The village of this name stands on the Sleckburn, and consists of two clusters of cottages set in gardens and orchards, a farmhouse, and an old hall, which was a tower, and has had additions lower than itself made to it, and the whole roofed in at the same pitch, which gives it an odd appearance. In 1603, this hall, and a small estate belonging to it, as well as Dunces-close, already noticed, were freehold property, belonging to widow Thompson. Afterwards they were purchased by the family of Wilson, who came to Ulgham from the Rawfoot, in Toathman,\* in Westmorland; but their descendant, Rich. Wilson, esq., of Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, attorney-at-law, sold them lately to the earl of Carlisle, who is now the proprietor of the whole of this township. The part of Hepscot which belonged to lord Wm. Howard in 1603, and containing Hepscot-house, Holewood, Schaldfen, and Infield, was found by survey to contain 1310 acres.

**HIGH CHURCH** is the name of a district in which the parish church of Morpeth is situated, and which, with

\* Toathman is a scattered hamlet bordering on Thornthwaite Park, which estate was purchased of the Curwen family by lord William Howard in the time of James I., and became his favourite hunting residence. I have been told that the Wilson who came from the Rawfoot to Ulgham was called Peter, and that the whole of the Wilsons of Ulgham and Hepscot were descended from him. The title deeds of Hepscot commence in 1628, in which year Ralph Thompson and his wife, by feoffment and fine, conveyed it to Edward Grey, esq., whose son, Henry Grey, of Bitchfield, esq. and Troth his wife, in 1667, sold it to Richard Wilson and Robert Lawson, both of Ulgham; which family of Lawson, in the time of William III., sold their interest in it to Geo. Wilson, of Ulgham. George Wilson, esq., of Hepscot, Sep. 10, 1760, was killed by his fowling-piece going off while he was crossing a hedge.—(*Newcastle Courant.*)

Tranwell and Morpeth Common, forms a township. It consists of the rectory-house, a few cottages, and a public-house, all situated by the side of the great north road, near the church.

**HIRINGS**, for hinds, are holden here annually in March; and, for other servants, half-yearly, in the beginning of May and November; but the precise days on which these hirings are holden can be altered to suit the convenience of the public, by the bailiffs, who give notice of such alterations in the Newcastle newspapers.

**HOLBURN**.—Certain grounds and pasture in 1530 occur as enclosed from the Mylne to Holburne by metes and bounds from the Wanspek; and, in 1566, the description is—closed from the East Mill to Holburne by metes and bounds from the way to Wansbeck.

**HORSLEY, JOHN**, *see Meeting-houses*.

**HUTCH**, *see Town Hall*.

**INFIRMARY**.—William de Merlay and his men, about the middle of the twelfth century, gave to the house of the infirm persons of Morpeth, for the souls of his father and mother, their ancestors, and himself, and for the forgiveness of their sins, one carucate of land, in free alms, and for ever. This is the only mention I have met with of this house. Where it stood, and when and how its lands were diverted from the charitable uses for which they were intended by its founder, no one has left the slightest account.—(*Morp. Misc. No. 8.*)

**KIRKBURNE** adjoined the Floors in Morpeth Field, on the south side of Morpeth, and is mentioned in deeds, Nos. 2 and 5, 1283.

**LAW**, **THE**, was in Newgate; and a messuage upon it is mentioned in 1350: and, in 1376, a tenement upon the Lawe, in Newgate, paid half-a-stone of wax yearly to the keeper of the chantry of All Saints, in Morpeth.—(*See Deeds, 14 Feb., 1380, 1450.*) A tenement in Newgate on the Law extended from the highway before, to Winselway behind.—(*Deed in 1519.*) A part of Newgate is to this day called the Height of the Law. The word law is applied to any conical hill from a great height to gentle swellings in a field.

**LECHA**, the letch or small sike, which first crossed the boundary of the endowment land of Newminster Abbey as it past westward along the brow of the southern banks of the Wansbeck.

**LIBRARY**.—The institution, called the *Morpeth Library*, was begun in 1817, and is supported by a subscription of one pound a year from each of its members. In 1830, it contained 13 works in quarto, 238 in octavo,

and 180 in duodecimo. It owed its existence to the suggestions and exertions of the late Mr Benj. Woodman; and is founded on rules calculated to ensure duration and usefulness. It cannot be dissolved without the unanimous consent of its members. It is kept in a large room at the savings bank.

**MAPS AND PLANS**.—There is at present in Mr Brummell's office at Morpeth, a map, cleverly executed on parchment, and bearing the following title:—"A description of the towne & castell of Morpitt & of some other maners and ffermes adjoininge lyinge wthin the countie of Northumberland & beinge a parcell of the inheritance of the right ho. the L. Withm Howard. The saide maners & ffermes are severallie included wth broad strokes of sundrye colours and theire domaines marked wth this marke † and the freeholdes lefte unmarked. GULIELMUS HAWWARDE, descripsit año dni 1603." It includes Cottingwood on the north, Gubion and Clifton on the south, and Hepscote on the south and east. It also includes a plan of the town and all the borough grounds, laid down with much nicety, and containing the names of the streets and several plots of burgage and freehold lands within the boundary of the borough and the precincts of the castle. According to this document there was then a gate-way at the north entrance into the town where the borough boundary crosses the head of Newgate; another at the west entrance, on the same boundary, at the end of Bowlesgreen-street; and a third at the west end of Oldgate. The streets were Newgate, Oldgate, and Bridge-street, each branching off as at present from the "forum" or Market-place, the cross in which, at that time, stood in its present situation. Bridge-street had houses in it on both sides, as far as the turn in the road just east of the mill: it has also a tower marked on the south side of it, about the site of the old gaol. There were no houses, as at present, behind Newgate on the east, or Bridge-street on the north: but the streets on the south side of the bridge...Pethgate, Hilgate, and Castlegate, are just as they were before the new gaol was built. The whole Plan is covered over with a coating of smoke and dust, and the ink and colours with which it has been made much faded, which, added to the extreme smallness of its lettering, render several of the names upon it very difficult, if not altogether impossible to be read. "A Plan of the town of Morpeth, from actual survey in 1826," with the "environs sketched," was lithographed by "A. Forrester, Edinburgh," and "sold at



Morpeth, and by John Wood, surveyor at Barnard-castle:" it is on one large sheet, and has the boundaries of the borough marked upon it as far as it extends over them.

MARKET.—The privilege of holding a weekly market here on Wednesdays was first granted to Roger de Merlay the Second by king John, in 1199. The great *cattle market* holden here weekly on that day probably grew with the trade on the Tyne and Wear from very small beginnings, to its present consequence. Three persons were fined at the manor court, at Easter, 1656, for having sheep pens continually standing before their doors. In 1610, "the towle of this yeare comeing to £12 3s. 6d.," it was "bestowed upon the newe waye at the bridge;" and, in 1612, "Toule for this yeare amounted to £11 2s., whereof £7 10s. 6d. was expended in making of cawsees in the towne streat." In 1614 the toll was £13 2s. 4d. At present, every horned beast coming into this market for sale, pays 1d.; every score of sheep, 4d.; every pig and calf, ½d.; and the widows of poor freemen have a dishful of corn for every poke set upon the pavement for sale. In 1741, Morpeth Cattle Fair was advertised in the Newcastle Courant to begin on the first Wednesday in April, and to continue weekly till Christmas. The weekly sale of oxen here has now for many years been upwards of 200, and of sheep and lambs 2,500, which are chiefly reared and fed in Northumberland and Scotland, and consumed within the limits of the trade and ports of the Tyne and Wear. Part of them go as far as Leeds and Manchester; and when the demand for fat cattle is brisk in the south, considerable quantities are purchased here for the London market.

MEETING-HOUSES & CHAPELS.—While parliamentary restrictions forbade *Roman Catholics* to hold public worship in this country, persons in this neighbourhood of that communion assembled secretly for that purpose in a house in Bowle's-green, where mass was said once a week by a priest from Longhorsley. Their present chapel is in Oldgate, and was built in 1778 on ground purchased for the purpose, and under the patronage of the Lawsons, of Brough. The rev. Mr Turner, its first minister, officiated in it from the time it was finished to 1802; when he was succeeded by the rev. H. Lawson, who died in 1829, and was buried in Morpeth church-yard, where a stone has been set up to his memory bearing this inscription:—"✠ Hic jacet R.D. Henricus Lawson ex familia nobili de Brough-hall, in

comitatu Eboracensi, monachus ordinis Sancti Benedicti, missionarius apostolicus, pastor vigilantissimus, amicus Dei, omnibus charus, et gregi suo desideratissimus, pie obiit 21 mensis Julij 1829, natus annis 65, sacerdos 41. R. I. P.—In ejus memoriam hunc lapidem erexit R.D. Jacobus Higginson amicus ejus charissimus, confrater, et condiscipulus mœrens." Mr Lawson was succeeded by the rev. C. Shann, the present pastor of this congregation.

The *Presbyterians* had no fixed meeting-house here before the year 1721. For some time before that year, they are said to have assembled in a house on Cottingburn, where Mr Railston's tan-yard now is, and a little above their present house, which, according to its title deeds, stands on ground which had belonged to Newminster abbey. The indenture which confers the property on the foundation is dated July 20, 1721; and is between Wm. Crawford, of the first part; sir William Middleton, bart.; John Cay, of South Shields, esq.; Reynolds Hall, of Newbigging; Cumberland Leach, of Belsay; Benjamin Bennet, of Newcastle; Jonathan Harley (Harle), of Alnwick, M. D.; and John Horsley, of Widdrington, gent., on the other part; and among other things sets forth, that in consideration of £10, the premises were demised on a determinable term of 999 years, which commenced 20 Sep. 27 Ch. II., to the said parties of the second part, upon trust that they should permit a chapel or meeting-house to be erected thereon, if the laws of the realm would permit, connive at, tolerate, allow, or indulge the same to be used and employed for and as a meeting-house, and as an assembly of a particular church or congregation of protestants dissenting from the church of England for the free exercise of their divine and religious worship therein, the minister to be a protestant, able minister, who in judgment and practice as to church discipline and government should be a presbyterian, and not of any other persuasion, and should be orthodox and sound in the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ, and profess the doctrinal articles of the church of England, and be qualified according to the statute of the first of William and Mary. The following is the best account I have been able to collect of the ministers of this house:—

1. JONATHAN HARLE,\* to whose memory Horsley performed an amiable act of piety by writing and pub-

\* I find that Horsley, in his letters and manuscripts, universally writes his name *Harley*; in which way he also subscribes himself in the following humorous letter addressed to

lishing some account of his life—the only copy of which that I have been able to see wants one leaf, and, consequently, the account of his parentage and early education. I have, however, been told that he was born in Newcastle, and studied medicine in Germany. The account of his life says that “he preached for some time at Brigg, in Lincolnshire, and afterwards settled at Morpeth.” While he was at Brigg he officiated, I suppose, in the capacity of a licentiate, for by the following letter from Dr. Gilpin, of Newcastle, it is plain that he was not ordained till 21st Feb., 1693:—“Newcastle, 15th Feb., 1693. Sir,—Your absence from our meeting was excused by all upon your wife’s account; but we had business of concern before us, particularly Mr Harle had laid before us the necessity of his ordination; and, to forward it, Mr Gill and I had given him the question *de gratiæ irresistibilitate*, which he managed exceedingly well yesterday to our great satisfaction. We have appointed his ordination to be at Newcastle, on Thursday, the 21st of this month. Your attendance is required, all excuse set aside, because the ordained ministers are so few—Dr. Pringle being dead, and Mr Harvey being gone. I give you as timely notice of this as I could, to prevent your entanglement in any other business. You are also named to preach in the afternoon of that day. Your affectionate friend and brother, RICHARD GILPIN. To the Rev. Mr Thompson, of Stockton.” “It was not long after his

“Mr Robert Cay, at his office in the Close, in Newcastle upon Tyne:—Alnwick, July 26th, 1726. Dear Sir,—I still insist upon it that it was a claim of the wife and no concession of the husband. She approached and entered the house with all the majesty and authority of a sovereign. One representing the little kingdom was to demand who she was, and she answering—*Ubi tu Caius ego Caia*—she took rightful and lawful possession. The only thing that sticks by me is—whether (seeing you sought to conceal this prerogative from your wife, and give it another form, as if it were a gracious grant from yourself) I be not bound in honour and conscience to your said sovereign spouse to make a discovery of it to her: but for this I shall wait your instructions and leave. I am, dear Sir, your most obedient servant,  
JONATH. HARLEY.

P. S. Mr Gordon’s book is come out, and I doubt not but hon’ble mention of you will be made in it. Mr Bourne is invited to preach at Shields. If his modesty do not hinder him to exert himself, he cannot fail to please. Be pleased to tell your father that we shall suspect their judgment and taste very much if you do not retain him. He here has an universal approbation from Catcleugh, to Clim of the Cleugh.” Catcleugh was probably Gabriel Hall, esq. owner of that place, who was a presbyterian, and in trust for Horsley’s chapel at Morpeth.

ordination that he received a call to Alnwick, for this was the 10th of September, 1693. He continued for some time to preach one Lord’s-day at Alnwick and another at Morpeth; but when Morpeth was provided for he left it altogether and settled at Alnwick.” He married Mary, daughter of Thomas Ledgard, esq., a merchant and alderman of Newcastle.\* According to the fashion among dissenting ministers at that time, he joined the study of physic with that of divinity, and had given advice in medicine several years before he took his doctor’s degree, which is dated at Edinburgh, Dec. 28, 1710; but though he practised in this science near forty years he never could be persuaded to take any fees. He was well acquainted with Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, as well as with French, Italian, and Spanish. The printed account of his life contains some prayers, meditations, and verses composed by him, as well as a copy of verses addressed to him. His publications were—“A Discourse of Infant Baptism, by Way of Dialogue;” and a History of Scripture Diseases.† From his infancy he could never taste any kind of fermented or spirituous liquors; “but, notwithstanding his great temperance, his sedentary course of life had brought upon him both the gout and the gravel, which he justly called the rack and torture of his life.” He died Dec. 24, 1729, leaving a widow, but, as far as I have seen, no children. He was buried at Alnwick, where the following inscription to his memory still remains in the chancel of the church:—“Jonathani Harle, M. D., fidei evangelicæ summo amatori et concionatori, medico peritissimo et omnigenæ literaturæ politioris scientissimo: mortuo x calend. Jan., M.D.CCXXIX. Hujus sepulchreti dominorum permissu B. M. H. M. P. C.‡ Maria maestissima conjux.” Horsley preached his funeral sermon, and in it, speaking of his friends integrity, says

\* Thomas Ledgard, of Newcastle, is mentioned above, p. 430, note \*, under the style of gentleman; and in Brand, i. 474; ii. 483, 484, is called esq. or alderman: and was perhaps the person whom the same author returns under the name of Thomas Ledger, as mayor of that town in 1647.

† “An Historical Essay on the State of Physick in the Old and New Testament, and the Apocryphal interval; with a particular account of the cases mentioned in Scripture, and observations upon them. To which is added, a discourse concerning the duty of consulting a physician in sickness. London: printed for Richard Ford, at the Angel, in the Poultry, near Stocksmarket, 1729.” This is an 8vo. work of 179 pages, besides 8 pages of preface, &c.

‡ Bene merenti hoc monumentum ponendum curavit. This inscription has the antiquarian style of Horsley’s pen.



it was "a rich jewel set in the midst of a great many others, and so shining with a redoubled lustre." The two posthumous sermons already noticed are rich in piety and thought. ¶ Jonathan Harle, of Horton-grange, voted for a freehold there at the election in 1748.

2. JOHN HORSLEY, an antiquary of the highest rank, succeeded his friend Dr. Harle in the pulpit here. The best account of this amiable and distinguished gentleman is by the rev. William Turner, of Newcastle upon Tyne, and inserted in the Newcastle Magazine for March, 1821. For my own part, I had enquired far and near respecting his parentage, life, and any unpublished papers he might have left, but without the slightest success, till I requested my excellent friend, W. C. Trevelyan, esq., of Wallington, to call upon John Cay, esq., of Edinburgh, for information on the subject; and immediate attention to my wishes in that quarter has enabled me, just as this article was going to press, to throw into it much new material.\* I will adopt Mr Turner's Memoir as the text of my account, and add to it, or put under it by way of note, such other information as the kindness of Mr Cay or my own researches have furnished me with. Horsley himself evinced an ardent and pious regard for the memory of his predecessor, Dr. Harle; for, with the sermon which he preached over his remains, he published a memoir of his life: but no friend or contemporary, after his death, was found to climb high in the temple of fame, and inscribe his name there among those of the enlightened and distinguished of his time, till the amiable author of the memoir I am about to transcribe, and make additions to, performed that last and holy rite to his memory, in 1821. "To the editor of the Newcastle Magazine. Sir,—I am sorry that I am enabled but in a very imperfect manner to redeem my pledge concerning Mr Horsley; but the great length of time that has elapsed since his death without any regular enquiries having been made concerning him, has rendered it now impossible to obtain the information which, at an earlier period, would have been easily accessible. It is surprising how little our forefathers appear to have concerned themselves to pay this sort of tribute to the venerable. Even the common tribute of a funeral sermon, which, by the dates and character it contains, often furnishes a clue to further researches, does not appear to have been

\* The papers Mr Cay has obligingly favoured me with the use of, are 12 long and interesting letters by Horsley, to Mr C.'s great-grandfather, Robert Cay, esq., of Newcastle upon Tyne,

paid to a man of such eminence among the protestant dissenters of his day."

"The family of Mr Horsley were undoubtedly of Northumberland, but from what part of it cannot now be ascertained. It is probable that, being non-conformists,† they had been obliged to change their residence during the severities of Charles or James the Second; for Mr Horsley himself is stated to have been

on subjects connected with the compilation, correction, and getting-up of the *Britannia Romana*; one letter from Dr. Harle; another from Mr George Mark to the same gentleman; and part of a letter to Horsley himself, from John Cay, esq., brother of Robt. Cay, and steward of the marshalsea, and author of the careful and accurate edition of the Statutes at large from Magna Charta to 30 Geo. II., published in 1758; and of the Abridgment of the same to 1 George III., published in 1762. But the most valuable result of Mr Cay's researches among his papers, is a folio manuscript of 109 leaves, many of them blank, besides 18 loose leaves of a sketch for a History of Northumberland, which the author himself, in a letter to Mr R. Cay, of Dec. 18, 1729, mentions as intending to spend his leisure time of that winter upon. The title-page of this work is all torn off, excepting the following date and words:—"1729. MATERIALS ..... HISTORY ..... DUR....." It is wholly about Northumberland. It commences with a preface; and then the chapters, which have been sketched out in the broadest way, are—traditionary tales; improvement and fruitfulness of the county; the name, figure, extent, and limits of the county; of cairns, barrows, and sepulchral monuments; the brass wedges (Celts) and natural curiosities. He then enters upon a description of the rivers Coquet, Tyne, Blythe, the coast from Tinmouth to Berwick; the post-road from Newcastle to Berwick: then again, Coquet, a second sketch; then Wantsbeck; the rivers Ale, Tweed, and Bramish; under which heads are brief notices of all the considerable places and families in the county. The concluding part is taken up with some meteorological observations, notices on old age, mineral springs, natural history, and a general account of Roman antiquities. The loose sheets accompanying the work are chiefly memoranda on the foul airs of the coal-mines and atmospheric changes, minutes made on journies, and other hints for the intended work. Some of its information is new and curious, and every flower in it of that nature, as long as Providence gives me life and powers to "weave the warp and weave the woof" of this lengthening work, shall be carefully taken up and woven into the part of it to which it belongs.

† It is known that the Horsleys, of Milburne Grange, were staunch presbyterians, so much so that George Horsley, then the head of his family, by his will, dated Aug. 17, 1684, left his body to be buried in his orchard there; and an altar tombstone in it still marks the site of his grave. His widow, Dec. 7, 1685, had licence to marry John Horsley, of Pegsworth, gent.; and they were married at Morpeth, on January 18, 1686. John Horsley, her eldest son by her first husband, Jan. 22, 1796, settled upon John Horsley, of Pegsworth, gent., and Mary his wife, late widow of George Horsley, an annuity of £100, payable out of Milburne Grange.—(*Deeds at Bolam.*)

born at Pinkie-house, in Scotland, in 1685.\* The family probably returned soon after the revolution and act of toleration, for it is understood that he received his early education at the grammar-school in Newcastle. He pursued his academical studies probably at Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M. A., and then settled at Morpeth as the minister of a congregation of protestant dissenters, which still flourishes there. It appears that during some part of his life he resided at Widdrington,† from which village a considerable number of families attended at Morpeth on the Sundays before they formed a congregation of their own; for in the "Philosophical Transactions, No. 377, p. 328, there is an account of rain in Northumberland observed at Widdrington in the years 1722 and 1723," by means of a funnel, the wider cylinder of which was 30 inches diameter, and terminated in a pipe 3 inches in diameter and 10 inches long, serving as a measure of the rain which fell. The pipe was graduated in inches and tenths; consequently ten measures of the pipe were equal to one inch of the cylinder, one measure to 1-10th of an inch, one inch of the measure to 1-100th, and 1-10th to 1-1000th part.

\* Mr Cay went to Inveresk, the parish in which Pinkie-house is situated, to search for the entry of Horsley's baptism, but did not find it, though he searched the registers for several years both before and after 1685. Pinkie-house is situated between Haddington and Edinburgh, and is celebrated in the annals of war as the field where the English, in 1547, under the duke of Somerset, overthrew with terrible slaughter a great army of the Scots under the earl of Arran.—(*Hume*, iv. 325.) At present it belongs to sir John Hope, whose family told Mr Cay that, in 1685, it belonged to the earl of Dumfermline as successor to the estates of the abbey of Dumfermline. Mr Cay, however, in the matriculation book of the college of Edinburgh, found Mr Horsley's name to the *Sponsio Academica*, March 2, 1698, p. 159; and his signature to the *Laureation* book on his admission to the degree of Master of Arts on April 29, 1701. As he is styled of Widdrington, gent., in the deed for this house, in 1721, I think it probable that he had not received ordination at that time, but preached in it as a licentiate: or was a dissenting minister at that time called gentleman, in legal phrase, to prevent his adopting the style of *clerk* used by the established clergy? His paper, in the *Philosophical Transactions*, on the rain that fell at Widdrington in 1722 and 1723, shows that he resided there in those years. According to the list annexed to Thomson's *History of the Royal Society*, he was admitted a fellow of that body on April 23, 1730.

† John Horsley, of Widdrington, gentleman, was one of a party to a deed respecting the presbyterian chapel of Morpeth in 1721, to which I think it probable he was ordained in that year, having before that time only preached as a licentiate, though he would then be 36 years old.

By this the depth of any particular quantity of rain which fell might be set down in decimals with ease and exactness; and the whole, at the end of each month and year, summed up without any trouble. The result of his observations during the two years gives an average of 21.244 inches per annum. It should seem that shortly after this he was elected a F. R. S. Mr Horsley, indeed, appears to have been a considerable proficient in the mathematics and natural philosophy. He collected a considerable apparatus in mechanics and hydrostatics; and, at a time when such undertakings were not common, especially out of London, gave regular courses of lectures in Morpeth, Alnwick, and Newcastle.‡ After his death, his apparatus was purchased by the rev. Caleb Rotheram, D. D., of Kendal, the father of the late Dr. John Rotheram, of Newcastle; and, at his death, in 1752, passed into the hands of a clergyman near Liverpool, from whom they were purchased by the trustees of the Warrington academy. At the dissolution of that seminary, in 1786, they were transferred to the New College, Hackney; and are now (in 1821) deposited in the library belonging to the dissenters in Red Cross-street, London, bequeathed to the public by Dr. Daniel Williams.

In the year 1729 Mr Horsley published a funeral sermon for the rev. Jonathan Harle, M. D., an eminent minister and physician at Alnwick, the author of an useful work entitled "*Scripture Physic*," published some years before the *Medica Sacra* of Dr. Mead; and of two *Posthumous Sermons*, published along with the

‡ Amongst the papers transmitted to me by Mr Cay, I find the following letter and prospectus of a course of lectures:—"To Mr Robert Cay, in Westgate, Newcastle, with some papers. Sir, I would gladly have this advertisement inserted the first occasion in the Newcastle Courant. I hope it will come time enough to your hand to-morrow for that purpose. If the second part be too long, it may be omitted till another occasion. I have been so much hindered and hurried to-day that I have not had time to read it over since I penned it. I have no other hand to apply to but yours, and must leave a good deal to your own discretion. Perhaps it may be enough to add at the end of the first advertisement—N. B. There was another advertisement relating to a book of this gentleman to be published in a little time, but it was too long to be inserted in this paper. I wish you would revise what I send by the bearer, and dispatch them away by the first London carrier. I shall send you the Scotch maps by the next occasion if I have done with them. You may keep the profile of the walls. I wish you could find time to redraw the view of the walls, &c. for I take it for granted Mr Mynde has lost what he had; and if you can redraw the sketch of the country near Widdrington, I beg you would.



Funeral Sermon by Horsley. In this discourse he speaks of his relationship to the Dr., and dedicates it to Mrs Harle, (late Miss Ledgard, of Newcastle,) of whom he subscribes himself "the affectionate kinsman." As I am not acquainted with this name of Ledgard\* as belonging to any family at present in Newcastle, and have not learned what Mrs Horsley's maiden-name

I am afraid it will be worse than the late Mr Douglas's second-hand. It is now taken nearly from our geometrical survey. I would not miss sending those things away to-morrow, though they are not so perfect as wished by your humble servant, JOHN HORSLEY. P.S. Please to send my remarks away with the papers, and any which occur to yourself." The advertisement is:—"A complete course of experimental philosophy is intended to be begun at Morpeth, on Monday the 10th of May; in which will be performed all the usual experiments in mechanics, optics, hydrostatics, and pneumatics. A large account and explication will at the same time be given of the several experiments, and of the several truths demonstrated by them. All possible pains will be taken in these lectures to render every thing plain and intelligible, even to those who have no previous acquaintance with mathematical learning: though the more rigorous demonstrations will also be given to such as understand the elements of geometry and conic sections (if any such think fit to attend). By JOHN HORSLEY, M. A. and F. R. S. The charge is a guinea and a half, to be paid in such time and manner as the gentlemen themselves shall think fit. Such as design to attend are desired to send in their names any time before the course is to begin." The advertisement, respecting the Britannia being in the press and to be published in a little time, describes the book nearly in the same manner as it is in the copy of the title-page of the work given in a note below, but more fully, and with an account of the copper-plates with which it was intended to be illustrated.

\* See note \*, above, p. 442, respecting the Ledgards.

† The work itself is in folio; consists of 520 pages; is preceded by a dedication of three pages to sir Richard Ellys, bart., dated at Morpeth, Jan. 2, 1731-2; has xxxii pages of preface, and finishes with "A Chronological Table of Occurrences relating to the Roman Affairs in Britain;" "An Index," in xx parts, "of the inscriptions and sculptures, divided into chapters after the manner of Gruter and Reinesius;" and an index of the Roman names of people and places in Britain, and a general index upon signatures from 6 R to 7 C. The bastard-title is—"Britannia Romana, or the Roman Antiquities of Great Britain;" and the title as follows:—"Britannia Romana, or the Roman Affairs of Britain, in three books—I. contains the History of all the Roman Transactions in Britain, with an Account of their legionary and auxillary Forces employed here, and a Determination of the Stations per lineam valli; also a large Description of the Roman Wall, with Maps of the same laid down from a geometrical Survey.—II. contains a complete Collection of the Roman Inscriptions and Sculptures which have hitherto been discovered in Britain, with the Letters engraved in their proper

was, I have no means of ascertaining whether he was related to this lady by himself or by marriage. But the work by which he is best known was his *Britannia Romana*,† which was not published till after his death.

Shape and proportionate Size, and the Reading placed under each; as also an historical Account of them, with explanatory and critical Observations.—III. contains the Roman Geography of Great Britain, in which are given the Originals of Ptolomy, Antonini Itinerarium, the Notitia, the Anonymous Ravennas, and Peutinger's Table, so far as they relate to this Island, with particular Essays on each of these antient Authors, and the several Places in Britain mentioned by them." London, 1732.

A few extracts from his letters will show how much Mr Horsley trusted to the judgment and learning of Mr Robert Cay, as well as of his brother John, in correcting and preparing the *Britannia Romana* for the press. All the extracts, except the last, are from letters addressed to Robert Cay:—

"Morpeth, Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1727. Sir,—I intended to have wrote to you on Monday evening, but was prevented by the company of professor Hamilton and the principal of St. Andrew's. The scheme you have laid, and according to which you intend to proceed is in effect, when I come to consider it, the very same with what I was thinking of; and if the map was once formed according to it, you would certainly be able to correct any error in your allowance for longitude." This extract, and some of the following, show that Robert Cay assisted Horsley in making his Map of Ancient Britain.

"Morpeth, 9th Feb. 1728. Sir,—I desire you would send me by the bearer the copy of the Inscriptions at Cousin's-house, for which I shall be obliged to you. If you look into Ptolomy's map, and correct the position of Scotland after the manner you did that of the Meeting-house at South Shields, I believe you'll find that Ostia Alauni, Ostia Vedrae, and Bremenium, will answer as to situation and distance with pretty much exactness to Tweedmouth, Tinnmouth, and Riechester; and I am fully convinced these are the three places."

"Morpeth, Monday night." No other date. "Dear Sir,—I have sent you some more papers, and some other miscellaneous hasty remarks, which you may consider at your leisure. And if a proper place for inserting them occur to you, please polish'em a little, and add them where you think fit, if you think them worthy of notice." "I wish you would correct the mistakes in the maps you observed, and add your own observations about the shape and form of the Island."

"Morpeth, 22d April, 1728. Sir,—I sent you in some more papers by Mr Wilson, which I hope you have received, and desire you would examine them with the same freedom with which you have done the others; and beg you would correct the mistakes you observed in the maps, in such manner as you yourself shall think proper."

In a letter without date, he says, "the hint you give me determines the order in which the parts" of the *Britannia Romana* "you have must be placed, and that the historical part must be first; for, as it was wrote first, so in it, I now well remember, that I refer to the account as posterior, and in the account of the wall, to the other, as prior." Also in

This event took place on Dec. 12, 1731,\* at the early age of 46. He had previously distinguished himself among learned antiquaries by his profound knowledge

another without date, he says—"I must beg the favour of you to send me back what you have among the papers respecting Scotland. I should also have a letter of your brother, about some inscriptions, to be further examined, which I believe is among the bundle of letters; and another of baron Clerk's, which has in it an inscription at Middleby, in Scotland."

"Morpeth, 26th June, 1728. I am to preach on Friday afternoon; but shall be at liberty about 3 o'clock, and should be glad then to have an hour's conversation with you in your way to Aluwick, if your affairs will not permit you to stay here all night."

"Blossom's Inn, (London), 30th July, 1728. If you go to Whitehaven I wish you would take the dimensions and draught of the equestrian figure at Elenborough, for the very rudeness of it is a curiosity."

"Morpeth, 18 Dec. 1729. Sir,—I have sent you a packet of papers, maps, &c. relating to the Britannia Romana. I am quite wearied out with them; but I am in great hopes, that if you fall fresh to the work you'll go far to compleat it upon the foundation I have laid; though in some places the foundation itself may need your helping hand a little." "You may, if you please to take the trouble, put any thing you think worth inserting in the proper place of the papers." "If it falls in your way to procure me an authentic account of the quantity of coals sent from Newcastle to London yearly, or any thing else that is curious and fit for a natural History, you'll please to be mindful of me. I think to spend my leisure time this winter on that subject. I shall be most at a loss about the baronies and law affairs, but I hope our good friend Mr Collingwood will lend me a lift at that dead weight."

John Cay, esq., junior, at the conclusion of a letter to Horsley, gives him a draught, dated July 2, 1730, upon his brother Robert for £2 2s., which he has receipted and signed. Only as much of the letter has been preserved as contained the draught and receipt, and the following short postscript on one side, and a copy of a well-known inscription and annexed observations upon it on the other. The postscript is:—"I think the supposed track of the inner military way from Cambeck to Stanwicks should be laid down in the map. Sir Rich. Ellys has sent to Mr Osbourne for the printed sheet." The indorse—"Haec inscriptio in K E E This answer is in Horsley's via publica juxta lo- P O N T hand-writing. "You'll now cum palustrem e- H I S understand the meaning of recta inveniebatur." I D E keep on this side, by the Latin inscription. I have kept no copy."

"This inscription comes from my lord Macclesfield: it was transmitted to Mr Ward by Mr Wright since the publishing your advertisement. His lordship has offered a reading of it, and if you, and such antiquaries as you think fit to consult, hit upon the same, it will confirm the truth of it. I have just now left the ninth volume at Mr Ward's, and wrote a note of the references to be made to Montfaucon, Vegetius, and Gale. That to Tacitus I have made: but the place where Gruter

of the antiquities of his native country; in the search after which he appears to have taken many journeys,† and engaged in very extensive correspondences. A

should have been quoted is in the printer's hands, and I fear printed. The distance of Bede's murus ad vallum is observed."

\* The author seems to have had wrong information respecting the time of Horsley's death: for he dated the preface of his Britannia Romana on Jan. 2, 1732, between which time and May 10 in that year, it is probable that he died, for Mr Cay informs me that his great grandfather debited his brother John, the steward of the marshalsea, on that day, for £75 18s. 1d. paid on his account, viz. :—To Mrs Horsley, bills on me, &c. £13 13s.; sir Richard Ellys' present, £31 10s; on account of books sold, £16 16s. &c. &c.; and that there are many such entries in Robert Cay's books to show that he and his brother endeavoured to promote the sale and collect the proceeds of the Britannia Romana for Mrs Horsley's benefit.

† In the preface to his Britannia, he says—"This collection, which at first I intended only for my own amusement and pleasure, now ventures to show itself in public. It is now four years since I was prevailed with to compleat this work, for which time I have pursued it with the greatest care and application. Several thousand miles were travelled to visit antient monuments, and re-examine them where there was any doubt or difficulty." By his letters from Bath and London, in 1728, it appears that his surveyor, in that year, travelled with him, as well as a Master Hall, who was probably a pupil of his; and whom he mentions in these letters as being well, and sending his love or desiring to be remembered to Mr Cay's family. In his Manuscript History of this County he has the following curious passage respecting Morpeth Castle:—"It is now neglected and the fortifications ruinous. Before the castle is a hill called the Haw-hill—perhaps High-hill. It is plainly artificial; but it has been made a question whether it was a work of the enemy, or an out-work for the better defence of the castle. I think it too large, too near the castle, and too much laboured to be the work of an enemy. I remember as I rode through the skirts of Wales in the year 1728, I passed by Clifford Castle, and town—a place which gave title to the lord Clifford, and is one of the several places where the neighbouring country people say fair Rosamond was born. According to the people here, she was the daughter of sir Thomas Clifford, of this Clifford, which is a mile south of the river Wye. This castle is now also ruinous; but what I have mentioned it for is, that I there observed an out-work of the very same nature with this at Morpeth." In the letter from Bath, of July 20, 1728, to Mr R. Cay, he says—"I am got thus far and no further yet on my way to London. I would have given you a more particular account of what I have done or discovered in my journey, but it cannot well be comprehended in a letter:" and in the one to the same gentleman, dated from Blossom's Inn, July 30, in the same year—"I have received your letter since I came to town," &c. In the course of these journeys he made a collection of about 20 Roman altars, which were in his own possession when he wrote the Britannia Romana, but which mostly belonged to Northumberland.—(*Brit. Rom.* p. 181.)



considerable number of letters\* to Roger Gale, esq., of Scruton, in Yorkshire, are understood to remain among the papers of that gentleman in the museum of George Allan, esq., of Blackwell-grange, near Darlington."

"The *Britannia Romana*, which is now become scarce, gives a full and learned account of all that was then known of the remains and vestiges of the Romans in Britain. But as many discoveries have since been made, it is highly desirable that a new edition should be undertaken by some one competent to the task. For this purpose it is much to be wished that the plates engraved for the original edition could be recovered. The author of the *Biographical Dictionary* states, on the authority of Mr Nichols, that they were purchased of one of his descendants for 20 guineas by the late Dr. Gifford, for the British Museum, where there is also a copy of the work, with considerable additions, by Dr. John Ward, of Gresham College.† But I am informed by Thomas Walker, esq., of Killingbeck House, near Leeds, that they were lent to a person of the name of Sharp, near Bradford, and, as far as he knows, were never returned."

"Mr Horsley's widow, after his death, resided in Newcastle, with one daughter, the sole issue of the

\* Several of these have been published in Hutchinson's *View of Northumberland*, vol. 1, viz.—7 letters, dated in 1729, at pp. 40, 41, 163, 196, and 202; and 2, in 1730, at pp. 204 and 205. The same work also contains 4 letters on Antiquarian subjects, at pages 148, 149, 173, and 199, and dated in 1732, 1734, 1735, and 1736, from Robert Cay, esq. to Roger Gale.

† These are the accounts of the plates, and Ward's notes, given in the *Literary Anecdotes*:—"The plates of Horsley's *Britannia Romana* remained in the hands of Mr E. Randall, who married one of his daughters, and was clerk to a merchant in the Old South Sea House. In 1763 they were offered to the Society of Antiquaries. About the year 1769, when they were at Mr Major's, late engraver, St. Martin's Lane, he asked Mr Gough £100 for them, who offered 20 guineas as their utmost worth. They were offered to Dr. Gifford, of the British Museum, for the latter sum, in 1780; at which time he kept a school at London Wall. Jan. 30, 1781, Dr. Gower had an idea of purchasing them at 20 guineas, the price asked" (so) "in 1769; 'if he could have acquired the copyright of the book;' and would 'have re-published it with additions had he been sure of return.' In December, 1784, the editor of these 'Anecdotes' would have given double that sum for them, but they were unluckily melted down about two hours before he had an opportunity of making the offer."—(*Nichols' Lit. Anecdotes*, ii. 48.) Professor Ward, according to Nichols, revised all this elaborate work in manuscript, and communicated to him many important remarks for its improvement.—(*Lit. Anecdotes*, v. 52.) Gough copied all Professor Ward's notes on the *Britannia Romana* in Jan. 1764, and gives this account of them and the work:—"From a copy

marriage.‡ She married Samuel Halliday, esq., a very eminent surgeon, actively concerned in establishing the Newcastle Infirmary, and had a son and daughter. The son was bred to his father's profession, but died young; the daughter, an excellent lady, married Wm. Walker, esq., of Killingbeck House, near Leeds, and had a numerous family, of which Thomas Walker, esq., above-mentioned, is the present representative. His brother, Captain Samuel Walker, of the Guards, was killed at Talavera. A monument, erected by public subscription to him and an equally unfortunate brother officer and townsman, is a great ornament to the parish church of

interleaved and filled with notes by Professor Ward, now in the British Museum, which notes are all copied, and augmented with others from different quarters, as well as my own, I had thoughts of re-publishing the books; but, having turned my thoughts to other modes of illustrating our National Antiquities, and observing how incorrect the copies of the inscriptions were, and how much more correctly later discovered inscriptions have been given to the public, I leave the idea to some abler hand, if our national antiquities in so remote a period are not become unfashionable."—(*Gough*.)

‡ Mr Horsley's wife was a daughter of Professor Hamilton, who, as appears by his letter to Mr R. Cay, of Nov. 15, 1727, was on a visit to him at Morpeth; and Wood (a gentleman by nature deaf and dumb), in his antient and modern state of the parish of Crammond, as a reason why Horsley's account of the Roman Antiquities in that parish should be accurate, expressly states that Professor Hamilton was minister of it, and that Horsley was his son-in-law. For this information I am indebted to Mr Cay. The late Ralph Spearman, esq., of Eachwick, in a manuscript note in Hutchinson's *View of Northumberland*, says, "that Horsley was master of an academy at Morpeth, and his only child, an heiress, married Samuel Holliday, an eminent surgeon in Newcastle; and their daughter married Mr Thomas Walker, a drysalter in Leeds, son of the Rev. Thomas Walker, a presbyterian minister, from whom he inherited an estate at Wylam, and from Holliday lands at ....., in Northumberland." From the preceding note it would, however, appear that, besides Mrs Halliday, he had a daughter married to a Mr Randall, in London; and on his own authority I find he had a son: for, in his *MS. History of Northumberland*, he has the following paragraph:—"Dr. Harley gave my son what they call an Eagle stone, which was found near Stamford. The outer shell or stone includes the inner, as a shell does the kernel. When it is shaken the included one rattles so as that it may be heard very easily and very distinctly." Under the head Medicinal Wells he has this minute:—"Morpeth, neglected. Dr. Harley says it only wanted a name. Try'd with success in Mrs Frye's case and my own daughter's." And the only other notice connected with his family which I find in these curious papers is the following:—"Old Age. I was told þt cousin Nesbitt's father was 114 when he dyed: that he was 80 when he married the second time, after which he had several children; but the truth of this I very much question."

Leeds. George Walker, a third brother, is the author of the 'Costume of Yorkshire.' I am afraid the Walker family are not in possession of any of Mr Horsley's papers. I am, &c.

WM. TURNER."

The only printed works of Horsley which I have seen, besides his *Britannia Romana* and his life of Dr. Harle, are, a small work on experimental philosophy, and his map of Northumberland. The former of these works is on three sheets 12mo., and is intitled "A brief and general Account of the most necessary and fundamental Principles of Statics, Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics; adapted more especially to a Course of Experiments performed at Morpeth, in the County of Northumberland. By John Horsley, A. M. Newcastle upon Tyne, printed by John White, for the Author." This is a very simple and ingenious "Pocket Companion" to his course of lectures; and shows how well he was capable of conveying useful knowledge to minds unacquainted "with the very elements of geometry," and "with the more abstruse and difficult parts of mathematical learning." Mr Thos. Bell, of Cumberland Row, Newcastle, is in possession of the only copy of it which I have seen; but he tells me that there is another in Dr. Thomlinson's Library, which, however, is not noticed in the printed catalogue of that collection.

The only other published work of Horsley's not noticed in the preceding memoir, with which I am acquainted, is "A Map of Northumberland, begun by the late Mr John Horsley, F. R. S., continued by the Surveyor\* he employed, and dedicated to the Right Honourable

\* The surveyor whom Horsley employed was Mr George Mark, who is often mentioned in Horsley's letters, and who, from Dunbar, May 6, 1737, addressed a letter to Robert Cay, esq., Newcastle upon Tyne, of which the following is an extract:—"Dear sir,—'Tis now more than time I think we had finished the map. I have not had much time to apply myself to it, but have now nearly done. &c. &c. I had made the actual survey of Watling-street a long time ago for Mr Horsley: provided you know any thing what is become of it, I should like to have it. I also left with him a copy of the whole survey of the county in two little books, and would gladly have them both, and whatever else you can lit on relating to it. If you think it necessary that an actual survey be made of the boundary or marches let me know it, and I shall endeavour at the time of our next vacation in harvest to have it done." Mr Mark had travelled with Horsley and assisted him in his investigations, for in a letter to Mr R. Cay, from Morpeth, 26th June, 1728, he observes, "I have sent you inclosed Mr Mark's opinion and observations about the military way—*nec nostrum est tantas componere lites.*" Also, in another letter to R. Cay, from Bath, on July

Hugh, Earl of Northumberland. By R. Cay. A. Bell, Sculpt. Edinburgh, 1753." The index to it, which is very copious and accurate, was also printed at Edinburgh, by Hamilton and Barfleur, in 8vo., in the same year; but both it and the map are now very scarce.

About a year before he died, he told his friend Mr R. Cay that he was quite wearied out with his attention to his *Britannia Romana*, which I think he lived to see printed off, but, perhaps, not published. It had probably injured his health, and when the excitement of going on with it ceased, he lingered and fell—died without seeing how his great work was received by the tyranny of letters, and with the sad reflection that his labours were not only profitless, but might never repay his family the sums he had expended upon them. One dying under such circumstances is little lamented and soon forgotten. With himself, his family lose their support, and poverty soon wrings affectionate remembrances for the dead out of the hearts of dearest relatives and friends. The minister of religion performs the same official rites over his remains that are said over all: but the obsequies of his funeral are not perfumed with the incense of eulogy, or his memory consecrated and cherished by any account of his life. No stone tells which was Horsley's grave, nor any parish register that I have seen where he was buried. What a lesson to the mind that riots on the hope of posthumous fame!

3. *William Richardson* is mentioned as minister of this congregation in a deed in 1733.

4. .... *Simpson*.

5. .... *Acheson* was minister in 1754, and is said to have filled the situation about 20 years.

6. *Robert Trotter* was born at Melros in 1731, studied in Edinburgh, was chosen minister here in 1757, died in 1807, and was buried at Melros, where a monument inscribed...*Pietas filialis optimo parentum*...marks his grave. Mr Trotter was an amiable and excellent pastor; and several times refused situations in England

20, 1728, already quoted, he says, "I sent Mr Mark to Meywood (and a wretched way he had to it) who tells me that there seems to be one side or more of a station remaining, and other ruins;" and again, "Mr Mark discovered a Roman encampment, at least, if not a station, with a military way, very visible near a place called *Clero*, or *Clethro*; but I have not yet had the exact distances from him." And, from London, July 30, in the same year—"If Fetherwood," in Redesdale, "be omitted in the map, it must be by mistake, because, if I rightly remember, I saw the observations with relation to it which Mr Mark had taken in the survey book."



and benefices in Scotland of greater emoluments than this, rather than leave a congregation by which he was highly respected, and for which he had a deep regard. He married a daughter and co-heir of Thos. Akenhead, of Whitelee, in Redesdale, (*See II. i.*, 136, 148,) by whom he left issue four sons and three daughters, viz.: *John Spottiswode*, a captain in the East India Company's service, died at Rangoon during the Burmese war; *Thomas*, a staff-surgeon in the same service, died at Masulipatam; *Robert*, a surgeon in North Shields; and *Thomas*, a physician in Morpeth. His youngest daughter, *Margaret*, married William Pawson, Esq., of Shawdon.

7. *George Atkin*, elected in 1807, died

8. *Matthew Brown* stood a contest for the situation with Thos. Wood, and was chosen by a small majority of the congregation. This contest caused a schism, the minority of which built the

*Independent Chapel*, and chose Mr Wood for their minister; he, however, did not receive ordination on the occasion, but left Morpeth in 1830.

The *Methodists* have a *Chapel* in Manchester Lane, which was built in 1822, where they had one for some time before that year; but they are not a numerous body here, having never exceeded 70 persons.

THE MECHANICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION of Morpeth was established in 1825. The earl of Carlisle is its official patron; and sir J. E. Swinburne, bart., its president. Its apartments are in the Scotch Arms yard. In 1830, its library contained 721 volumes, its members were 142, and the subscriptions to it £51 5s. 11½d. Mankind may, in conformity to the first divine command, increase and multiply upon the earth; but they can never either subdue it, or the natural evils that wait on ignorance, till the labouring classes amongst them derive from science artificial means of lessening their labour, till they be taught from infancy to reason and think, to read and search after truth in all subjects, and in the nature of all things: till their minds become active, religious, and moral; and till well-instructed industry drives wickedness and misery from the earth, and makes every palace and every cottage the abode of wisdom, happiness, and comfort: and institutions of this kind have a direct tendency to spread these great blessings over the world.

MEREDEN was the third rivulet that crossed the southern boundary of the endowment land of Newminster Abbey, as it passed westward along the brow of the

Wansbeck. In 1389, it is described as a green lech adjoining Barkerfield, and coming from a way that led to Aldeworth-grange. Merden Flat and Barcarfield seem to be ground included in the grant of common of pasture on the lords' stubbles, printed under 1239, as appears by the award of lord Greystock in 1470, but upon which the town, in that year, according to the same award, relinquished all claim.

MILLS.—The burgesses of Morpeth bound themselves and their heirs, in 1282, not to grind the corn which grew upon the land which they farmed of William, son of Thomas de Greystock anywhere but at the mill of Morpeth. This was the *Manor Mill* of Morpeth, and still remains upon its original site, on the north side of the Wansbeck, and at the east end of the town.

The *East Water Mill* is on the same side of the river as the Manor Mill, and both belong to lord Carlisle.

The *Abbey Mills* belong to Mr Ord, and are upon the demesne lands of Newminster Abbey. They consist of a water-corn and fulling mill. Traces of an antient mill-race reach from an old house, a little distant from the north-west corner of the abbey, to some distance further up the river than the wear-head of the present mills.

The *Steam Mills* for grinding corn are, one of 14-horse power, at the east end of the town, belonging to Mr Wealleans; a small one, in the Back-riggs, belonging to Mr Kyle; and another small one, in Bowle's-green, the property of William Shotton: besides which, there are two *Fulling Mills*, rented of lord Carlisle,—one on the Low Stanners, and the other on the Park-house banks.

MORPETH.—Horsley, in a loose leaf of MS. heads for a history of this county, has this minute:—"Felton and Morton—names of persons and towns—a town on the fell or moor, or way to it." But the first part of this place was, I apprehend, the castle, church, and hamlet that stands between them, all of which are situated among a cluster of hills—from which the place might obtain its name; for mop, in Saxon, signifies a hill, as well as a heath or wild waste.

MORPETH CASTLE and STOBH-HILL form a township for the maintenance of the poor; but the township of Morpeth contributes with it *pari passu* for the maintenance of a part of its highways. The Stob-hill ground lies to the south of the castle, on the way towards Bedlington.

NEWMINSTER ABBEY is a township for the maintenance of its own poor, and is comprised of the antient demesne and other contiguous lands on the south side

of the Wansbeck, which formerly belonged to the Abbey, from which it derives its name, and at present to Wm. Ord, esq., M. P. for Morpeth. The High-house, on the bank just south of the abbey, was at one time tenanted by the Loraines, of Kirkharle; who also, at another time, resided at Mitford, where some of them were born, and others buried. The wooden-bridge leading from Morpeth to Newminster Abbey was built by William Ord, esq.

NEWGATE is a street which runs from the Market-place to the north end of the town at Bowle's-green Cross. Its name first occurs in the town's records in 1361: then again in 1362 and 1364. But I have before conjectured that it was built on the North Field, about the time that the town obtained a charter for a market. (See above, 422; and in Annals below, under 1239.) Houses are mentioned in 1380, 1391, 1416, 1417, 1440, 1447, on its east side; and, on the west side, in 1421, 1443, 1464, and 1469. It had a place in it called The Law, already mentioned; and a stone-built tenement in it, adjoining one of the abbot of Newminster on the north, and one of Roger Swinburne on the south, is noticed in 1533.

OLDGATE, a street in Morpeth, extends from the Market-place westward to the chain-bridge over the river. In 1402, a waste messuage in Aldgate, was bounded on the east by ground of the abbot of Newminster. Henry Bewick, in 1426, had a house in it, which, on the east, adjoined one that belonged to the chapel of Morpeth, and had premises of John Fawcus on the west, and extended to ground of the abbot of Newminster, I suppose, on the north. A house, on the south side of Aldgate, in 1456, had property of the same abbot on its west side, and of John Ward on its east. Tenements in it are noticed in the Annals in 1472, 1490, 1507, 1526, and 1529; and a barn in 1478. In 1495, William Bewick, of Morpeth, leased a burgage in Aldworth "cloyed" in between tenements of Cuthbert Heron and George Rychester. The deed of Dec. 14, 1505, gives a curious specification for building a back-house here; and a burgage in it is described, in 1531, as bounded on the west by the chantry lands of St. George the Martyr, in the parish church of Morpeth, and by those of the lord of Meldon on the east, on the south by the highway, and on the north by "Bewykis" lands. It is again mentioned in 1546; and, in 1559, the corporation let a house on the north side of Holdgait for 80 years, and in 1578 made a grant of  $2\frac{3}{4}$  roods of land

on the south side "Nether Oldgait," between Baye's lands on the east and the water of Wansbeck on the west, which must, I think, be the terrace and garden which belonged to the house in which the patient, patriotic, and magnanimous lord Collingwood occasionally resided in this street.

The OLD MOTE is mentioned, in 1441, as having under it two roods of land which extended from the street called Pitgate in front to the land of the chantry of St. Mary behind, and being bounded by other property on the north and south. It was, I think, some ancient appendage to the castle.

PLANS, see Maps.

PETHGATE is mentioned in a deed in 1384. Perhaps it was the same as is called *Pitgate* in 1441, the street going south from the bridge, and turning eastward towards the tenement called Goose-hill. In the Plan of 1603, it is called Pethgate; that turning from it to the west "Hilgate;" and that going southward, past the present gaol, is, I think, Castle-street, but the writing on the Plan is so small, and done with such pale ink, that in places it is almost illegible.

PRIESTLEY occurs in the foundation deed of Newminster Abbey as the name of some ground on the side of Cottingburn, and on the north side of the town of Morpeth.

PYE, The Family of, were old and respectable inhabitants of this town. Richard Pye was a bailiff of Morpeth in 1580 and 1584; John Pye in 1595, 1602, 1607, and 1612; Thomas Pye in 1628 and 1646; John Pye in 1632 and 1647; Francis Pye in 1656, and other succeeding years. Three of the name of John Pye were rectors of Morpeth in the seventeenth century. A lady of the family, Jane Pye, according to a note of Spearman, was executed for witchcraft in 1658. "Her son was a surrogate at Durham, (?) and his daughter or niece married the rev. Major Algood, rector of Simonburn." But I have Mr S.'s account of this execution from Mrs Pye's descendants in very different forms. It is certain, however, that the present Queen's Head inn, in Bridge-street, in this town, belonged to this family. Their arms, ermine a bend lozengy gules quartering ..... on a chevron between three ... heads erased three cinquefoils, with the date 1656, are in stucco in the ceiling of the dining-room. The heiress of the family, Elizabeth, daur. of John Pye and Anne, daur. of Thos. Marr, married Geo. Monroe, esq., a major in the army, and left it by will to her husband, who sold



it to Mr Geo. Nelson, by whom it was conveyed to the Sunderlands, its present proprietors and occupiers.\* In a lease and release of the premises, in 1719, between Mr Francis Young, who had a mortgage upon them, and Mr Thomas Pye, they are called the Post-house. The family of Pye had also a house in the Market-place, which had the Wansbeck for its southern boundary, and which was purchased in 1632 by Judith, wife of John Pye, for the use of her and her heirs; and, in 1654, John Pye, of Morpeth, clerk, and Thomas Pye, of Elsdon, clerk, sold it to Michael Widdrington. In 1690, Thomas Widdrington, of Morpeth, gent., conveyed it to Robert Mitford, of the same place, merchant, who, in 1693, transferred it to William Aynsley, of Bramford, in Middlesex, whose son Mark Aynsley, of Gallow-hill, in 1725, sold it to John Wilkinson, of Morpeth, merchant, for £280, in trust for James Fenwick, of Morpeth, gentleman. This John Wilkinson married Barbara, daughter and co-heir of William Wilson, of Longframlington; and had issue one son William, who died intestate 22nd Nov. 1726, and two daughters, Barbara, the elder of whom married John Challoner, of Morpeth, and had issue. Catharine, the 2nd daughter, who was born Dec. 27, 1697, and died intestate 20th Jan. 1773, married about the year 1720, the above-named James Fenwick, an apothecary in Morpeth, by whom she had a son named John Fenwick, M.D., who married Mary, daughter of John Thornton, of Nether-witton, and died Dec. 23, 1783, his will being dated on the 8th of the same month. His wife died Nov. 9, 1773. The issue of this last marriage was two sons, viz.:—1. James Fenwick, esq., M.D., now of Longwitton, who married Jane Manners, of Longframlington, a descendant of the great family of Manners, of Etal, by whom she had issue:—1. *John Manners*, born at Charlton-hall, May 16, 1796. 2. *William*, also born at Charlton-hall, August 14, 1797. 3. *James Thomas*, born at Bam-burgh, June 15, 1799. 4. *Edward*, born at Alnwick, Oct. 7, 1800. 5. *Thornton*, born at Croft, in York-shire, April 2, 1803. 6. *Thomas*, born June 9; and 7, *Jane*, born June 10, 1804, at Croft, where Jane died

\* Francis Pye, in 1692, mortgaged these premises to Susan-nah Bland, from whom they passed, under conditions of redemption by Francis and John Pye, to Robert Bewick, whose ex'or, the rev. Benjamin Bewick, in 1720, transferred them to Thomas Pye, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Green, and by her had a daughter Anne, wife of Major Monroe, as above.

June 15, and was buried: Thomas died May 7, 1825. 8. *Jane*, the eighth child, was born at Longwitton, Sep. 1805. 9. *Manners*, born at Longwitton, July 24, 1808.

The RACES of Morpeth are holden on Cottingwood, by permission of lord Carlisle, four days annually, from Tuesday to Friday in the first week of September, and are supported by subscription, to which the members in parliament for the town usually have given £25. They were advertised in the Newcastle Courant in 1746, to be holden on the same ground. The race-course is 2,036 yards in circuit.

RENNALD'S GREEN, or as it is called in 1542, *Ren-nesse* (Renny's) *Green*, was on the south-east side of Morpeth, and near the Allery-banks.

RUTHDIKE, in deed, No. 3, 1283, is mentioned as in Morpeth Field, which was on the south side of Morpeth. In 1296 it is written *Rutdike*, and appears to have been near Wencherleyway. The Ruthedike also occurs in the thirteenth century as a boundary between Ray and Whelpington. *Dikes* were also frequently, I apprehend, formed as track-ways; and in a memorandum among Horsley's papers, in the hand-writing, I think, of John Cay, steward of the marshalsea, there is this notice of a dyke which passed by Morpeth:—"There is a large rampart and ditch that goes through Harterton-fell, called the *Blackdike*, which they say passes from between the head of North Tyne and the sea-side east of Mor-path, and goes by the Morpeth Loaning-end, north of the town." The black-dyke, which ran north and south through the county, and crossed the Roman Wall at Busy-gap, is marked upon Kitchen's Map of Northum-berland; and before the commons of the county began to be so extensively enclosed, about a century since, was commonly used as a drift-way out of Scotland. Chalmers, in his Caledonia, has an account how it crosses that country. The different dikes, called *Grime's*, or *Graham's dykes*, in England and Scotland, probably also, as Hors-ley in his Britannia conjectures, have their names from their aggers over the moors being of a *grimey* or black colour.—(*Brit. Rom. p. 173.*)

The RYDYNG occurs in a deed in 1417, and was prob-ably some plot of ground on the north-east side of the town. Places of its name were lands that had been assarted or ridded of wood.

SAVINGS BANK.—This wise and prudent institution was established in 1816, under the patronage and trust of the duke of Portland, sir C. M. L. M. Monck, bart., and W. Ord, esq., M. P.; since which time the number

of trustees have been increased; and, in 1829, a piece of ground on the Back-riggs was purchased, and a neat and commodious building erected upon it, in which the business of the bank is now transacted. The ground and building were paid for out of the principal and interest of the foundation fund, which was raised by subscription. The following table exhibits a brief statement of its accounts since its commencement:—

In	Sums deposited.			Sums withdrawn, and interest paid.			Number of Depositors.
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
April, 1817,	1,495	11	0	27	0	0	85
April, 1818,	2,811	10	9	74	14	6	113
April, 1819,	3,541	6	0	351	12	3	...
April, 1820,	2,200	2	6	904	4	0	...
April, 1821,	1,915	19	9	904	12	0	...
Jan. 1822,	2,133	17	6	796	5	9	...
Jan. 1823,	4,107	1	3	1,182	16	2	341
Jan. 1824,	5,921	19	4	1,974	1	5	488
Nov. 1824,	6,100	7	3	2,329	17	9	501
Nov. 1825,	5,535	0	3	3,679	5	11	579
Nov. 1826,	4,711	9	0	3,660	4	7	615
Nov. 1827,	4,479	7	0	3,083	5	2	650
Nov. 1828,	4,684	8	4	3,993	12	9	721
Nov. 1829,	4,694	4	7	5,865	9	6	716
Nov. 1830,	3,288	4	3	5,184	12	8	700

SCHALDFEN formerly had a considerable wood in it, and was bounded, as I suppose, on the north by the Wansbeck, on the east by the parish of Bedlington, and on the south and west by the road to Newbigging and the East Park. Its name is still retained in the farmhouse called *Shadfen*. The mill of Plessey had liberty from Roger de Merlay the Third to have wood out of it for its repairs.

SILVINGTON\* may have its name from lying, as it does, in a *shelving* or sloping position. The whole township contains about 1426 acres. This retired place is seated on good soil, and wants only more trees and population to shelter and enliven it. It is about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Morpeth, and it and Twizle form the most southerly part of this extensive and borough-favoured parish. The village consists of seven cottages lying east and west on the road from Saltwick to Whalton. The cottages stand in gardens, some of which are pretty, half orchard, and half kale yard. A field just east of the village, and having a lane on its north and west sides, is called *The Chapel Yards* in the survey of the township in lord Oxford's time and to the present day. It is all over lined and spotted with turf-covered casts and old mentions of walls and dykes; and the villagers point out a green rise, near the north-west corner of it, as the site of the chapel;—and when the distance at which this

place and Twizle are from Morpeth church is considered, one cannot wonder that its old lords had a place of worship at it, though I have no where seen any account of such an institution having ever existed here. Of its antient *Mill*, out of which the abbot of Newminster, in the time of Henry III., had a grant of a rent of 20s. a year, I have also seen no account: its grinders have long ceased. The *Watch-hill*, a farm-house to the north of the village, probably had its name from having been one of the stations upon which, between Kirkley Mill and Mitford, the memorable order of lord Wharton, in 1552, directed a nightly watch to be kept. This township was a manor in the Merlay barony, and in 1240 was holden of it by half a knight's fee by sir Hugh Gubium,† whose

† There is great difficulty in distinguishing the Gubiums or Gobyons of the south of England, where they had considerable possessions, from the family of the same name which were settled here. Possibly they were the same family, or very near relations. The first of the following statements localizes them in the south—the second in Northumberland: both of them may contain wrong conjectures, which further research and better information than I am possessed of may set right.

#### 1. PEDIGREE OF GUBIUM, OF NORTHAMPTON, BEDFORD, AND LEICESTERSHIRE.

I.—Hugh Gobyon died 53 Hen. III., 1268–9, possessed of lands in Knaptofte, Redesdale, and Moseley, in Leicestershire. —(*Cal. Inq. p. m. i. 32.*)

II.—Hugh Gubyon, in 1275, died seized of lands in Northampton; of Knaptofte, her husband Hugh, in Leicestershire; and of Stratley & Hetham, in Bedfordshire. —(*Cal. Inq. p. m. i. 54; see also Rot. Hundr. ii. 1.*) parties in a suit at Northampton in 1272.

III.—Richard Gobyon, in 1275, did fealty to the king for the lands which belonged to his father Hugh Gobyon, then deceased. —(*Rot. Orig. i. 23.*) He died in 1301, possessed of lands in Northampton, Bedfordshire, & Leicestershire, of which his father had died seized. —(*Cal. Inq. p. m. i. 169.*) Elizabeth, wife of Hugh Gobyon, & moth. of Hawise, wife of Ralph the Botiller. —(*Rot. Orig. i. 115.*)

IV.—Ralph le Botiller & Hawise his wife did fealty to the king, in 1301, le Botiller, and daur. for lands in Northampton. —(*Rot. of Richard Gobyon. Orig. i. 115.*)

#### 2. PEDIGREE OF GUBIUM, OR GOBION, OF SILVINGTON.

I.—SIR WALTER GUBIUM, in a pedigree of the Ogle family made out by Mr Fenwick, of Bedlington, is stated to have been father of Hugh Gubium, who was sheriff of Northumberland.

II.—SIR HUGH GUBIUM, about the year 1240, held Shilvington of the barony of Roger de Merlay, to one of whose charters to the burgesses of Morpeth he occurs as a witness. According

\* In 1240, it is spelled *Schillington* and *Schillingdon*, and after that time it is not unfrequently written *Shelmenton*.



great grand-daughter is said to have carried it by marriage to sir Robert Ogle, of Ogle, knight, from whom it came by direct lineal descent to the late duke of Portland, who alienated it with the rest of the contiguous Ogle estates to Thomas Browne, esq., a merchant in London, from whom they passed by purchase, in 1830, to the rev. John Saville Ogle, of Kirkley, a prebendary of Durham, and a descendant of the antient family of Ogle, of Ogle Castle, which long extinct style he has thus revived in himself and obtained for his descendants. I have room for only a very few historical notices respecting this place. In 1348 John Ogle and John Mauduit had, by the division of sir Roger Mauduit, knight, all that purparty of the manor of Shilvington during the life of the said Roger which had formerly belonged to Mary de Belshou; and, in 1350, sir John de Ogle granted all his lands in the same place to Robert Ogle, senior.—(II. i. 389.) Hugh Gubium, knight, lord of Shilvington, was succeeded in his office of sheriff for Northumberland, in 1296, by sir John de Kirkeby; and, in that year, gave to William de Saltwick a way for his men and beasts over Shilvington Moor, from the

to old pedigrees of the Ogle family he married JOAN, daughter of Michael Morrel, of Middleton Morrel and Long Witton; and had two sons, sir Hugh and Alexander, both slain in the Scotch wars. He was taken prisoner at the siege of Northampton in 1264.—(*Twisden's X. Scripta*, 2148.)

III.—RICHARD GUBIUM gave a rent of 20s. a year out of the mill of Shilvington to the monks of Newminster.—(*Above*, p. 415.)

IV.—SIR HUGH GUBIUM confirmed his father's grant of 20s. a year to the monks of Newminster. In 1280, he was security to a deed respecting Callaley and Yetlington; was upon a jury at Tinmouth in 1291; sheriff of Northumberland from 1292 to 1295. His name also occurs on the record of the trial, in 1293, about burning the house of Agnes de Benrigg, at Mitford; and on the list of mayors of Newcastle in 1294. In the latter year he was also directed to make an inventory of the military and other stores in Bamborough Castle (*III. ii. 289*); and excused, no doubt as sheriff of the county, from attending the king into France. Also at Christmas, in this year, he and Roger Gubium tested a deed dated at Ogle.—(II. i. 387.) In 1296, he granted to William of Saltwick, a road over Shilvington Moor from Saltwick, and thence to the moor of Trenwell. In 1301, he was a commissioner for levying foot soldiers in Northumberland; and, in the following year, a knight of the shire for the same county.—(*Palgrave*.) He died before 1317, as his *heirs* in that year are represented as holding Shilvington of the lords of Morpeth by half a knight's fee and suit of court.—(*Morp. Misc. No. 11.*)

V.—MARGARET, daughter and heir of sir Hugh Gubium, married sir Robert Ogle, by which match he acquired the manors of Shilvington and Middleton Morrel.

ville of Saltwick as far as the moor of Tranwell. The extract from the Ogle deeds, by Dodsworth, respecting this transaction is as follows:—"Omib<sup>9</sup> hoc scriptum visuris vel audit' Hugo Gubiun miles dñs de Schilvington salm...Noveri<sup>t</sup> me dedisse Witmo de Saltwyke quandam viam in mora de Schilvington eund de villa de Saltwyke cum hominib<sup>9</sup> suis ⁊ bestiis suis de Saltwick usque ad moram de Trenwell, &c. Test. dñis Johne de Kirkeby vic. Northumb<sup>9</sup>. Rob. de Somerville milit." The same collection also contains two deeds, dated in 1331, between Thomas Steward, lord of a moiety of this manor, and Robert de Heppale, the extracts from which are given in II. i. p. 382; and the same MSS. contain an extract of a deed dated at Shilvington in 1360, and numerous signed, by which Thomas de Fenwick and Joan his wife gave to Robert de Ogle and his heirs one-twelfth part of this manor.

STANBRIG was on the king's highway south of Morpeth, and in Morpeth Field, probably over the Catchburn.

STANIFLAT, like Berehaugh, was a culture of land upon which Roger de Merlay the Third gave to the free burgesses of Morpeth 16 tofts, which laid between Cottingburn and the Monksway on the east side, and 4 tofts between Cottingburn and the same way on the west side.—(*Annals*, 1239.) A burgrave upon it, near Cottingburn, is mentioned in 1330; and a "borrow-land" on Stanyflat, in 1357, abutted on the west with Cottingburn, and on the east was near the way that led to the quarry of Morpeth. South Stanyflat is mentioned in 1363. Two roods of land, in 1380, had their ends abutting on Cottingburn and the king's highway leading to Bothal. There was a bark-house upon it in 1453. This was the name of the land which lies north of Bridge-street and east of Newgate, and is at present called the Back-rigs.

STANNERS, THE HIGH AND LOW, are two parcels of unclosed ground by the side of the Wansbeck. *The High Stanners* is on the west side of the river, between the Stepping-stones, at Bowle's-green, and the Chain-bridge, and is much covered with sand and gravel. *The Low Stanners* is on the north side of the first turn of the river below the town, and seems to have long served as a place for laying rubbish in. Persons condemned to death at the county assizes are commonly executed here. Both of these waste tracts of ground, perhaps, have had their names from having had gravel heaps thrown upon them by floods.

**STONHILL** is a hamlet on the road to Newbigging and Bedlington, and with the hamlet of Morpeth Castle makes one township, which, in the new division of the wards of the county, is in the west division of Morpeth ward, and assessed to county rate on a rental of £2,612 a year.

**STREETS**—of which the name of Hellegate first occurs in the Town's Hutch. The main street from the bridge to Bowle's-green Cross was formerly very hog-backed, and paved; but, in 1830, was macadamized by lord Carlisle, who, as lord of the manor, bears the onus of repairing it.

**STURDYSIDE** was in Morpeth Field, south of Morpeth, and is mentioned in Annals, 1283, No. 5. It is included with Catchburn in the survey of 1603.

**SWINBURNE, THE FAMILY OF**, had property in this town. A tenement on the north side of Bryge-street is mentioned in 1426 as bounded by the Market-steads on the west, and by Swinburne lands on the east. Thomas Swinburne, of Nafferton, in 1493, granted away a waste bounding on the highway on the west, and Winshele-way on the east. Edward Swinburne tested a deed in 1520; and land of Roger Swinburne, in Newgate, is mentioned in 1533.

**LYDGATE** is mentioned in 1453, and seems to have been a back street, behind Bridge-street or Newgate.

**TANNING**, in former times, was the most staple and important trade of this town, and still continues to be so, owing perhaps in some degree to the quantity of oak wood in the neighbourhood, and the consequent facility of procuring oak bark.

**THE TERRACE**, a small square plot of ground, is on Berehaugh, on the northern brink of the river, just east of the Manor Mill. It was inclosed, and had walks made in it for the purpose of a public promenade, at the expense of lord Carlisle and the corporation of Morpeth, only a few years since.

**THE TOWN HALL** is chiefly remarkable for having been built from a design of sir John Vanburgh. Its front is done in French rustics, and with surmounted turrets; and its interior consists of one room on the ground-floor, which has arched openings to the main-street closed with an iron-gate and iron-railing, and is sometimes used as a theatre; and two rooms above—the larger of which, till the building of the new gaol, was used as a county sessions house; and is still, as the manorial and town court-house, the guild-hall for the town, and public ball-room. In the smaller room is kept

the *Town's Hutch*, a large oaken chest with seven locks, of which the seven aldermen of the town are the seven clavigeri, each of them having the custody of one key. In this chest the charters, books, papers, and plate of the corporation are preserved; amongst which is a document containing the following order, dated in 1513:—“It is ordered and concluded by Thomas lord Dacre, the burgesses and commonality of Morpeth, that they shall have a chest for the common wealth with seven keys and locks, and the said chest to stand in the inner chamber of the Toll Booth, and the aldermen of the seven crafts to have the keeping of the seven keys of the said locks—that is to say—every of the aldermen one key; provided always that the bailiffs of the said town for the time being shall have one key of the said chamber-door, to the intent that the said aldermen with others may resort to the said chest as oft as they shall have need thereto, so that the said chamber by the said bailiffs be kept honestly dried and arrayed.” The old treasury chest of Newcastle is also called the Town's Hutch, and is used to this day as the desk or counter of the chamberlains of that town. This edifice—the town-hall—was built on the site of the old *Toll Booth* of Morpeth, which, in 1529, is mentioned as bounding on a tenement which was situated in the “*Mergaitsted*.” It had shops below it, four of which lord Dacre granted to the bailiffs. A deed, in 1567, was sealed and delivered in the toll-booth of Morpeth in the presence of the bailiffs. The following order respecting it is from a Northumberland sessions book:—“SS. Octob. 8. We present the Tolbooth as going to ruin, much out of repair, and that it may be speedily mended, being the public meeting place for holding the sessions and keeping the county courts;” and I am obliged to John Hodgson, esq., M.P., for the following extract from a similar source:—“Court at Morpeth, Christmas sessions, 1714, 15. Presentment by the grand jury. Forasmuch as the right honourable the earl of Carlisle hath been pleased to erect this stately fabric to the great satisfaction and conveniency of this county, which we hope may be improved to greater advantage, if this honourable bench will be pleased to concur with us—First, in addressing ourselves to lord Carlisle for his great kindness herein; as also for his further assistance and interest to try, if possibly, the assizes for this county may be brought likewise to this place, which we hope may be effected by that great lord, and others who have concerns in, and a respect for this county.”



**TOWERS.**—A *turriolum* is mentioned in a deed printed under 1310, No. 2; and a *turrellus* in 1343: and in the Plan in 1603 a considerable tower is drawn on the south side of Bridge-street, on the site of the late gaol. The *Bell Tower* is at the entrance from the Market-place into Oldgate, and very inconveniently blocks up the way into that street. It contains six bells, which, according to an inscription upon them, were the gift of Major-Gen. Edmond Main to the corporation of Morpeth. General Main was M.P. for the town in 1705. This tower generally goes by the name of the Clock-house, from its containing a large clock with four dials. There is a tradition that the clock was brought from Bothal castle, and that it is a very old one. The lowest floor of the tower was a sort of prison or correction-house for the town, to which the bailiffs continued to commit offenders against the law till within the last 30 years. The building which formerly projected from it on the east was the Shambles-house.

**TRANWELL** is often, in old records, written *Trenwell*, and may have its name from the Icelandic *trana*, a crane, and the fine *well* that is at it. This and the hamlet of High Church make one township in the west division of Morpeth ward, and are now assessed to county rate on a rental of £850 a year. It formed a part of the barony of Merlay, and was a member of the manor of Morpeth.—(*Wallis*, ii. 290.)\* Roger de Merlay the Third is charged in the Hundred Rolls with saddling it, in the time of Henry the Third, with a payment of five marks a year.—(*III. i. 116.*) The Sommerville family, and their descendants and assigns the Thorntons, after the division of the Merlay property between them and the Greystocks, had an interest in it.—(*Id.* 49, 61, 72, 78, 79.) Rese ap Griffith, indeed, had six husband lands in it in 1355 (*III. ii. 323*); but the whole of it finally came into the possession of the Greystock family, and from them has descended to the earl of Carlisle, its present proprietor. In old inquests it is sometimes styled a hamlet, and sometimes a ville: at present it consists only of one farm-house and five or six cottages. Wm. Mitford had some interest in it in 1 Henry VI.—(*Id.* 270.)

**TURNER, WILLIAM, M.D.**, a native of Morpeth, is a character whom I wish from the first to introduce to my reader as one entitled to high consideration for his learn-

\* In the printed copy of the aid for knighting Edw. I. in 1240, this place is strangely misnomered *Grinewest*.—(*III. i. 208.*)

ing and labours. No one will dispute the competency of Conard Gesner to pronounce judgment on the merit of the scholars and natural historians of his time; and he, in the preface to his *History of Birds*, printed in 1555, has said, that before himself, a few, in modern times, had briefly written upon the names and natures of birds, among whom, Gyb. Longolius, a German, and William Turner,† an Englishman, were both men of the greatest

† The following is the best list of his works I have been able to collect. Of several of them I have had opportunities to write descriptions from copies in the British Museum and the Bodleian Library. The extracts from them were made for the several purposes of showing their nature, of illustrating the history of their author's life, and of collecting some antiquarian notices respecting the natural history of this neighbourhood and county. The works naturally divide themselves into two classes—Divinity and Natural History, each of which I have, as far as dates would allow me, arranged in the order of time:—

#### I. WORKS ON DIVINITY.

1. In 1537, the year after parliament had dissolved the lesser monasteries, he published the first edition of his work entitled—*The Comparison of the Old Learning and the New*, written by Urbanus Regius, and printed at Southwark. This edition was followed by a second in 1538, and a third in 1548—of the last of which I have seen a copy, and have this account. The title is in black-letter, between two wood-cuts, and as follows:—"The Old Learnyng and the New compared together, whereby it may easely be knownen which of them is better and more agreyng wyth the euerlasting Word of God. Newly corrected and augmented by Wylliam Turner." On the back of the title page are—"The Contents of this Book: Of the Sacramentes, of Penaunce, of Confession, of Satisfaction, of Free wyll, of Faith and Workes, of Merits, of Synne, of the Worshyping of Sayntes, of the Supper of the Lord, of the Choyse of Meates, of Fasting, of the Difference of Days of Prayer, of Vowes, of Counsels, of Matrimony, of Bishopes, of Ceremonies, of Man's Traditions, of Counsels & Lawes made by a Multitude of Bishops gathered together."

#### " TO THE READER.

"Som ther be that do defye  
All that is newe, and euer do crye  
The old is better, awaye with the new,  
Because it is false, and the old is trew.  
Let them this booke reade and beholde  
For it preferreth the lerning most old."

This book consists of 8 sheets, from A to H, 7 of them containing 16 pages each, and H only 14. Signatures A li. and lii. contain—¶ "The Preface of the Translator vnto the christian Reader." The end of the translation is on sheet H, lii. a., and the remaining 8 pages are taken up with an address "To the Christian Reader." The colophon between the same two wood-cuts as those in the title page is—"Imprinted at London by Robert Stoughton dwelling within Ludgate, at the signe of the Bysshops Myter, M.D.XLVIII."—(*British Museum.*)

learning, and deserving of the highest praise. Also in his book *De Herbis Lunariis* he says, about 15 years since, Turner, an Englishman, returning out of Italy, paid me a visit: and I found him a man of such excel-

lent learning, both in medicine and most other sciences, that I can scarcely mention such another. Harrison, too, under Bath, in his Description of England, calls him "Doctor Turner, the father of English Physicke,"

2. The Hunting of the Romish Fox, which more than seven years hath been hid among the Bishops of England, after that the king's highness had commanded him to be driven out of his realm. Basil, 1543, 8vo. Published under the name of William Wraughton.—(*Athenæ Oxon.* by Bliss. i. 362.)

3. The Rescuynge of the Romish Fox; otherwise called the Examination of the Hunter, devised by Stephen Gardener, doctor and defender of the Pope's canon law, and his ungodly ceremonies. Printed 1545, 8vo. Published also under the name of William Wraughton.—(*Id.*)

4. The Huntynge of the Romysh Vuolfe, made by Wyllyam Turner, doctour of Physic. "¶ Take hede of false prophets, which come vnto you in shepes clothynge, but wythin are rauening wolues." This is a small octavo of 44 leaves, which are neither folioed nor paged. It is in German black-letter, and has probably been printed at Cologne, for some of his Herbal seems to have been from the same type. The dedication is "to the right honourable yonge lordes and worchipfull yonge gentlemen of Summersesthyre, of Wyltshire," &c. &c., and the work itself a dialogue between "The Foster and the Hunter," full of quaint wit and raillery. After the preface is "¶ The Romysh foxe latelye returned into England againe speaketh—

"Gardener, my sonne, which with wepyng teares  
Cut once awaye quite the toppes of mine eares,  
Hath taken from me of late such payne,  
That they are growen and healed againe."  
&c. &c. &c.

This volume contains a full sheet engraving of Gardener, Bonner, Tunstal, &c. Romish bishops in their robes, but masked in wolves heads and skins. Bonner is devouring "the lamb," and the bishops holding cups for its blood. Ridley, Latimer, Cranmer, Hooper, Roger, and Bradford, are represented as sheep lying before their persecutors with their feet bound.—(*Bodl. Lib. A. 122, Linc.*)

5. The Hunting of the Fox and Wolfe, because they did make havoc of the Sheep of Jesus Christ. 8vo.—(*Bliss's Wood's Ath. Ox. i. 363.*)

6. A Preseruatiue or Triacle agaynst the poyson of Pelagius, lately renued & stirred vp agayn, by the furious sect of the Annabaptistes deuysed by Wyllyam Turner, Doctor of Physick. "Beleue not euery spirite but proue the spirites, whether they be of God or no." This work is in octavo, and consists of 13 sheets of 8 leaves each, and concludes with—"¶ Imprinted at London for Androw Hester, dwellyng in Powles Churchyarde, at the Wytthorse next to Powles scole, an. 1551, the 30 of Januarij.—Cum priuilegio ad imprimendum solum." The dedication is addressed "To the most stedfast, godly, and true preacher of God's word, Maister Hugh Latimer, &c. &c." and says—"About xx yeares ago ye toke great paynes to put men from their wyl works:" and "we that were your disciples had much to do in Cambridge after your departing from us, with them that defended praying

unto sayntes:"—"and though this stryfe agaynst God's enemies were common to me with many; yet I had specially to do with a bucke:—with a certain man that had a name of the colour of madder: with the Fox and his Foster; and with a certain wytche called Maystress Missa. But after I was easid from al these monsters"—"beholde sodenly sterte oute a Wood Spirite much perillouser than all the beastes that I had to do with before, not because he is stronger then the other, but because his poyson, that he intendethe to spoute oute is more perillous than the others poyson was. Some man per-adventure wyll saye, that if I woulde, I myght haue auoyded all these perilles if I woulde haue meddled with my Physick only. To which I answer, that, if I had had a conscience, as so many now adayes haue, that I could haue founde in my harte to take the dignities, rewards, and llyuynges of Christes church, and to do nothing for them," "I might in deede haue easily auoyded this perillous labour. But after that my lord Archbyshop of Yorke, had once geuen me a prebende, I could not be quiet until I had licence to reade or preache. Whiche obteyned, I began to rede, and so to discharge my conscience. And because I did perceyue that diuers began to be infected with the poyson of Pelagius, I deuised a lecture in Thistelworth against two of the opinions of Pelagius—namely against—That childer haue no original sin, and that they ought not to be baptized: but within a few weeks after, one of Pelagius disciples, in the defence of his master's doctrine, wrote against my lecture, with all the cunning and learning that he had. But lest he should glorye and crake amonge his disciples that I would not aunswer him, and to the intent that the venomous seede of his soweyng maye be destroyed and hyndered from bryngyng forth frute, I haue set out this boke to aunswer hym in the one of his opinions, and, God willing, when I haue set oute my Herbal, I shall aunswer hym to the other, and this small worke I dedicate vnto you as a worthy patrone to it, &c. &c."—(*Bodleian Library.*)

7. A new booke of Spirituall Physik for dyuerse diseases of the Nobilitie and Gentlemen of England, made by William Turner, doctor of Physik.—Prov. 12. The waye of the folyshe man semeth right in his owne eyes, but he that is wyse wyll heare counsell.

#### Ad Nobilem Britannum.

Vivere si cupias multos feliciter annos  
Et post hanc vitam regna videre Dei:  
Pharmica quæ grata Turnerus mente propinat  
In mentem penitus sume, q; tutus eris.

Anno 1555, 10 Calen. Martij. This work is a small 8vo. The first sheet contains "Dedication," "Fautes to be amended" and "the Contents of this booke." The remaining part is on 95 folios, and ends thus—"¶ Imprinted at Rome by the Vaticane church, by Marcus Antoninus Constantius, otherwise called Thraso Miles Gloriosus." The Dedication is addressed—"¶ To the right honorable Dukes and Erles, the duke of Northfolke, the duke of Suthfolke, the erle of Arundall, the erle of Derbi,



and in another place, "The famous clerk, doctor Turner." Turner, says Dr. Merret, in his *Pinax*, "was the most indefatigable man of his age, and published a book on birds, little in size, but great in value;" and Pultney, in his *Progress of Botany in England*, confers

the erle of Shrosbery, the erle of Huntynghon, the erle of Cumberland, the erle of Westmerland, the erle of Pembroke, and the erle of Warwik, William Turner, Physician, wyseth perfit knowledge in Goddes holy worde, and grace to live according to the same." These noblemen were strong Romanists: and this dedication to them is written in a polite, but free and bold tone. As this work was published during Mary's reign, and while its author was in exile, I think it probable that it was printed at Cologne, or in some other town in Germany. The following passages occur in it:—"When as of late yeaeres I practised bodely physick in Englande in my lorde of Sumersettes house, diuers sick beggers came vnto me and not knowing that I was a phisician, asked of me myne almose. To whom I offered to heale theire diseases for Goddes sake. But they went, by and by, awaye from me, and wolde none of that."—(*Signature, B. i.*)

8. "A new Dialogue wherein is conteyned the examination of the Messe, and of that kynde of Preisthode which is ordeyned to say Messe: and to offer vp for remyssion of synne the bodye and bloude of Christe againe. Beleue not everye Spirite, but trye the Spirites, whether they be of God or no: for many false prophetes are gone into the worlde." On the back of the title-page are "The names of the Speakers in this Dialogue." In the preface to the reader, he says "I answered wythin these seuen yeres a certayne learned man of England, and confuted as well as I could hys boke; but he contrary to all honestie and learnyng perceyuyng that he was not able to answer my booke in euerye booke that he wrote afterwarde agaynste other men, rayled and scoffed agaynste me by name." The work is in octavo, and contains 102 unnumbered pages. It has no printer's name nor date; but, in the preface, he says—"I haue sette my name vnto thys boke that yf thou"—i. e., the reader—"thyne that I haue wrytten herein any thinge agaynste Gode or hys word thou mayest knowe to whome thou shouldeste wryte."

9. Palgrave's Catechisme translated, &c. Lond. 1572, 8vo. —(*Watts.*) This edition was probably a reprint.

10. "A Treatise on Original Sin, written agaynst Rob. Coccheus, is mentioned by Parkhurst. MS. Norwic. Mor. 125, fol. 23."

11. "Hearne informs us that he had prepared an edition of William of Newbury's *Hist. rerum Anglicanarum* for the press, the original copy of which was in the possession of Mr Fulman."—(*Bliss's Wood's Ath. Ox. i.* 363.)

12. "The summe of Divinitie drawn out of the Holy Scripture, &c. drawn out of Latin into English by Robert Hutton. Imprinted at London by John Awdeley, dwelling in litle Britaine Streete without Aldersgate, the 15th of March, 1567." To this work "William Turner" prefixed an address "To the christian reader," which begins thus:—"After that my scholar sometime and servant Robert Hutton had translated this booke out of Latin into English, he mistrusting his own

this remarkable eulogy upon him—"The True Æra of botany in England must commence with Dr. William Turner, who was unquestionably the earliest writer among us that discovered learning and critical judgement in the knowledge of plants; and whose 'Book of

judgement to be sufficient to iudge whether the compiler of this booke had in his writings done al things according to the vaine of holy Scripture offered the booke vnto me that I should examine it with the touch stone of Holy Scripture," &c.—(*In the Bodl. Library.*)

13. A homily against drunkenness is mentioned by Tanner as one of Dr. Turner's works, and Wood refers to John Bale, cent. 8, nu. 95, for what else he had written and translated.

## II. WORKS ON NATURAL HISTORY.

1. (a.) BOTANY. Within a rude wood-cut border "*LIBELUS DE RE HERBARIA NOVVS in quo herbarum aliquot nomina greca latina, et Anglica habes, vna cum nominibus officinarum in gratiam studiose iuuentutis nunc primum in lucem editus.*" In a Latin address to the reader, printed on the back of the title-page, he notices, that it may be justly wondered why a beardless youth like himself very slenderly skilled in the science of medicine should venture to publish a work on botany, while he was aware that there were so many persons in the country better acquainted with the subject than himself. This work consists of only two sheets and a half: it is in Latin, of which the following account of the Daisy is a specimen:—"BELLIS sive bellius, ab officinis consolida minor vocatur. Hec est illa herba quam vocamus a *Dasy*. Quamq' apud Northu'brienses meos ea sola vocatur a *Dasy* que puniceo flore altilis et hortensis est, erraticam illam vocant a BANWORT." In the shops the bellis is called the lesser consolida, in the language of the country, a daisy; but in Northumberland we only call that a daisy which has a purple flower, and is raised in gardens: the flower we call a Banwort. On the last leaf, side *a*, is an address with this title:—"¶ *Studiose iuventutis vnico hvivs ætate patrono longe benignissimo M. Thomæ Patinsono sacre theologiæ doctori, Gulielmus Turnerus, S. P. D.,*" which ends thus—"Vale mæcenas optime." The imprint is "Londini apud Ioannem Bydellum. anno d'ni 1538."

(b.) "Historia de Naturis Herbarum Schollis et Notis valata. Colon. apud Gymnicum, 1544, 8vo."—(*Bromaldus quoted by Pultney.*)

(c.) The next edition of this work was in 1548. The title-page is in a neat wood-cut border, and as follows:—"The names of herbes in Greeke, Latin, English, Duche, and French, wyth the commune names that Herbaries and Apotecaries vse. Gathered by William Turner." The dedication is "To the mooste noble & mighty Prince Edward by the grace of God duke of Summerset, erle of Hertforde, viscount beauchamp, lord Semour, uncle unto the kynges highnesse of Englande, governour of his most royall person and protectour of al his realmes, dominions, and subjects, lieutenent generall of al his majesties armies boeth by lande and sea, treasurer and erl marshall of England, governour of the isles of Gernesey and Jersey, knight of the garter, William Turner his servaunt wisheth prosperitie boeth of bodie and soule."

Herbs,' as Dr. Bulleyn observes, 'will always grow green, and never wither as long as Dioscorides is held in mind by us mortal wights.' "



"IN a certain little boke whiche I set furth illi yeres ago and somthyng more, whiche I dedicated unto the Kynges Grace that now is, I promised that if I perceyved that he woulde take in good worth that little treatise, to set furth an herbal and an other boke also of fishes. Partly to fulfyl this my promise streightway after, I began to labour to make up a Latin herbal, whiche thyng I have finished il yeres ago, but when I had intended this yere to have set it furth and axed the advise of physicians in this matter, their advise was that I shoulde cease from setting out of this boke in Latin tyle I had seen those places of Englande, wherein is moste plenty of herbes, that I might in my herbal declare to the greate honour of our countrie what number of soveraine and strang herbes were in Englande that were not in other nations, whose counsele I have folowed deferring to set out my herbal in Latin, tyl that I have sene the west country, whiche I never sawe yet in al my lyfe, which country of al places of England, as I heare say is moste richely replenished with al kindes of straunge and wo'derfull workes and giftes of nature, as are stones, herbes, fishes, and metalls, when as they that moved me to the setting furth of my Latin herbal, hearde this so reasonable an excuse they moved me to set out an herbal in Englishe as Fuchsius dyd in Latin with the descriptions, figures and properties of as many herbes, as I had sene and knewe, to whom I could make no other answer but that I had no such leasure in this vocation and place that I am nowe in, as is necessary for a man that shoulde take in hande suche an interprise.

"But thys excuse coulde not be admitted for both certayne scholars, potecaries, and also surgeons, required of me if that I woulde not set furthe my Latin herbal, before I have sene the west partes and have no leasure in this place and vocation to write so great a worke, at the least to set furth my judgement of the names of so many herbes as I knew whose request I have accomplished and made a little boke, which is no more but a table or registre of suche bokes as I intende by the grace of God to set furth here after, if that I may obtaine by your graces healep suche libertie and leasure with a convenient place, as shall be necessary for suche a purpose.

"This little boke containeth the names of the moste parte of herbes, that all auncient authours write of both in Greke, Lattin, English, Duche and Frenche, I have set to also the names whiche be commonly used of the potecaries and common herbaries. I have tolde also the degrees of so many herbes as Galene the chief doctour of al phisicians hath written of, and because men should not thynke that I write of it that I never sawe, and that Potecaries shoulde be excuselesse when as the ryghte herbes are required of them, I have shewed in what places of England, Germany, and Italy the herbes growe and may be had for labour and money, whereof I declare and

This justly celebrated divine, physician, and naturalist was born at Morpeth, about the commencement of the sixteenth century. A family of the same sirename

teache the names in this present treatise. Whiche howe profitable it shall be unto al the sicke folke of thys realme, I referre the matter unto all them whiche be of a right judgement in phisicke. Thys small boke of myne I dedicate unto your grace, signifying thereby, only what mynde I bear unto your grace dislinge you to take thys in good worth tyle that I maye have leasure and occasion to write some greater and more worthy worke to your highness, whom almightie God long continue in all vertue and honour to his pleasure. Amen. From your graces house at Syon Anno Dom. MCCCCXLVIII. Martii xv."

I give the following as a specimen of this work :—"MEUM, called of the Grecians Meon and Meion, is called of the potecaries Meu, in Dutch bearwurtz. Some potecaries in Antwerp vse thys herbe for Pucedano and so they cal it. I neuer sawe this herbe in Englande sauynge once at Saynte Oswalides, where the inhabitants called it speknel. It groweth in great plenty eighte myle aboue Bon, in a fiede besyde Slyde, in Germany. It maye be called in englishe Mewe, in Duche dyl. The rootes are hot in the thyrd degree, and dry in the second." [This plant grows plentifully on a whinstone hill, a little north of Thockerington, in this county, where it is called Houka.]

"Of the herbe called *aconitum*, the one kynd is called Pardalanches, which we may call in Englishe Libardbane or onebery. It is much in Northumberland in a wood besyde Morpeth called Cottingwood. It hath foure leaves like vnto great plantaine, and in the ouermost top a little blacke bery, like a blacke morbery, but blacker & greater." "*Carex* is called in England a sedge: it groweth in fennes and in watery places. It is called in Northumberland sheare-grasse, because it cutteth mennes handes that touch it."\* "*Chameleuce*, named in

\* Of this numerous genus of plants several are admirably adapted for making feet brushes for passages. Last summer, in July, I had one made with the dried grass of *carex riparia*, which grows plentifully on wet sand-heaps on the sides of the Wansbeck. It was made in the following manner; & though it has been constantly in use in the passage to my kitchens from the time it was made to the present, Aug. 26, 1831, it is still nearly as good as when it was new. In a beech board about two inches thick, and having its upper outside angles gently rounded off, I bored 19 rows of holes, each row containing 8 holes, and each hole made  $1\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch deep, first with a taper bit of 1 inch in diameter, and then quite through with one of  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch. The narrower hole on the outside was widened with a rimmer, and each holeful of *carex* fastened with whipcord; and the cord itself protected from rotting or wearing away by a rim of wood,  $\frac{1}{2}$  an inch thick, nailed round the back. Brushes of this kind are every way much better than mats for cleaning the feet upon; and when the cord and frame-work are once procured, any person with a sheaf of tough *carexes*, grass, or rushes, may easily make or renew one. The beard of the brush I have here described was shorn down uniformly to the length of 6 inches, which is perhaps a little too long; and the outside row of holes, all round, was placed at an angle of about 45°. While I am writing on the uses to which a class of plants may be put, which have hitherto been thought of little use, but as protecting river banks from being torn up by floods, let me direct



had long before that time been resident here. Robert Tornour, of Morpeth, conveyed property here to Thos. Smith, in 1342; John Tornor occurs as a witness to a deed in 1441, and as serjeant of the town in 1456, 1493,

and 1494; Robert Tornor filled the office of bailiff in 1456; and, in 1515, William Bewick conveyed to Wm. Turner, of Morpeth, tanner, 22 roods of land lying in the Milnhaugh.

latin *Populago faragium* and *Farranum*, is called in Northumberland a Luchen Golland. It groweth in watery meadows, with a leaf like a water rose, wherefore it may be called also *Petle nunefar*." [The plant which, as a boy, I was taught to call Locken Gowen or Goudy Locks, is the *Troilus europea* of Botanists. Turner's Luchen Golland we called water golland, which is the marsh marygold of Ray, and the *caltha palustris* of modern botanists.

We'll pou the daisies on the green,  
The Lucken-Gowans frae the bog.  
Alan Ramsay.]

"*Filix Thelypteris* is the common ferne or brake which the northerne men call a bracon.—*Lepidium* is well known in England, and is called with a false name dittany. Ducheinen call it Pfefferkraut. It groweth in Morpeth in Northumberland by a water called Vanspeke in great plentie alone, without any setting or sowing.—*Orobanch* is so rare an herbe in Englande that I never sawe it in all Englande, but in Northumberland, where it was called New Chapel Floure." This is *orobanche major*, which still grows on the banks about Our Lady's Chapel, in Bothal wood.

This work, like those already noticed, has not its pages numbered, but has signatures from A to H, eight sheets, and 8 leaves on each sheet. On the 8th leaf of sheet H are "Fautes escaped in the printing on one side and on the other." "¶ Imprinted at London by John Day and Wyllyam Seres, dwellynge in Sepulchre's Parish, at the signe of the Resurrection, a little above Holburne Conduite. ¶ Cum gratia et privilegio ad imprimendum solum." The copy in the British Museum, from which these extracts were taken, formerly belonged to sir Joseph Banks.

(d) "A new Herbal, wherein are conteyned the names of Herbes in Greke, Latin, Englysh, Duche, Frenche, and in the Potecaries and Herbaries Latin, with the properties, degrees, and natural places, of the same, gathered and made by Wyllyam Turner, Physician vnto the Duke of Somersetes grace. Imprinted at London by Steven Mierdman anno 1551. Cum privilegio ad imprimendum solum. And they are to be solde in Paules Church-yarde." The dedication is "To the myghty and christiane Prince Edward duke of Summerzet, Erle of Herford &c." In the Prologue he says, "I declare also the vertues of every herb and shew the place where I have seen it, lest I should seme to be one of them which write of thynges they neuer saw." All the facs, or initial letters, are very large, and chequered after the manner of the first letters in indentures and other deeds. This is a black letter book in folio, and

the attention of naturalists and mechanics to the great quantities of hemp that may be procured from the vegetable fibre in the leaves of horse radish, and of flax in the grass of the spring crocus, especially of such crocuses as grow near a wall with a south aspect, and consequently have very long grass—which, without any other preparation but drying very gently, may be platted or spun into excellent cord.

has 16 signatures from A to r, each signature consisting of 3 or 4 sheets, enlaid like the first part of the next number (e l.) It begins with Wormwood and ends with Bean. According to Watts, Book II. of this work was published at Collon in 1562; but I have not seen this part.

(e l.) "The first and second partes of the herbal of William Turner, Doctor in Phisick, lately ouersene, corrected, & enlarged with the thirde part lately gathered, and nowe set out, with the names of the herbes, in Greke, Latin, English, Duche, Frenche, and in the apothecaries and herbaries latin, with the properties, degrees, & natural places of the same.—Here vnto is ioyned also a booke of the bath of Baeth, in England, and of the vertues of the same, with diuerse other bathes, most holson and effectual, both in Almanye, and England, set furth by William Turner doctor in phisick. God saue the Quene." After which are the arms of England and France quarterly, and then—"Imprinted at Collon by Arnold Birkeman, in the yeare of our Lorde, M. D. LXVIII. Cum gratia and privilegio Reg. Maiest."—The dedication "to the most noble and learned Princesse in all kinds of good learninge, Queene Elizabeth, &c."—is on two leaves, and is dated "From my house in London the Crossed Friars the 5th day of Marche 1568." In the conclusion of the dedication he says—"May it please your graces gentlenes to take these my labours in good worthe, not according vnto their vnworthines, but accordinge vnto my good mind and will offering and giving them vnto you, which thinge if I can perceyue to come to pass, so that I may haue rest and quietnes in my olde age, and defence from my enemies, which haue more than these eight yeares continuallye troubled me very much, and holden me from my booke, and sickness will suffer me, I extend" (so) "to set out a booke of the names and natures of fishes, that are within youre Mayesties dominions, to the great delite of most noble men and profite of your hole realme." Then follows "the table of the names of the herbes" and "Nomina auctorum per ques in Herbario meo profeci." The first part begins with signature A and ends with r, and occupes 224 pages. "In this part he professes to treat on the plants not known to Dioscorides and the Ancients. It consists of near an hundred articles, amongst which we find introduced many of the exotic subjects, which had before been but little known, such as—cassia fistula, cubebs, gualacum, nutmegs, myrobalans, nux indica, nux vomica, anacardium, rhubarb, sarsaparilla, sena, and tamarinds. For these many new figures were cut, which are executed in a stile superior to the others. The remainder are principally the productions of our own country."—(Pultney, i. 70.) I have the following extracts from part the first:—"I have sene Sea Wormwode in Northumberlande by holye Islande, in Freselande besyde Norden, in Brabant besyde Barrowe. But in no place so greate leaved as Matthiolus setteth oute in his figure. I rekon that he setteth out in the stede of Sea Wormwode the righte Mugwort."—(Fol. 11.)

"Aconitum. Pardialanches Fuschij. Oneberry.—The herbe

There is no account where he received the rudiments of his education. By a letter of his own, to Fox, the martyrologist, it appears that he and bishop Ridley were fellow-students in Pembroke Hall, in Cambridge

that hath bene taken for Libardesbayne groweth plenteously besyde Morpeth in Northumberland, in a wood called Cottingwood, and the same herbe is called of the barbarus writers Herba Paris, and they saye that it is so far from poyson that it is a good and sufferene remedy against divers kindes of poyson."—(Fol. 19.)

"Sea Cole . I neuer sawe it in all my life sauing in Douer Clyffes." "The same is called in Northumberland this daye wild kole."—(Fol. 89.)

"Of clinopodium . I haue sene this herbe diuerse tymes growinge in Germanye : fyrste in the walles of Colon, hard by the Rene, and afterwarde in great plentye aboute Bonne by the Ryne side among stones . I found this herbe of late right ouer against Slon."—(Fol. 151.)

"Of Beane of Egypt . I haue seen the right Colocasia in Italye, & a kinde of the same in Germany, and ones growynge in Englande . It that I sawe in Germanye grewe upon three English miles from Bon beside Siberge."—(Fol. 157.)

"Of the Cytisus tree . I neuer sawe this bush anywhere ellis growynge naturally without setting or sowing, sauing in the mount Apenine besyde Bonony, where as I saw great plenty of it; but I have had it growing ones at Collon & now I haue it growynge here in my garden at Wesenburg."—(Fol. 196.)

"Of Dictamnys of Candy . I haue sene it growynge in Englande in Maister Riches gardin naturally, but it groweth nowhere ellis that I know of sauing only in Candy."—(P. 203.)

"Of Heth . Irica . The hyst heth that euer I saw groweth in Northumberland, which is so highe that a man maye hilde himselfe in it."—(P. 210.)

(c. 2.)—The Second Part has a separate title page, and the arms and imprint as on the first. The second leaf, on side *a*, contains "the table"—side *b* is blank. The signatures from A to Ff comprise 171 leaves, and there is a blank leaf and three pages of "Fautes and Errors" with the signature Gg on the first page. I have a perfect copy of this part.

"Scorpiones tayle" . "I neuer sawe it growynge in Englande, neither in Germany, sauing only in my garden in Colen, & in my garden at Wellis in England."—(Fol. 13, b.)

"Of Juniper tree . In England it groweth most plenteously in Kent: it groweth also in the bisshopryche of Durram, and in Northumberland . It groweth in Germany in many places in greate plentye, but in no place in greater than a lytle from Bon, where as, at the time of year the feldefares fede only of Junipers berries, the people eate the feldefares undrawen with guttes and all because they are full of the berries of Juniper." Excellent cooks and stomacks!—(Fol. 25.)

Larix or Larch. "In Rhetia where as I have sene the manner of gathering of the comen turpentine, is thys:—They cut an hole depely downwarde in the larche tre, with an hatched & chisel, so great it will holde a great oial of the rosin . When the hole is ful they take it out with ladles & spownes, & put it into vesselles . Antonius Traversus a ryght gentleman of

(*Strype's Eccl. Mem.* iii. 229); and in the dedication to the second part of his Herbal, in 1568, to Thomas lord Wentworth, he says—"and who hath deserved better to have my booke of herbes to be given to him, than he

the countre of Rhetia, when as I lay in hys howse, restyng me after my great labours that I had taken in seking of herbes in the Alpes, tolde me for a suretie, that the carpenters of that countre knowynge the holesomnes of the rosin, when they chance upon any plenty of it, whilse they cut the larche trees, drinck largely thereof, and become as dronken therewith, as if they had dronken a great deale of strong wyne."—(Fol. 29.)

"This Lepidium groweth plenteously about the water syde that rynneth thorow Morpeth in Northumberland, in suche places as great heapes of stones are casten together wyth the might of a great spat or floode."—(Fol. 35.)

Flax or lne. "It hath blue floures in the top of the stalk, and after that they be gone, ther come forth round knoppes, sauing that ther is in the end a sharp thyng lyke a prick growynge out . These knoppes or heades are called in Northumberland bowles, and wythin these heades are long flat sedes in color redishe, and eche sede is conteyned in his proper cell diuided from the rest."—(Fol. 39, b.)

Under Meon or Mew, he says:—"Feniculum tortuosum which I take at the leste to be a kynd of Mew, if it be not Athamanticum, groweth in the bisshoprik of Durram, in wild mores, called felles, and viij myles above Bon in Germany in a countre called caitland, and a litle from the town of Bathe in hyghe Germany . I saw it also ones in Antwerp, in Apothecaries gardin, but the pothecari, named Petrus de virullis, called it peucedanum, not without greate error . I saw it also growynge in Newcastle in a gardin in greate plenty, where as I learned that it was called spicnel."—(Fol. 57.)

Orobanche.—"The herbe which I haue taken and taught xv yeres ago to be Orobanche, which also now of late yeares Matthiolus hath set out for Orobanche, groweth in many places of England, both in the north countre besyde Morpeth, where as it is called our lady 'of new chapillis flour,' and also in the south countre a lytle from Shene in the broum closes . But it hath no name there . I haue sene it in diuerse places of Germany, and first of all betwene Colon and Rodekirck."—(Fol. 71, b.)

"Petastis hath soft stele or footstalk a cubit long and somtyme longer and is of the thicknes of a mannis finger, and in the top of it groweth a lefe which hath the fasshon of an hat, and it hangeth doun after the maner of a todestool." "It hath a grete and long bitter roote with a very strong smell . This herbe is called in Northumberland an eldin, in Cambridgeshire a butterbur, in Dutch pestilentz wurtz."—(Fol. 83.) Here, at Whelpington, it is called an Ell-docken.

Phalaris.—"The first tyme that euer I saw thys herbe, was in the cite of Come, where as the chefe Physicane of the citi no lesse gentle then well learned shewed vnto me, and my felow master Johan Walker . Afterwarde I saw it in England taken for mil, for they that brought Canari burdes out of Spayn, brought of the sede of Phalaris also to fede them with, whereof when I had sowed a litle I found that it was the right phalaris which I had sene in Itali before."—(Fol. 85.)



whose father with his yearly exhibition did helpe me, beyng student in Cambridge of physik and philosophy; whereby with some further help and study am commed to this pore knowledge of herbes and other simples that

Oak.—“I haue not sene any galles in England growing upon oke leaves. But I haue sene them growing vpon oke leues, not only in Italy, but also in very great plenty in East Fresland in a wood a little from Auriche.” “It was told me by a learned man, a frende of myne, that in the year of our Lorde M.D.Lviij that there was a greate plentye of Galles found vpon oke leues in the north countre of England, and namely about Hallyfax.”—(*Fol.* 109.)

Sorbus ouatum.—“The tree groweth in moyst woddes, and is called in Northumberland a rowne tree, or a whicken tree, in the south partes of England, a quickbeame tree.”—(*Fol.* 143.)

Of the black Hellebor.—“I dare not saye that euer I founde the righte black hellebor, but thys I dare holde, that a man for default of it, maye vse very well that kinde of bear-foot that gbeth euery yeare into the grounde, whereof groweth great plentye in a parke besyde Colchester, and in the west parke besyde Morpeth a litle from the riuer called Wanspek.”—(*Id.* *fol.* 160, *b.*)

(*c.* 3.)—“The Thirde Parte of Vuilliam Turner's Herbal, wherein are contained the herbes, trees, rootes & fruytes, whereof is no mention made of Dioscorides, Galene, Plinye, and other olde Authores.” Arms and imprint as before. The dedication of this part is “To the right worshippingfull Fellowship & companye of Surgioues of the citey of London chelye, and to all other that practyse surgery within England, William Turner sendeth greting in Christ Jesu,” which dedication concludes thus:—“Being so much vexed with sickness, and occupied with preaching, and the study of diuinitye and exercise of discipline, I haue had but small leasure to write Herbelles.” But “if ye take this my poore present in good worth, I think that I haue bestowed my labours well, and if I can perceyue this, it may be an occasion, that if God send me health, leasure, and long life, that I take some more paynes, for your profit in some other matter. The Lord kepe you. At Welles 1564, the 24 daye of June.” After the dedication there is a treatise “of the degrees of herbes, and other things, and what a degree is:” and the remainder of the book occupies 81 pages, and the signatures from Aaa to Ggg, each series having three sheets excepting Ggg, which has only 5 leaves. I haue no extracts from this volume.

2. BIRDS.—“Avium praeclivvarum, quarum apud Plinium et Aristotelem mentio est, brevis et succincta historia. Ex optimis quibusq; scriptoribus contexta, scholio illustrata et aucta. Adjectis nominibus Graecis, Germanicis, et Britannicis. Per Dn. Guillelmum Turnrum, artium et medicinae doctorem. Coloniae excudebat Johan. Gymnicus anno M.D.xliij.” This is a small octavo, with signatures from A to K, and two more printed leaves. On K, 3 a, is “Peroratio ad lectorem,” which runs over 5 pages, and ends thus:—“Sed ad te jam redeo, candidissime lector, quem etiam atq; etiam obtestor, ut si qua tibi sese peregrina facie offerat auis paucis mihi illam, addito nomine gentis tuae, depingere non dedigneris, et mihi et omnium bonarum literarum studiosis scies te magnopere gratifi-

I now have.” He also, in his dedication to the Preservative against the Poison of Pelagius to bishop Latimer, in 1551, reminds that prelate that about 20 years before that time he was one of his disciples at Cambridge,

caturum, nam non facti in secunda hujus libri editione ero immemor, nec quicquam, quod ad hoc disciplinae genus pertinet, mihi exploratum, te celabo. Vale. Coloniae Calend. Martiis.” This work is dedicated to Edward prince of Wales, and the dedication, which occupies 6 folios, is dated “Coloniae, 5 Idus Februarij, anno M.D.xliij.” I give the following as a specimen of this work:—“DE FRINGILLA. Σπιζα, fringilla; Anglice a Chaffinche, a sheld appel, a spink; Germanice eyn buchfink. Fringillae, authore aristotele, estate tepidis locis, et hyeme, frigidis degunt, et inde puto apud Latinos nomen accepisse, quod in frigore plures convolantes apud nos cernantur, quam estate. Pascere magnitudine aequat, uariis coloribus, albo nempe, uirido, et ruffo distincta est. maris pectus rubescit, femine pallescit: cantat mas primo vere. Nidulatur fringilla in summis fructicum ramis, aut arborum infimis, nidumq; intus ex lana, forisq; ex musco facit.”—(*Sheet D. fol.* 6, *a.*) This little work, indeed, consists of quotations from Aristotle and Pliny, respecting different kinds of birds, and is interspersed with curious notices, descriptions, and criticisms of the author.

3. MINERAL WATERS.—“The booke of the Natures and Properties, as well of the Bathes in England, as of other bathes in Germanye and Italye, very necessarye for all sycke persones that can be healed without the helpe of natural bathes, lately oversene and enlarged by William Turner, Doctor in Physick. God save the Quene.” The arms and imprint as in the title-page of the third part of the Herbal, in the edition of 1560. “The Preface of the Author vnto his welbeloved neighbours of Bath, Bristow, Wellis, Winsam & Charde,” is dated from “Basil, the x Martij, in the year of our Lorde 1557.” The whole comprized on 17 folios.

4. FISHES.—In the Calends of November, 1557, Dr. Turner dated a letter on English fishes, from “Wissenburg,” to Conard Gesner, which letter that giant in literature and natural history printed in the beginning of his third volume of his History of Animals. The letter occupies four folio pages, and concludes with the declaration of its being written entirely from memory, unaided by notes or comment. “Quantum genus nusquam in tota Anglia, nisi in Northumbria vidi, ubi a *Codling* appellatur. Piscis est Haddock multo major, sed coddio multo minor. forma coddum et sapore lengum, nisi me mea memoria fallat, refert. In littore Northumbrico prope oppidum Bednel, in copia multo maxima capitur.”

5. MEDICINE.—“A new booke on the natures and properties of all wines that are commonly vsed here in England, with a confutation of an Errour of some men, that holde that Rhenish and other small white wines ought not to be drunken of them that either haue or are in daunger of the stone, the reume, and diuers other diseases, made by William Turner, doctor of Physicke. Whereunto is annexed the booke of the natures and vertues of Triacles, newly corrected and set forth againe by the saide William Turner. Imprinted at London by William Seres—anno 1568.” This is an octavo book, and like most of

which accords well enough with the account Baker gives of his being admitted Fellow of Pembroke Hall in 1531. The same author also says that "he was in deacon's orders at least; for on March 20, 1536, he had a title from his college, and was then Fellow and Master of Arts. His first work, *The Comparison of the Old Learning and the New*, was published in the following year; and his first work on Botany, in 1538, in which year Pultney says he found him a student at Pembroke College, where he acquired great reputation for his learning; and speaking himself in the last edition of his *Herbal*, "of the herbe called Myrrhis," or Casshes, he says—"It groweth in orchardes amongst y<sup>e</sup> gras vnder y<sup>e</sup> trees very lyke vnto homlok. I neuer saw greter plenty of it then I haue sene in the hortyard of Pēbrook-hall, in Cābridge, where as I was some tyme a pore felow." In a passage quoted from one of his works by Pultney, he also says:—"Being yet a student of Pembroke Hall, whereas I could learn never one Greke, neither Latin, nor English name, even amongst the physicians, of any herbe or tree: such was the ignorance of the time; and as yet there was no English *Herbal*, but one all full of unlearned cacographies, and falsely naming of herbes."

The pagan rites and doctrines, which had been engrafted on christianity during the first three centuries, began to be generally exposed, and the ecclesiastical tyranny, with which it had been enthralled in succeeding ages, to be successfully combatted and overcome about the period when Turner began to flourish—and he entered into the views and spirit of the Reformation with so much zeal and activity as to bring upon himself the

the rest of his smaller works, without folios or pagings, but has signatures. The finis is on E, 4 a; and then, on E, 5 a, this new title:—"This booke sheweth at large the powers, commodities, vertues, & properties of the Three most renowned and famous preservatives or Triacles: to wete, of the greate Triacle called in Latin *Theriaca Andromachi*; of the Triacle Salt; and of it that is called by the name of the finder out & maker *Mithridatium*. Gathered of Galen and Aetius by the labours and paines of William Turner, Doctor of Physicke, newly corrected and amended.—*Mellis si nimia est copia bilis erit.*" On the last signature, G, is the Finis, and "¶ Imprinted at London by William Seres, dwelling at the West ende of Paules at the signe of the Hedgehogge." Near the conclusion of the dedication "To the right honourable sir William Cecil knight, chiefe secretary unto the quenes maiestye &c." he speaks of a former edition of the work on Triacles, "which was negligently and falsely printed, and diuerse honest men think it necessarie to be printed againe."

persecution of bishop Gardener and the censure of a biographer of more celebrity than candour. It has already been shown that Turner had a title for orders from his college; but Anthony Wood, a man to whom nature had given a saturnine disposition, and the times he lived in a monkish hatred to every species of reform, improvement, and inductive enquiry, above a century after his death, has ventured to insinuate that he was never ordained, and to calumniate his labours and intentions in the following terms:—"He was "a noted and forward theologist of his time"—"very conceited of his own worth, hot-headed, a busy body, and much adicted to the opinions of Luther," and "would needs, in the heighth of his study of physic, turn theologist, but always refused the usual ceremonies to be observed in order to his being made priest: and whether he had orders confirmed upon him according to the Roman catholic manner, appears not. Sure it is that while he was a young man, he went unsent for through many parts of the nation, and preached the word of God not only in towns and villages but also in cities." Thus, "following his old trade of preaching without a call, he was imprisoned and kept in close durance for a considerable time. At length being let loose and banished he travelled into Italy, and at Ferrara he was made doctor of physic, and as much there in esteem for his faculty as after his return in England he was among the reformed party." "This banishment," as Pultney observes, "proved favourable to his advancement in medical and botanical studies: he resided at Basil, at Stratsburgh, at Bon: but principally at Cologne, with many other English refugees. He dwelt also for some time in Weissenburgh," to the neighbourhood of which place he assigns localities to a sort of wild radish, and satyrion. "As at this period the learned were applying with great assiduity to the illustration of the antients, it was a fortunate circumstance to Dr. Turner that he had an opportunity of attending the lectures of Lucas Ghinus at Bologna, of whom he speaks with great satisfaction in his *Herbal*, and frequently cites his authority against other commentators." Under "pistatia" or "fistic nut," he says, "In lyknes and bignes haue I sene the lētisk or mastic tree and the fistic in Bonony, where as I learned the knowledge of herbes and practice of physic of my master Lucas Ginus, the reder of Dioscorides there, of whom Matthiolus in his *Commentaries* upon Dioscorides oftymes maketh honorable mention:" and under the plant



Alexander, he says, he learned first the knowledge of herbs from his masters, Antoninus Musa, Fuschius, and Ruellius, whom he judged masters in such matters.—(*Herbal, part ii., fol. 67, b. ; 91, b.*) Numerous localities of plants are also scattered over his botanical works, from which it appears that he had travelled from Friesland, in the north of Holland, by the Rhine and the Rhetian Alps to Bologna, and the Apennine chain, in Italy. He relates a case about giving a decoction of feverfew to a sick woman in East Friesland, in which there was then only one apothecary's shop, and that at Emden. He also saw galls growing in great plenty, on oak leaves, in a wood a little from "Aurike," in East Friesland, and speaks of an opinion that prevailed in a country where he had been in the dukedom of Cleves, called Sourland, of wheat "being sown on that sourland, as it is truly called," and becoming rye in the second year, and two years after going into darnel. Other sorts of plants or trees he found in the neighbourhoods of Andernach, Bonn, Worms, Weisenburgh, Lauterburgh, and Basle. He found larch in great abundance in the diocese of Cour; and an herb he calls *polium*, near the city of Cour, and a sort of cinquefoil on its walls. "I never saw better hops than I saw growing wild a little from the wall that goeth from Chertosa by a little rivers side." "I saw rise grown in great plenty beside Milan." The white asp he did not remember to have seen in England, but by the river side of Padus, in Italy, where it is called *albera*; and by the side of the Rhine, in High Germany, where they called it *saurbaum*. Rhamnus, or Christ's Thorn, he found on the mount Appennine a little from Bologna. On islands about Venice, he saw the herb peplis growing, "which is very much like unto an English wart wort." In his sojournment in Italy, whatever knowledge he might have obtained of "simples," he however brought out of it a bad opinion of its morality, for he said of it that it was "not to be seen without a guide, that is without special grace given from God, because of the licentious and corrupt behaviour of the people."\* The extent of his botanical researches cannot be better summed up than in the following passage from the last edition of his *Herbal*:—"I have gone thorough England, high Germany and low Germany, and a great deale of Italy, whereas I sought diligently all kindes of herbes; but I could neuer finde yet any such herbe, as Matthiolus setteth furthe for Sion.—(*Herbal, part ii.,*

pp. 22, 23, 25, 28, 55, *b.*, 96, 99, 101, 109, 112, 115, 123, 128, *b.*, 129, 138.)

In what year he attended the lectures of Ghinus, at Bologna, or took the degree of doctor of physic at Ferrara, I have found no mention; but I think it probable that he studied and graduated in Italy between the time of the publication of his first work on botany in 1538, and the death of Henry the Eighth in Jan. 1547: for during the whole of that period he seems to have been in banishment, and to have published no work in England. Indeed Gesner, in his notice of him, makes it plain that he had been in Italy about the year 1540: for, in the passage already translated from the work *De Herbis Lunariis*, which was published in 1555, he says that Turner, on his return from Italy, about 15 years before that time, called upon him, no doubt at his own house, at Zurick, in Switzerland. Basle seems to have been his first place of residence and practice as a physician, after he had completed his professional studies at Ferrara and Bologna—Bononia mater studiorum—of the gentle blood of whose inhabitants Boccaccio exclaimed—*O singulare dolcezza del sangue Bolognese*. It was at Basle that Turner printed the little volume intituled *The Hunting of the Romish Fox*, in Oct. 1543; but he, probably soon after that time, removed down the Rhine to Cologne, for Bumaldus mentions a work of his with this title, and printed there in 1544:—"Historia de Naturis Herbarum scholiis et notis valata," which was in octavo, and printed by "Gymnicus," at Cologne, in that year. Pultney had never seen this work, or found mention of it by any one but Bumaldus, and suspected that it was not republished in England: but I think it pretty certain that the account Bumaldus gives of it is correct; for the preface to Turner's little jewel of a book, on the principal birds mentioned by Pliny and Aristotle, is also dated from Cologne, on Feb. 9, 1544, and was printed there by John Gymnicus—from whose press the History of Plants is said to have issued; and, in the dedication of his *Names of Herbes*, in 1548, he expressly mentions a "certain little book, which he set forth four years ago, and dedicated to Edward prince of Wales"; and that he would, if he perceived that treatise well received, set forth an *Herbal* and a book of *Fishes*: which *Herbal* he finished in Latin, but was dissuaded from publishing it in that language, and till he had seen the plants which grew in the west of England, where he had never been, but which had been represented to him

\* Harrison's Description of England, p. 150.

as "richly replenished with all kinds of strange and wonderful works and gifts of nature." His *Rescuing of the Romish Fox and Hunting of the Romish Wolf* appeared in 1544, and was probably printed at Cologne, and sent to England to circulate.

After the accession of Edward the Sixth, and the triumph of the protestant cause, Turner returned to England and renewed his labours in natural history, physic, and divinity. He was made physician to the king's uncle, the duke of Somerset, then protector of the realm, in whose household he resided at Sion, and from thence, in March, 1548, dated the dedication to his patron, of his "*Names of Herbes*." Wood says, he was incorporated doctor of physic at Oxford; and the same degree, according to another author, was confirmed upon him at Cambridge. By a passage in his book of *Spiritual Physic* it is plain, that during some part of Edward the Sixth's reign he sat in the house of commons, but for what place I have no means of ascertaining. The passage I allude to is this:—"But yf they wyll not folowe these gentlemen, but wyll be wylfully blynde and suffer themselues to be led whether so euer it shall please theyr blynde guydes to leade them, they may as well tarry at home, as come to the parlament house, to syt there, except they wyll other slepe, or elles tell the cloke whylse learned men dispute the maters that are in contention, as I haue seen some gentlemen of the fyrst head do, when I was a burgess of late of the lower house."—(*Folio 44, b.*)

About this time he was also promoted to the prebend of Botevant, in the church of York, and to a canon at Windsor; but I have not the exact dates of his appointment to these preferments. According to an authority, however, quoted by le Neve, he was advanced to the deanery of Wells in 1550; and, on July 5, in the same year, a letter of the Council was directed to Oriel College, Oxford, to accept of Dr. Turner, by the king's appointment, as master of that institution.—(*Bliss's Wood's Ath. Ox. i. 364.*) Also, in 1550, he published his humorous and satirical tract, entitled *The Hunting of the Romish Wolf*, which, from its being dedicated to the young gentlemen of Somersetshire, and other neighbouring counties, I suppose, did not appear till after he was raised to the dignity of dean of Wells. From the *Preservative or Triacle against the Poison of Pelagius* I have given a large extract in the account of that work, which is dated Jan. 30, 1551, and in which, at signature

B, 7 b, he mentions his sermon as "faithfully gathered of me by Thomas Norton;" and, on the same folio, tells his opponent—"ye wrote not one word against me, vntil yt ye had my hole sermon writtē in youre handes."

From the accession of Mary, on July 6, 1553, to her death, Nov. 17, 1558, he was again driven into exile; and resided in different towns on the Rhine, or its tributary streams. His "*New book of Spiritual Physic*" is dated Feb. 20, 1555; but the imprint to it "at Rome, by the Vatican Church," is a fiction: for it was, I have no doubt, printed at Basle or Cologne. When and where the work on the *Romish Mass* (*DIVINITY*, No. 8, in the above notes,) was printed, I cannot, from the information before me, form any probable conjecture; but the notice in its preface, of an answer he had written within these 7 years to a certain learned man of *England*, and the omission of the printer's name, seem to show that it was printed secretly, and in some foreign country.

On March 10, 1557, he dated the preface to his book on *Baths* to his neighbours about Wells, from Basle; but the death of Mary, on Nov. 17, in that year, finally released him from banishment, and he returned to his native country, and preferment, which he was suffered to enjoy during the remaining period of his life. On the first of Nov., 1567, he was residing at Weisenburgh, on the *Lauter*, and from thence, on that day, dated his *Letter on the Fishes of England* to Gesner, who, in the list of authors that had assisted him in the third volume of his *Natural History*, mentions "*Guilielmus Turnerus, Anglus Medicus Weissenburgi eximius.*"

There can, I think, be no doubt but he made some considerable collection of materials for a work on *British Fishes*; for, in the dedication of his *Names of Herbes*, in 1548, he mentions a promise he had made of setting out a book of *Fishes*; and, in the dedication to the first part of his *Herbal*, to queen Elizabeth, in 1568, he tells her that, if he could in his old age get rest from his enemies, and sickness would suffer him, he intended to set out a book on the *Names and Natures of the Fishes* within her dominions.

His literary pursuits seem now to have been chiefly confined to improving his *Herbal*, of which the edition in 1568 was the last, and of its kind by far the most important book which to that time had been ever published in England. His work on *Wines and Preservatives* also appeared in 1568; on the 7th of July in which year, to use the words of Anthony Wood, he



"quietly laid down his head and departed this life. whereupon his body was buried in the chancel of St. Olave's church, in Hert-street, London, leaving then behind him several children; of whom Peter,\* a doctor of physic, was one, and father of Samuel and Peter." In the dedication to the first part of his *Herbal*, which is dated from his house in "the Crossed Friars," in London, March 5, 1568, he mentions his old age and sickness; but, from the circumstance of his being a student at Cambridge about the year 1531, one is apt to suppose that he could not be much above 60 years old at the time of his death. He lived in an age of great excitement and trouble, and complains of bad treatment from his enemies for the last eight years of his life: so that his dignities had not sat easily upon his brow. His houses at Wells, and the Crutched Friars, in London, seem to have been his principal residence in England. During his exiles his family probably followed his fortune: for he not only mentions plants as growing in his garden at Wells and in London, but in his gardens at Cologne and at Weisenbergh; and particularly in his account of the *Cytisus* tree, in the edition of the first part of his *Herbal*, in 1568, he notices that he had it growing once at Cologne, and "*now* I have it growing here in my garden at Weisenburgh."—(*Fol.* 196; see also *part ii.*, *f.* 13, *b.*, and 16.) "Dr. William Turner married Jane, daughter of John Ander, an alderman of Cambridge, who, after her husband's death, married to Richard Cox, bishop of Ely; and, in her second widowhood, and in memory of her first husband, left to Pembroke Hall an annuity of five marks, and some pasture lands in Knapwell.—(*Bliss's Wood's Ath. Ox.* 1363.)—She also set up a monument to his memory in St. Olave's church.

\* Peter, son of Dr. William Turner, married Pascha, sister of Dr. Henry Parr, bishop of Worcester, and by her had eight children, one of whom was called *Peter*, and was born in 1599, in the parish of St. Helen, Bishopgate, where his father lived, and practised his faculty. This Peter was probationer at Merton, 1607; professor of geometry in Gresham College, July 25, 1620; M. D., 1636; but being, as Wood says, in a manner undone by the parliamentary visitors, he retired to the house of his sister, a widow of the name of Wats, who was a brewer against the Compter-prison, Southwark, with whom he died in Jan., 1651, aged about 66. He wrote many admirable things, but being too curious and critical, he could never finish them to his mind. He was of a proud and haughty mind, but the snivelling presbyterians did not stick to report that he died no better than a brewer's clerk, because he often inspected the accounts of his sister, and had a great care for her concerns.

Of his *Herbal*, Pultney says:—"The arrangement is alphabetical, according to the Latin names; and after the description he frequently specifies the places of growth. He is ample in his discrimination of the species, as his great object was to ascertain the *Materia Medica* of the antients, and of Dioscorides in particular, throughout the vegetable kingdom. To this end he bestows much criticism on the commentaries of Fuschius, Tragus, Matthiolus, and other of his contemporaries; and professes to have corrected many of their mistakes, in the application of the names of Dioscorides. In all this he has shown much judgement, and, I may add, much moderation, in avoiding, more than usual, the license taken by many of the commentators of applying the names of plants described in Theophrastus, Dioscorides, and Pliny, to those of the western parts of Europe. What he says of the virtues of plants, he has drawn from the antients; but has, in numberless instances, given his opinion of their qualities, in opposition to those sages, and recorded his own experience of the virtues. He nowhere takes any doubtful plants upon trust, but appears to have examined them with all the precision usually exercised at a time when method and principles now established were unthought of, everywhere comparing them with the descriptions of the antients and moderns. He first gave names to many English plants; and, allowing for the time when specific distinctions were not established, when almost all the small plants were disregarded, and the cryptogamia almost wholly overlooked, the number he was acquainted with is much beyond what could easily have been imagined, in an *original writer* on his subject."

"The complete edition of the *Herbal*, in 1568, was printed at Cologne, unquestionably to receive the advantage of the figures, probably at that time the property of Birckman, the printer. They are the same with which the octavo edition of Fuschius was first printed, in 1545; in all, 512. Of these Turner has used upwards of 400, to which he has added about 90 new—making the whole number 502. There are some instances of the wrong application of these figures, an error that might readily happen, when the author was at such a distance, and was common in almost all similar works of that time. There are also several figures to which no description of the plants can be found; for instance, the six figures of the geraniums from Fuschius occur, with a slight mention of only two species in the text."

"Turner is the first author who has given a figure of

the lucern, which, I apprehend, he first brought into England, and named horned clover. He treats largely of its cultivation from Pliny, Palladius, and Columella."

"In the dedication to the edition of his Herbal, in 1551, Dr. Turner speaks in very respectful terms of the botanical knowledge of several of his contemporaries; and apologizes for his undertaking so arduous a matter while there were learned Englishmen better qualified. He enumerates Dr. Clement, Dr. Merdy, Owen Wootton, and master Falconer. The last mentioned author is several times introduced in the body of the work. I can scarcely doubt that he was John Falconer, who is recorded as having communicated many English plants to Amatus Lusitanus, who taught physic at Ferrara and Ancona, and made himself known as a commentator on Dioscorides in 1553. In treating on glaux, of which Turner gives a new figure, he says, "He never saw it in England, except in master Falconer's book, and that he brought it from Italy.\* From this and other like citations, it may reasonably be conjectured, that "Falconer's book" was a Hortus Siccus;† and, if so, must have been among the earliest collections of that kind that is noticed in England."—(*Pultney.*) Gesner enumerates among those, besides Turner, who assisted him in his great work on fishes, John Cay, a famous London physician—John Falconer, an excellent English physician and theologist—and John Parckhurst, a most elegant poet and divine.

Turner has also scattered over his work, notices of other botanists and herbalists, particularly of Master Ryche. Under Organ, he says:—"I neuer saw y<sup>e</sup> true Orgā in Englād, sauinge in master Ryches gardin in Londō, where as I saw many other good & strange

\* Of this plant he says further, that he "saw it ones in Flanders by the sea side thre myles beyonde Dunkirke."—(*Herbal, part ii. vol. 12.*)

† Turner himself, under Irion, says—"I saw ones in Germany, about Andernake, an herbe in my judgement in all pointes agreinge wyth the description of Dioscorides; but because I lost the stalke that I gathered, and could learne no Duche name of it, I could not set furth the figure of it here at this time." Under Gentisk, he says the leaves of that plant resemble those of the ash tree in the order of their standing, and "with their maner of standyng eury payr representeth a couple of byrdes wynges stretched furth redy to fle, and chifely then, when as they are pressed furth upon a booke." I have quoted these passages as the only ones I have seen in skimming over Turner's works, which seem to indicate that he made collections of plants in a book, or at least knew the use of such a book.

herbes, which I neuer saw any where elles in all England. I haue sene Origanū Cretense both in Itali & also in Antwerp, where as it may be had in metely good plenty of Peter Cödenberg, a faythful & a learned apothecari."—(*Part ii., fol. 69.*) On Verbascum Sylvestre, he says:—"The black mollen is lyke vnto the whyte in all poyntes: but it hath broder and blacker leaues. And there is also a wylde kinde that beareth long twigges like a tre, and it hath leaues lyke vnto sage, and hyghe twigges, and woddish, and about them litle boughes as horehounde hath, and it hathe yelowē floures lyke vnto golde. The whyte verbascum is called commonly in English, mollen or *hickis taper*, and in some places long-wurt. The black may be called black molen. The wilde one groweth no where in England, sauinge in gardines. I haue sene it of late in maister Riches gardin. It may be called in Englishe, sage mullen."—(*Id. p. 161.*)

"In appreciating the merit of Dr. Turner as a botanist due regard must be had to the time in which he lived; the little assistance he could derive from his contemporaries, of whom Brunfelsius, Ruellius, Fuschsius, and Tragus, when he published his first part of the Herbal, were the chief; in which view he will appear to have exhibited uncommon diligence and great erudition, and fully to deserve the character of an original writer."

"Our author paid early attention to mineral waters. He was probably the first who wrote on the baths at Bath, in Somersetshire. He visited several of the mineral springs in Germany, Switzerland, and Italy; and drew up, whilst abroad, a short account of ten of these waters, to which he prefixed a more enlarged History of the Waters of Bath. This was written, as it should seem, at Basil, and is dedicated to his 'well-beloved neighbours of Bath, Bristow, Wells, Winsam, and Charde, March 10, 1557'. He adjudged the principle of Bath water to be brimstone, and possibly a little copper, from the vicinity of that metal in the neighbouring mountains. He says, he had been informed, that, besides brimstone, the King's bath held alum, and the Cross bath saltpetre; but he could find neither. He concludes his account of the baths, by a set of general rules for all who drink mineral waters; many of which do him no discredit, when compared with the injunctions of modern physicians."

There is a list of his works in the Athenæ Oxonienses, "and a more accurate and enlarged one in Bishop



Tanner's *Bibliotheca*. Several of his tracts are yet in manuscript in various libraries. He collated the translation of the Bible, with Hebrew, Greek, and Latin copies, and corrected it in many places.\* "He procured to be printed at Antwerp, a new and corrected edition of the "*Historia Gentis nostræ s. Angliæ*, written by William of Newburgh, from a manuscript he found in the library of Wells: but complains that the printer not only omitted to insert certain articles sent by him, but left out the preface he sent him, substituting one of his own." "I will not conclude," says Pultney, "this short memoir of Dr. Turner without remarking, that the succeeding Herbalists—Gerard, Johnson, and Parkinson—seem not to have paid due honour to his merit and learning, from the silence they observe relating to him in their writings. Gerard, indeed, mentions in his Preface, 'that excellent work of Master Dr. Turner;' and in another place styles him 'that excellent, painefull, and diligent physition Mr Dr. Turner of late memorie'. In justice to Turner, they should have noticed all the plants he has recorded, particularly the natives of England. Ray, at the distance of near a century, was sensible of his worth, having styled him—'a man of solid erudition and judgement'. In honour of Turner, too, his name has been annexed by Plumier, the French botanist, to a new genus of plants, well known at this time in the English gardens. It was first discovered by Sloane in Jamaica, and described by him under the title of *Cistus Urticæ folio*."

TWIZLE† stands on the east bank of the Blythe, where that river begins to run south towards Kirkley: it is a distinct township; and, with Startup and Thorneyford, about the year 1737, contained 659 acres, part of which was then tenanted by one Andrew Startup. At present it is assessed to county rate upon a rental of £967 a year. Its early history seems to be nearly the same as that of East Dudden, above at p. 287. In 1368, it is called the manor of "Twizle Parva," and was at

\* Under Thistles, he clearly shows that the passage, Luke viii. 7, *Καὶ ἔτερον ἔπρεσεν ἐν μέσῳ τῶν ἀκανθῶν*, in the version "and some fell upon thorns," should have been translated, and some fell among thistles; and in support of his argument brings passages from Aristotle and Dioscorides, to show that the *acanthos* of the Greeks was a thistle.—(*Herb. ii.*, f. 144, sig. B b. iiij.)

† Surtees says, he believes that *twizle* means a boundary, and this place is certainly situated on the boundary between the parishes of Morpeth and Ponteland.—(*See Hist. Dur. ii.*, p. 199.)

that time a possession of Robert de Ogle. In 1410 it is called a *ville*, and then also belonged the Ogle family;\* and with whom, and their heirs, it continued till the late duke of Portland passed it by sale to Mr Brown, who, in 1830, sold it to the rev. John Saville Ogle, of Kirkley, its present owner.

WANSBECK is the modern form of the name of the river which runs through Morpeth, but which in the foundation deed of Newminster Abbey, in 1139, is called *Wenespic* and *Winespic*. In Henry the Third's time, it is *Wanspic* (*III. ii.* 62, 65): in Henry the Sixth's, *Wanspike* and *Wanspyke*. Dr. Turner, who was born in Morpeth, in the time of Henry the Seventh, and therefore well acquainted with the manner of speaking and writing this name, in the edition of his *Herbal*, in 1548, calls it *Vanspeke*; and, in that of 1568, *Wanspek*. On Speed's map, in 1596, it is *Wanspek*: in his list of towns and rivers, *Wanspeck*. In a court roll of the manor of Morpeth, in 1632, it is *Waynspeche*. When the *b* in it began to be used instead of the *p*, it is difficult to tell. Leland calls it *Wansbeke* and *Wansbege*; and Harrison, *Wansbecke*. It is, however, plain enough that the people of the neighbourhood in remote periods did not use *pek* instead of *bek* from ignorance or provincial pronunciation; for *Fulbeck*, which is another name for Cottingburn, from the time of the foundation of Newminster Abbey to the present day, has uniformly preserved its name unchanged in sound. I believe the original name to have had the same signification as the German word *Wandspiegel*, which means *shining water*, and metaphorically a *mirror*. This charming stream rises in a bog between Airdlaw and the Great and Little Waneyhouse Crag; runs in pools as black and reflective as polished obsidian down Russell dene, and thence through Sweethope Lough, and takes in the Rayburn at Whelpington, the Hart at Hartburn, and the Font at Mitford, and enters the sea at Cambois. From its rise to Sweethope, its course is through moors; but there it begins to be hemmed with brushwood or grassy turf. From the ruins of the old ville of West Whelpington, and especially about Whelpington, and to Littleharle, its banks are beautifully formed and rich

\* *III. i.* 83; *III. ii.* 266. Robert lord Ogle, in 1543, left Twizle and the stone house there to his brother Oswine; and his son Robert lord Ogle left his uncle Oswine Ogle, the Ryding in Bothal parish, till he could enter into Twizle.—(*II. i.* 393, 394.)

in soil; but naked, and often growing rushes where they should be producing corn or covered with fine sward. In passing the Littleharle and Wallington grounds it has a woody country on each side of it, and takes in the Kirkharle-burn, which rises in Our Lady's Well, near Bavington, and the Swilder-burn, which, through a considerable part of its course, is a boundary between the Capheaton and Kirkharle estates. From Middleton bridge to its junction with the Hart, it has a slow and sedgy course through flat and fertile pastures; and, from its entrance into Meldon Park, to where it becomes an estuary, it passes a succession of scenes of great variety and beauty.

**WELLS.**—*St. Thomas's Well* is mentioned in a charter of Roger de Merlay the third, in the Annals of Morpeth, under 1239. It is situated on the Cottingburn, just north of Fenwick and Co.'s brewery; and has lately been formed into a pant or covered well. This is a copious fountain of fine water. A little further north, on the east side of Cottingwood Lane, there is another but smaller well, called the *Boggbog* well, which, with that of St. Thomas's, afforded the principal supply of spring water to the town, till, a few years since, borings were made on the plain on which the town stands, and an additional supply obtained from sunk wells by pumps. The borings proved that immediately below the surface soil, there was an alluvial deposit of sand and gravel to the depth of from five to ten feet, which contained a small supply of soft water, apparently

filtered off from the Wansbeck and Cottingburn, but which disappeared in dry weather. Below the sand and gravel is a bed of stiff clay from 60 to 80 feet thick, and here and there parted by thin beds of sand; and from under this clay a copious supply of water boils through the borings to the surface; but on account of its holding much iron in solution with carbonic acid, it has been found of little use for domestic purposes. The stratum next below the clay is a thin bed of coal or bituminous schist, and has under it a soft crumbling free-stone. The *new water*, however, now forms the main supply to the town, to which it has been a great addition of comfort. It is brought in pipes from a reservoir on the Allerybanks; and was undertaken and completed in 1820 by Mr Thomas King, at his own charge and risk. Formerly, the feeder of this reservoir turned a mill, for the race of which the bailiffs still pay an acknowledgment to Lord Carlisle.

**WHETELEY WAY** is mentioned in 1417 as the western boundary of a piece of land, which was situated in the north field of Morpeth; and in 1469, an acre of ground had Wheteley Way on its east side, and Cottingburn on its west.

**WOODMAN.**—A family of this name has been seated at Heron's-close, in the chapelry of Hebburn, since 6th Jan. 13 Ch. 2, 1662, when Thomas Woodman purchased that estate of Francis Radcliff and Catharine his wife, since which time the pedigree of the family is as follows. See also above, pp. 16, 17, and 131.

I.—THOMAS WOODMAN came from Hexham, and purchased lands at Longhorsley, and afterwards at Heron's-close; for both of which places he is assessed to county rate in 1663.

II.—ROBERT WOODMAN conveyed Heron's-close by lease and release, 11th and 12th May, 1703, to Ralph Watson, of North Seaton, and George Barker, of South Weetsled, as a settlement on the marriage of his son. MARGARET DOBSON. WILLIAM WOODMAN married ALICE DOBSON: died s. p., and was buried at Longhorsley.

III.—THOMAS WOODMAN died a few months after his marriage, and was buried at Longhorsley. REBECCA WATSON, of North Seaton, who afterwards married John Fenwick, of Robsheugh, in the parish of Ponteland.

IV.—THOMAS WOODMAN was party to a deed, June 2, 1740; and conveyed Heron's-close, by lease and release, Aug. 14 and 15, 1765, to his son Ralph. ISABELLA NEWTON, of Hawkwell, buried near the porch of Woodhorn church.

V.—ROBERT WOODMAN; MARY BOLTON, of Blackpool, in the parish of Longhorsley. WILLIAM WOODMAN married Mary Bennet, of Morpeth, where he settled in 1748: died Nov. 11, 1803, aged 76; and was buried at Morpeth. RALPH WOODMAN, by will, June 20, 1798, left Heron's-close to his nephew Ralph: died 4 Ap. 1806, aged 77; buried at Longhorsley.

VI.—1. RALPH WOODMAN served some years in the Agamemnon, under lord Nelson; is unmarried, and resides at present, Aug. 1831, at Heron's-close, of which he is proprietor.

2. WILLIAM WOODMAN married Rachael Jackson, but died s. p. 1823; buried at St. John's church, Newcastle.

3. ROBERT WOODMAN, of Deptford, Kent.

1. THOMAS WOODMAN died an infant.

2. BENJAMIN WOODMAN married, at Warkworth, Nov. 5, 1801, MARY, daur. of Edward Wilson, of Ulgham, which Mary died May 22, 1827, and was buried at Morpeth. Benjamin Woodman filled the office of bailiff a great number of times, and by his public spirit and disinterestedness contributed much to the improvement of this town. He died Nov. 9, 1825, aged 59.

1. ANNE WOODMAN.

2. ISABELLA WOODMAN married ROBERT FENWICK, of Morpeth, esq., agent to the earl of Carlisle, &c. &c.

3. MARY WOODMAN.

4. ELIZABETH WOODMAN=THOS. COULSON.

VII.—1. FRANCES WOODMAN. 2. WILLIAM WOODMAN died an infant. 3. WILLIAM WOODMAN, to whom the author is indebted for large supplies of material for this account of Morpeth, and especially respecting the Corporation; born March 19, 1806; married at Bishopwearmouth. MARY ANNE WAKE.

VIII.—BENJAMIN WOODMAN, born at Morpeth, 23rd September, 1830.



WYNCHERLEY WAY was a boundary, between which and the abbot of Newminster, as far as the dike of the West Park, Roger de Merlay the Third granted common of pasture on his stubbles after they had been 15 days in his own use (*Annals* 1239); and another deed mentions half an acre of land on Rutdike and abutting on *Wencher Way*.

WYNENSIDE is mentioned in deed No. 11., under 1296; and seems to have been on the south side of Morpeth, and near the road to Hepscoth.

UDYDYG was the second streamlet that crossed the boundary of the endowment land of Newminster Abbey, as that boundary ran westward along the southern banks of the Wansbeck.

#### MORPETH MISCELLANEA.

No. 1.—Ego Wiltus de Morley . filijs meis ⁊ uxore mea consentientib; do Deo ⁊ sancto Cuthberto ⁊ Monachis Dunelmensibus Morewic cū diūsis ad illam villā preter unam piscariā in Tyna pro anima mea et uxoris mee Menialde ⁊ pro filijs meis Ranulpho de Merle ⁊ Goffrido ⁊ Morello et alijs filijs meis omnibus ✠ Signū Willielmi de Merley ✠ Signum Ranulphi filij ejus ✠ signum Goffridi filij ejus ✠ signum Moreli filij ejus ✠ signum Roberti ✠ signū Anseri de Merlei ✠ signū Goffridi de Clifton libere ⁊ quiete in elemosina in ppetuū hendum . Et post mortem Willielmi de Merle filius ejus Ranulphus qui fuit heres illius venit Dunelm A° 26 incarnatione Dñi 1129 ⁊ concessit ⁊ confirmavit ⁊ sup sepulchrū Scti Cuthberti p unū intellū obtulit terram . Scilicet . Morewic Scto Cuthbto ⁊ Monachis ejus in Dunelmo litem ⁊ querelā ab oī calumpnia ⁊ ab oī consuetudine impēm hendam . Ad istam donacōem ⁊ confirmacōe affuerunt p̄sentes hij testes: Prior de Tinemouth . Remigius . Robtus Archidiaconus . Johes de Mundavilla . Willielmus filius Ranulphi . Eustorcus sororius ip̄ius Ranulphi . Ricardus Tisun . Robtus filius Normanni . Brus de Bointon . Ranulphus Blaca . Eilof p̄sbiter de Hagulstad . Helies p̄sbyter de Morpath . Wiltus p̄sbyter de Stainton . Gamel de Arle . Melded de Aclet . Roger Coisners . Robertus firbeine . Radulphus de Winchesle . Unfretth frater Robti filij Normanni . Edulfo de Salwic . paganus dispensator . Ranulphus de Merle . Unspac Clibern . Johes de Udrington . Ausk de Maundevilla . Gamel filius Edredi . Edmund filius Aculfi . Mervin de Maundavilla . Gaucel filius Edredi . Edmund filius Aculfi . Mervin de Hethewith.—(*Mon. Ang.* ii. 91; *Godwin*, 454.)

2. Willielmus de Merlai omnibus suis hominibus ⁊ amicis ⁊ vicinis clericis ⁊ laicis Francigenis et Angligenis, nec non ⁊ omnibus dilectis filiis suis sanctæ matris ecclesiæ salutem. Notum sit vobis omnibus tam presentibus quam futuris, ad quorum notitiam ⁊ audientiam litteræ istæ pervenerint, me et meos homines dedisse ⁊ concessisse, in perpetua elemosina unam carucatam terræ *domui infirmorum* de Morpathe, pro animabus patrum ⁊ matrum ⁊ antecessorum nostrorum ⁊ nostra salute ⁊ pro remissione omnium peccatorum nostrorum, tam libere, et tam quiete, quam liberius, et quietius ulla domus infirmorum potest habere, vel habet in tota Anglia suarum donationem elemosinarum, vel sicut ulla elemosina melius et liberius et quietius ullo modo potest tribui ⁊ concedi ⁊ perenniter donata haberi . Istam autem donationem meam, et meorum hominum fieri, ⁊ teneri ⁊ haberi, sicut perennem elemosinam perenniter concedo ⁊ cartulæ hujus inscriptione ⁊ sigilli mei attestatione confirmo . Testibus istis Petro de Morpath . Helia sacerdote Gaufrido Parchier . Waltero de Rochesboro . Aldret de Windegate . Reginaldo filio Wlfe . Petro Janitore . &c.—(*Dugdale*.)

3. Hii sunt qui tenent de Rogero de Merlai de veteri fefamento: Willielmus de Clifton feodum . I. militis . Reiner feod . II. militum . De novo fefamento: Rogerus de Merlai quartam partem . I. militis . Robertus, filius Petri, tertiam partem . I. militis . Super plus quatuor milites, quos domino Regi debet, jacet super dominium suum.—(*Lib. Nig.* 339.)

4. Omnib; hoc scriptum visuū vt audituū Wiltus filius Thom. de Graystoch . ⁊ Maria uxor ejus salīm in dno . Nouerit vniuersitas vīa nos concessisse ⁊ ad feodifirmam dimisisse . libis burgensib; nr̄is de Morpath totam terram nr̄am ⁊ ..... sine aliqua retenementa q̄m habemus ex pte boreali de Morpath . p has diuisas . Scit Incipend apud Holeburne versus occidentem sicut vrlura bosci de Cottingwode se extendit vsq; Cottingburne . Et sic descendendo juxta burgagiū vsq; nouum molendinum . Et sic de nouo molendino versus orientem descendendo p aq̄m de Wansp̄k vsq; Holeburne . Habend ⁊ tenend p̄dcis burgensib; ⁊ eoꝝ heredib; inppetuū libe quiete integre ⁊ pacifice cum omnib; libertatib; ⁊ aysiamentis ad p̄dcām fr̄am ptinentib; ad includend ⁊ flossand ⁊ omnimod eoꝝ cōmodum faciend . Reddend inde annuatim nobis ⁊ heredib; scit p sexaginta acris terre ⁊ prati p qualibet acra duos solidos ⁊ sex den̄ ad duos f̄minos videlicet—medietatem ad festūm scti Martini anno dñi Mii ducentessimo octogesimo p̄mo ⁊ aliam medietatem ad

pentecosten. Et sic de fīmino in fīminum inppetū p omī alio ſuicio conſuetudine ⁊ demanda. Item volum⁹ ⁊ concedim⁹ p̄dcis burgensibz ⁊ eorū heredibz licenciam carian̄di Marl de Fulebokside ſup p̄dcām fīram ſi ibi inuenta fuerit. Et p̄dcī burgenſ ⁊ eorū heredes molent ad molendinum n̄rm ad vicesimum vas multure bladū creſcens ſup p̄dcām fīram, ſalva tam̄ nob ⁊ herēd n̄ris ſufficienti via cum bob; ⁊ aueriis n̄ris ad paſturam de Cottingwode p viam de Wheteley. Volumus ⁊ concedim⁹ q boues n̄ri ut aūia n̄ra non habeant cōmunem infra p̄dcām fīram ut p̄tūm. Et ſi p evaſionem ut p neglegenciam ſervientis boues n̄ri ut aueria n̄ra facient dampnum in blado ut in p̄to p̄dcō volum⁹ q dampnum emendet⁹ eis p viſum bonorū viroꝝ. Et ſi boues n̄ri ut aūia n̄ra p deſtu claſture in d̄cām fīram ⁊ p̄tūm tempe apto intrent ſiue reſur... rechacentr. Et nos ⁊ heredes n̄ri totam p̄dcām fīram ⁊ p̄tūm p̄dcis burgensibz ⁊ eorū heredibz cont⁹ om̄es homines ⁊ femines warantizabim⁹ adquietabim⁹ ⁊ deſendem⁹ inppetū. In cuius rei teſtimō ſcripto cirographato penes d̄cōs burgenſ reſidenti ſigilla n̄ra ſunt appenſa. Et p̄ti penes nos reſidenti ſigillū commune ville de Morpath eſt appenſum. Hiis teſt̄ dn̄is Rob̄to Bert⁹m. Hugoñ Gubyuñ. Johe de Wderington⁹. Roḡo Fr̄e ejus. Roḡo Mauduit. Rado de Eſſynden. Simone de Pleſſit. Walfo de Camhou. Johe de Oggel. Johe de Hertwaýtun⁹. ⁊ aliis.—(*Ex originali.*)

5. Omnibus ſancte matris Eccl̄ie filiis &c. Rogerus de Merlay ſaltm. Nouerit vniuerſitas v̄ra me dediſſe et conceſſiſſe et hac preſenti carta mea confirmaſſe deo et eccl̄ie ſancti Petri de Brinkburne et canonicis ibidem deo ſervientibus pro me et heredibus meis et pro animabus Alicie matris mee et Ade uxoris mee et Ranulphi filii mei in perpetuam elemoſinam paſturam in bosco meo ex aſtrali parte de Coket &c. Teſt Ric. de Umfravile. Rogero Bertram. Gilberto de la Vale.—(*Harl. MS. 294, No. 3209.*)

6. Inq̄ſiçō fīta ap̄d Hedon ſup Murū coram eſcheatoꝝ p p̄cept̄ dn̄i regis die lun. p̄x⁹ p̄t feſtū ſc̄i Pet̄i in in cathed⁹ ann. r. r. Edward vicesimo p Roḡm de Boteland ⁊ at juratores qui dicūt p ſac̄mentū ſuū quod Ric̄us Umfreiū avus Gilbi Umfreiū q̄i nūc ē dedit ⁊ cōceſſit Roḡo de Merley mañiū de Berouesford cū p̄t̄nēciis in libūm maritagii cū Margeria filia ej⁹ h̄nd ⁊ tenend̄ eiſdem Roḡo ⁊ Margerie ⁊ hedibz de corpore ejusdē Margerie exeuntibz. Et dicunt p ſac̄mentū qd d̄cā Margeria obiit ſine herede de corpore ſuo exeunte et quod reſverſio p̄dcī mañij de Berouesford cū p̄t̄nēcijs

debet reverti Gilbo Umfreiū q̄i nūc ē tanq̄m heredi Ricardi de Umfreiū aui ſui p formam donaçōis. In cuius &c.—(*Ex Orig. in Tur. Lond.*)

7. Rogerus de Merlay dedit et confirmauit priori de Brinkburn communem paſturam in aſtrali parte de Coket, dictis canonicis quod boues eorum ibi paſcerent quando terram arabant &c. quam habent ex dono patris mei in aſtrali parte de Coket paſturam in eadem paſtura quamdiu eandem terram colent. Teſt̄. Huḡ de Bolebeç. Wiñto Heron tunc viç Northumb̄ et aliis.—(*Harl. MS. 294, No. 3209.*)

8. Ego Rogerus de Merlay tertius confirmo canonicis de Brenkburn omnes donaçōes et conceſſiones quas pater meus et antecēſſores mei eis fecerunt put in cartis eorum continentur quas habent de patre meo. Scit̄. totam terram ex aſtrali parte de Coket ſicut erat incluſa die illa qua pater meus illam dedit eis. Teſt̄. Gilbto de Vmframvill. Rogero Bertram. Johe filio Roberti.—(*Id.*)

9. Edvardus Dei gratia rex Angliæ ⁊c. Sciat̄is, nos conceſſiſſe et hac carta noſtra confirmaſſe dilecto et fideli noſtro Willielmo, filio Thomæ de Greiſtock, Johanni filio et hæredi ſuo, et Mariæ quæ fuit uxor ejusdem Willielmi, quod ipſe, et hæredes ipſius Johannis loco feriæ quæ ex conceſſione dom. Johannis quondam regis Angliæ avi noſtri eſſe conſuevit in manerio dictorum Willielmi et Johannis de Morpeth in com. Northumbr. ſingulis annis per unam diem duraturæ, viz. in feſto Sanctæ Mariæ Magdalenæ, de cetero habeant unam feriam ibidem ſingulis annis per tres dies duraturam, viz. in vigilia, in die, et in cratino ejusdem feſti Sanctæ Mariæ Magdalenæ niſi feria illa ſit ad nocumentum vicinarum feriarum. Quare volumus et firmiter præcipimus pro nobis et hæredibus noſtris quod prædictus Willielmus et Johannis, et hæredes ipſius Johannis in perpetuum habeant prædictam feriam apud manerium ſuum prædictum cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis conſuetudinibus ad hujusmodi feriam ſpectantibus, &c.—(*Wallis, ii. 292.*)

10. \* The matter arranged under this number is from a manuſcript in the poſſeſſion of Wm. Lawſon, eſq., of Langhurſt, and in the hand-writing of the time of queen Elizabeth, or earlier. On the back of it is the following memorandum made by lord William Howard:—"COLLECTIONS touching Merlaies lands in com. Northumbriæ, found among Mr Francis Dacre's paps, and delivered by Mr Bullen. 1616. W. H." The Latin of this MS. is exceedingly incorrect; and Wallis



has scattered over his work, a version of it, more faulty than itself. Some of its errors I have attempted to put right: several of them I have not seen how to correct. Mr Lawson's copy is accompanied by a very old and and curious translation into English, for more than one extract from which I am not able to make room in this volume:—*Anno domini Millesimo seragesimo septimo coronacione Witi ducis Normandie conquestor' Anglie apud Westm. quinto regni sui, anno xvij<sup>mo</sup> regnū Anglie distribui fecit feoda in uno volumine dicto Dumisdai in memoriam eternam duratur.*—De eodem dno Wifmo rege tenet in capite Rogerus de Merley baroniam de Morpeth. scit Morpeth cum Tranwell membro suo, Vlgham, Heppiscottes, Shiluington, Twiswell, Salte-wike, Dudden-est, Dudden-west, Clifton, Cawdwell, Stan-nington, Shotton, Blaigdon, Weisleit northe, Weislett southe, Killingworthe, Benton, et Walker, p iij<sup>or</sup> feoda militaria de vñ feoffament.—Ranulphus de Marley successit Rogero de Marley, cui dominus rex Henricus primus dedit Julianam filiam Cospat' comit' in uxorem ut sequitur per cartam regiam.—HENRICUS rex Anglie et dux Normanie justiciarijs, vicecomit', ministr', et om-nibus, baronijs suis Francijs et Anglicis Northumbrie . saluū . Notum sit oībus vobis, me dedisse Ranulpho de Marley Julianam filiam comitis Gospatricij . Et sciatis qd et me et patrem suū dedisse in liberum mariale sibi atq heredijs suis . vid. Horslye, Stantō, Witton, Ritton, Wyngaites et quandam villam vlt<sup>a</sup> moras tam libere qm aliquis potest libius inter maria vel alicui dare tenend in suo dominico . Et ex hoc precipio meis justiciarijs vt videant q nihil ei desit, et si aliquis ei contradicere vo-luerit tunc precipio justiciario et vicecomite meis de comitatu Northumbrie vt plenum rectum ei teneant . Teste Pat'cio filo . Johānis Peuerell de Baelcamp . Wifmo de Alunbrito . Henf filio Johis . Wifmo del Pont del Harche . Wifmo Maltrauers . Wifmo Maldut . Apud Wodstoke.—Et Edgarus filius Gospatricij...con-firmauit hanc chartam vt sequitur in hec verba:—ED-GARUS Gospat' comit' filius omnibus amicis suis Franc' et Anglijs . salū . Sciatis me dedisse concessisse Juliane sorori mee terram qm pater meus et suus . scilicet . comes Gospatricius ei dedit in franco maritagio et concessit . scilicet . Witton . Horsley . Stanton . Rittons . Wyngaites et Liverchilde sibi et suis heredibus . Tenendū ex me et meis heredibus in terris, in aquis, in forest' oībus illis terris ptn . et in silvis &c. exceptis tribus serviciis . vid. cōmuni exercitu in cōm . et coronacione, et communi ope Castelli in cōm . Et volo ut tam libere et quiete

teneat vt meus ei pater dedit has sup<sup>a</sup>dcas in franco maritagio . Valet . Testante Johanne decano de Be-wike . Wifmo Presbytero de Stanton . Ostredo p'sbytero de hartburne . Alano cō . Drunbaldo de Merley . Wifmo filio Elef . Sewarte filio Liolf et filio ei<sup>9</sup> liolf et Robto fratre eius . Gospatricio filio Leuenet . Gospatrico de Horsley . et Alexandrino filio eius . ac Wifmo fratre eius cum multis alijs.—Postmodum tempore regis Stephani Ranulphus de Merley et Juliana vxor eius fundauerunt abbathiam vocatam Nouum Monasterium et predictū monasterium plurimis possessionibz dotaue-runt . Et post mortem suam p'd Ranulphus vna cum Juliana vxore eius et Osbrico filio eius sepultati sunt in boreali pte domus capitali illi<sup>9</sup> monasterij, qd condidit . Quibus successit Rogerus de Marley filius et heres eo-rundem, ac vocatur Rogerus de Marley primus quia post monasterium conditum fuit primus Rogerus: hic dedit Ranulpho Leu-noes lx ac terre et Ric. de Sancto Petro vnam carucat' fr̄e in Kyllingworth; cumque Roge<sup>r</sup> Mer-ley primus et alia consimilia compleuisset obdormit in domino et in domo capli Noui Monasterij cum patre suo sepultus est . Cui successit Rogus filius ejus qui dicitur Rogerus de Marley secundus . Hic burgum de Mor-pethe decorauit et hospitale de Katcheburne edificauit, et post obitum suum sepultus ē in clastero domus ad int'ceū (? introitum ) capitali Noui monasterij, cui succes-sit Rogerus filius eius.—Rogerus de Marley tertius qui contulit hominibus de Morpethe plures libertates, qbus ad hac vīra<sup>7</sup> . In tempore suo ordinauit quandam cantari-um ppetuum in ecclia de Stanningtō duraturam vt p3 p suam cartam . Iū alienauit molendinū de Stannington et de Shotton, vt p3 p diuersas cartas . Iū alienauit quandā ptem forreste sue de Witton vocat' *Hesleyhirste* . Iste Rogerus s'ditos suos in Horsley t'ctauit ad haia et fossat' c'ca campos de Horsley leuand, conseruand, et diligenter sustentand statuit . Et qd q'cumq3 conuictus fuerit de aliq<sup>o</sup> fragmento in fossat' et haia in curia sua tenta iū in crastino inuencionis scē Crucis et in crastino scī Martini in hyeme redderit dno suo p q'libet delicto duas virgas freas q'tiens inde conuictus fuerit.\* Cum

\* Lord William Howard has written "Haia et fossata—hedges and ditches"—on the margin of the following translation of this passage. "This Roger brought his underlinges of Horslye to the making and sleughing of the strues & fosse-dikes about the feildes of Horsley and set down statutes thai shoulde be vpholden sustained and diligently kept for euer; and that whoo so euer were conuicte of any fragment or gloore llinge in the same dikes and strues afforesaide in his courte holden thaire at Horslye the morrowe after the

h<sup>c</sup> et multā alia compleuisset, carentē hered masculo, post obitum suum sepultū ē iuxta Rogerum fratrem (*sic, sed lege patrem*) suum anno dñi Mcclxv°.—Cui successit Maria et Johanna filie et heredes predicti Rogi quarum . vidlt . Thomas baro de Graystock ipam Mariam cepit in vī et succitauit ex ea Johem de Graystoke . Robertus de Someruill v<sup>to</sup> duxit Johannam in vxorem ac genuit ex ea quinq filios Robtū, Rogm, Aidam, Johannē, t Philippū, ac Isabellam filiam . Robertus de Someruill pater obiit, cum Johē filio suo xj<sup>o</sup> die mensis Septembris an<sup>o</sup> dñi Mccxxvij°. Isabella filia ipius Robti obiit xv<sup>to</sup> die mensis Februarij anno dñi M<sup>o</sup>cciiij°. Post mortem v<sup>ti</sup> Roberti de Someruill patris . Robtus, Rogerus, Adam, t Philippus fil ei<sup>9</sup> sup<sup>o</sup>dicti unusquisq post aliam hereditarie possidebat ppte heditā pentū suorum et obierunt sine hede masculo . Dictis aut Thomae Graystoke et Mariæ vxori ei<sup>9</sup> ac Johi filio et heredi ip<sup>o</sup>? t hēd ipsius Johis Henric<sup>9</sup> rex Anglie concessit per chartam suam que ē in custodia Abbat Noui monasterij qd quot die Mercurij v<sup>l</sup>entr foro mercatorio et qd q<sup>o</sup>lt anno in festo scē Marie Magdalene fruerentr nundinis in dominio burgi de Morpethē . Post mortem v<sup>o</sup> ipus Thome de Grastoke et Mariæ vxoris ei<sup>9</sup> Johes de Graystoke filius et heres eorundē suā esset in hereditatem.

10, a. Johes de Gaystoke vir strenuus, sed corpulentus . Hic dedit magro Richardo de Morpethē medietatem manerij de Bellasses hnd et tend dicto magro Richardo hereditā vt p chartam suam plen<sup>9</sup> apparet . Hic Johes de Graystoke fecit partitionem fieri de ombus terris et tenē que fuerunt Rogeri de Marley aui sui inter se et Robt Someruill uñ vidlt in com Northūbrīe . Memorand est—Quod Rogerus de Marley dū vixit tenuit in capite de dno rege in Northūbr quatuor feoda militaria . Et pticio facta ē . vidlt . quod predictus Johes heret penes se tria feoda militaria : vidlt, Morpathe, Shilvington, Heppiscottē, Shauldefyne, est Dudden, west Dudden, et Vlgham pro duobus feodis mili<sup>9</sup> . Itm id Johes haberet medietatem de Stannington, Bellesses, Tranwell, Saltewike, Plesse et Shotton p dimideo feodo mili<sup>9</sup>, et etiam qd predictus Johes heret medietatem de magna Benton Killingworthe . pua Benton . et Walker dimid feod milit . Et qd Robtus Someruill haberet aliam

medietatem de magna Benton . Killingworth . Weiteslate north . et Weiteslate southe p dimid feodi militaris . Et sic Johes de Graystoke tenet tā feoda militaria in capite de dño rege ibid et faciebat sūcia tam in guerra qm in pace, p p<sup>o</sup>ditis tibus feodis militaribus, ac ad auxiliū p<sup>o</sup>mogēte filie regis mariā et p<sup>o</sup>mogentū filiū regis militem faciend . Et Robertus Someruill p uno feodo tantum.

10, b. Preterea predictus Johes t Robtus huerunt in socagium Horslye . Stanton . Witton . Rittton . et altrū Rittton . Wyngates . cū le Sheeles . t leūchilde . que assedate fuerunt ad axiliū filie regis maritande et ad axiliū p<sup>o</sup>gēti filii sui milite faciendi tenend p unū feodm milit . viz. Horslye . Stanton . t Liverchilde p dimidio feodo . Et Witton Wyngates t le Sheiles p alio dimidio feodo milit.

10, c. Et notandū qd post obitum Henrici Ap Griffith militis vidlt circa coronacionem Ricardi scdi regis vxor ipus Henrici misit in custod Nicholai Ramyse Johanā filiam et heredem ipus Henrici maritadā Robto filio et heredi ipus Nicholai . Et recordacio istius pticionis cū multis aliis cartis et evidenciis materias has tangentibus &c.

10, d. Postmodū dñs Johes Grastoke et Robtus Someruill cōcesserunt domino de Tynmouthe plures libertates in moram de Benton ut patet p suas cartas . Et p<sup>o</sup>dictus Johes de Graystoke concessit p cartā suam pasturam de Stobbiswood t alibi apud Vlgham Novi monasterij Abbati.

10, e. Cumq autem dñs Johes de Graystoke aspiciens seipsum non genuisse plem, t corpulentus, valde in etatem prospā peruenisse, dedit autem cuidam Robto Hyriāg qamdā placīa de vasto solo suo in mora de Benton vocatam Randolphrigge p cartam suam . Postmo carente herede dedit Radulpho filio Witth consanguineo suo oīa terras et tenementa sua tam in com Northumbrie qm alibi infra Angliā habendū et tenendū dicto Radulpho et hered suis scēndū formam carte sue inde dicto Radulpho tradite et infra breve obiit . sepultus apd Graystoke.

10, f. Radulph<sup>9</sup> filius Witth obtinuit terras s<sup>9</sup> datas . vlt<sup>a</sup> hereditā sibi reseruata . In diebus illis fuit in comitatu Northūbr nobilis vir, Hugo de Bolbeke baro de Bolbeke . hic habet quatuor filias.

10, g. Notandū qd Robtus Someruill q<sup>i</sup> disponabat filiam Rogeri Marley genuit ex ea duos fratres, Rogerum t Philipū . Rogerus post mortem patris optinuit hereditatem . Et dedit Abbce Novi monasterii eccliam de Stannigton . Postea decessit sñ hēde de corpore suo,

inuencione of the Hoolye Crosst and the morrowe after Saincte Martyne in winter shoulde pal vnto his lorde for euerye faulte twoo yrne roddes how often so euer he was founde gultie." The Haie were unquestionably hedges; and dried grass had the name Hay, from being grown on land that was haled or hained, that is, preserved from cattle by haies or hedges.



et remansit hædita Philippo fratri suo. Qui quidam Philippus hædem non fuit masculum sed genuit de uxore sua filiam unam nomine Johanna. Que postmodum desponsata fuit cuidam militi de Wallia qui vocabatur sir Rees Ap Griffith. qui genuit ex ea duos filios Rees et Henricum in quos postmodum precibus matris concordatum est—Quod Rees teneret hæditatem in Wallia et australibus Anglie, ac Henricus vero frater eius teneret ea que pertinebant ad Philippum autem suum in Northumbria et partibus borealibus. Iste Henricus heredes masculi non fuit sed unam filiam que postmodum nuptata erat Willo Carnabie militi sed pro tempore vixit illa ac prolem legitimum non reliquit, cum post mortem eius tota hædita restituta est ad filium Rees senioris fratris. qui nunc vivit Thomas et alienavit hæditatem in borealibus Rogero Thornteton burgi ville Novicæstri. (*MS. penes Wm. Lawson de Langhurst armig.*)

11. Inquisitio capta coram dom. Roberto de Cary, escaetore dom. regis, die proximo ante festum Pentecostes, anno 10 Edwardi secundi, super sacrum Ricardi de Ogle, Antonii de Errington, Petri de Eland, Johannes de Plessey, Thomæ de Witton, Willielmi de Ingehow, Johannis Gray, Ricardi de Cramlington, Willielmi de Croxton, Johannis de Bakworth, Johannis de Matfen, et Alani de Hepscoates. Qui dicunt, super sacrum sum. Quod dominus Robertus filius Radulphi obiit seiscitus de jure in dominico suo, ut de feodo, de manerio de Morpath, quod solebat valere tempore pacis in omnibus exitibus Lxxxiv l. vs. Item de manerio de Ulgham, quod solebat valere tempore pacis in omnibus exitibus xlviil. xlii. s. iv d. Et de villa de Hepscoates, quæ solebat valere in tempore pacis in omnibus exitibus xx l. Et de medietate hamletti de Tranwell, quæ solebat valere tempore pacis in omnibus exitibus lvs. ix d. Et de quadam parte villæ de Horsley, quæ solebat valere tempore pacis xl. xv s. vi d. Et de medietate villæ de Stannington, quæ solebat valere tempore pacis in omnibus exitibus ix l. Et de medietate villæ de Benton, quæ solebat valere tempore pacis in omnibus exitibus cum redditu libero de Killingworth, xviii l. xlii. s. viii d. Et quod tenuit omnes prædictas terras, et tenementa prædicta, de dom. rege in capite per servitium feod. duorum milit. sed nunc nil reddunt præter xl. quod jacent vastæ. Item dicunt quod prædictus Robertus obiit seiscitus de jure in dominico suo, ut de feodo, de medietate manerii de Stifford et Heddon super Murum, Angerton, Dodington cum medietate ipsorum hamlettorum, eisdem maneriis pertinentibus de Baronia de Bolbeck et tenet dictam medietatem hamlettorum et maneriorum de dom. rege

per servitium feod. duor. milit. et solebant valere per annum in omnibus exitibus tempore pacis lxxx l. sed nunc nihil reddunt, quod jacent vastæ. Et dicunt quod prædictus Robertus, et Elizabeth uxor ejus, conjunctim feoffati de medietate prædictorum maneriorum et hamlettorum, cum pertinentibus. Item dicunt quod prædictus Radulphus filius ipsius Roberti est propinquior hæres ipsius Roberti, et est ætatis xix annorum ad festum assumptionis beatæ Mariæ Virginis proxime futurum. In cujus rei testimonium, &c.—ITEM, alia inquisitio capta est coram eodem escaetore ut supra. Qui dicunt super sacrum, quod Catharina et Johanna filię et hæredes Ade Barret, tenent manerium de Walker de manerio de Morpath in capite per servitium feodi unius milit. et sectam curiæ de Morpath, et molendinum de Benton ad xlii vas. Et quod prædictum manerium de Walker solet valere per annum tempore pacis l. marc. Et quod Elizabetha Conyers tenet manerium de Clifton de manerio de Morpath in capite per servitium unius feod. milit. et sectam curiæ et solebat valere tempore pacis xl. Item hæredes domini Hugonis Gubion tenent manerium de Shilvington de manerio de Morpath in capite per servitium medietatis unius feodi militis, et sectam curiæ de Morpath et solebat valere tempore pacis xx l. Item Edvardus de Duddon tenet manerium de Duddon de manerio de Morpath per servitium tercię partis unius feod. milit. et sectam curiæ de Morpath, et valet per ann. tempore pacis xl. Item Hugo Cocus de Stannington tenet terram suam in Stannington per servitium tercię partis unius feod. milit. et sectam curiæ apud Morpath, et valet per ann. tempore pacis xl. Item Adamus de Benton tenet terram suam in Hyrmyngheldæ de dicto manerio de Morpath per servitium xlii d. ob. per ann. Item Willielmus de Camera tenet terram suam in Killyngworth, per homagium et sectam curiæ de Benton, et reddit per ann. vii d. ½. Item Willielmus Prudholme tenet terram suam de Killyngworth per redditum per ann. xv s. iii d. et sectam curiæ de Benton. Item Thomas Dryng tenet terram suam in Killyngworth per servitium xxx s. vii d. per ann. et sectam curiæ de Benton, et sectam molendino ejusdem villæ ad xlii vas. Item Robertus de ecclesia apud Morpath, tenet terram suam apud Morpath per servitium viii s. et sectam curiæ apud Morpath et molendino ad xlii vas. Item Johannes de Rukeby tenet terram suam quæ fecit Nicholai de Parco in Morpeth per servitium xlii s. vi d. per ann. et sectam curiæ de Morpath. Item Rogerus de Horsley tenet terram suam in le Whythhome per

servicium unius libri cumini pro omni servicio. Item dicunt quod dictus Robertus filius Radulphi tenuit de jure die quo obiit in dominico suo, ut de feodo, advocacionem ecclesiæ de Morpath, quæ valet per ann. in omnibus exitibus tempore pacis *xl*. Item dicunt quod idem Robertus tenuit die quo obiit in dominico suo, ut de feodo, advocacionem ecclesiæ de Horsley, et quæ valet per annum tempore pacis in omnibus exitibus cum vicaria ejusdem, *xxl*. In cujus rei testimonium, &c.—(*Wallis*, ii. 295.)

12. Et successit in hereditatem Radulphus filius ejus et heres. Qui cum magno exercitu obsidisset Gilbertum Middilton et alios cum ipso in castello de Mitford propter prodiciones per ipsos populo dom. regis actas in com. Northubr quadam autem die dictus baro apud Gateshead exist. ad jentaculum falso consilio ipsius Gilberti et aliorum sibi adherentium proditorio impocionatus est, et apud Novummonasterium sepultus.—(*Id.* 296.)

13. Cui [Radulpho] successit nobilissimus baro Willielmus filius et hæres ipsius Radulphi; hic primus duxit in uxorem Luceam filiam domini de Lucy quæ divorcio separata est, et mortua, apud Newsham sepulta est. Deinde consilio Aliciæ dominæ de Nevill, matris ejus, cepit in uxorem Johannam filiam Henrici Fitzhugh, domini de Raveneswath, de qua suscitavit proles, Radulphum, Willielmum, Robertum, et Aleciam, que fuit uxor Roberti de Harrington. Iste Willielmus victoriosus et in omnibus hostitudiis gloriosus erat valde; et cum edificasset castellum de Graistok, et turrem de Morpath, et multa alia dignitatis opera, obiit apud Bramspeth et apud Graistok sepultus est, uniente matre sua antedicta.—(*Id.*)

14, a. Successit dicto Willielmo Radulphus filius ejus, qui ratlone minoris ætatis fuit in custodia comitis Marchiæ Walliæ, ex concessione dom. Edvardi tertii regis post conquestum Angliæ, et maritatus est Catharinæ filiæ dom. Rogeri de Clifford. Deinde, viz. die veniente proxime post festum nativitatis sancti Johannis Baptistæ, anno Ricardi secundi quarto, apud Horsridge in Glendale dictus baro, cum Willielmo de Aton, et aliis militibus, et multis validis, infeliciter captus est per Georgium comitem de Dunbar ob quod Willielmus frater ejusdem baronis missus in hostagio pro eo apud Dunbar, tactus morbo pestilentiali mortuus est, et sepultus ibidem; sed post duos annos completos corpus ejus integra carne et pelle translatus est et coram summo altari in Novo Monasterio juxta Margeriam dominam de Ulgham sepultus est.

14, b. Et nihilominus dictus baro mediante maliciâ Johannis ducis Lancastrie redemptus est pro M M M marcarum; ad quam redemptionem Johanna mater ejus fecit levare de burgensibus de Morpath, per manus Johannis de Passenham receptoris sui, vijl. xij s. x d.

14, c. Postmodum vero, viz. anno viii Ricardi secundi, dictus baro per consilium matris sue dedit conventui de Brenkburn advocacionem ecclesiæ de Horsley pro qua prior et conventus ibidem per cartam capituli sui concesserunt quod ipsa domina Johanna et heredes sui domini de Morpath, presentarent unum clericum subire ordinem suum, et quod ipsi canones ipsum clericum recipient. Unde Alanus, filius Johannis, de Prestwyk, per ipsam dominam sic presentatus est.

14, d. Per scrutinium factum annotatur, quod Radulphus de Graystok pater dom. Johannis, die quo obiit tenuit de rege in capite manerium de Thornton, per servicium quartæ partis feod. milit. ac manerium de Nidde de rege ut de honore ..... per servicium octavæ partis unius feodi militis; manerium de Grimthorpe et Helderskelf, de dom. rege in capite ut de honore Cestriæ, per servicium portandi gladium coram comite Cestrie qui pro tempore fuerit in presentia sua, viz. prædictum manerium de Grimthorpe per servicium xl partis unius feodi militis, et predictum manerium de Helderskelf, per servicium l partis unius feodi militis.

15. .... dict. xi. Fothres plumbi remaneant in manibus executorum meorum ad costag t expens faciend pro statutis dicti collegij de novo ordinand t statuend secundum intentionem meam per prius disposit. t ordinat. . Item volo quod hospitale de Cacheburn secundum antiquam fundationem cum omnibus ornamentis bonis t cattallis eidem pertinentibus cuidem capellano disponatur. Item volo quod cantarie de Stanyngton & Consclif reordinentur t disponantur secundum antiquam compositionem. Item lego Alicie Boland pro rewarde *xx* s. Item lego Johanni Hebon Lacanio pro rewarde *xx* s. Item do t lego cuilibet executorum pro labore suo decem marcas. Residuum vero omnium bonorum meorum non legat do & lego executoribus meis ut ipsi disponant pro anima mea prout eis melius videbatur expedire. Et executores meos facio t constituo Radulphum Graystok meum filium t heredem, Walterum Darley Rectorem de Morpath. Willielmum Hardyng de Novo Castro super Tynam. Johannem Johnson de Ebor. Willielmum Coverdale de Kyrkby-Moreshed. & Willielmum Hapton de Conyngesthorp: supervisores autem ejusdem Testamenti mei facio & constituo dnam comitissam



Cambrigg, dm Ricardum Hastings, & dm Edm. Has-tynges milites . His Testibus dno Johanne Eseyby Capellano . Ricardo Blencowe arm' . Roberto Cotum . Roberto Skynner Valectis & alijs . Datum die 7 anno supradict . Probatum coram Thoma Langley episcopo Dunelm. apud Aukland decimo sexto die Octobr. eodem. anno.—(*Hunter's MS.* 215.)

16, a. June 1523. To mete at Howtell Swyre on Wednesday the 10 daye of June be four of the klok eftrenoone.—To attend upon my Lorde marques brod and sir William Bulmer lieutenant of thest fñche.—Vangarde Soldeors—My lorde wardens retynue cccc men: sir Wiſtm Bulmer with cccc men: sir Richard Tempest with ijc men: sir Arthur Darcy with iijc men: ..... Vincent l men. In all Mcccl.—Sir Wiſtm Heron of Forde, sir John Heron of Chypches, Wiſtm Swinburne of Captheton, Nicholas Thornton, sir Nicholas Ridley, sir William Hilton wth his teñts of Aldstone more in Northumberland, Cuthbert Radclif, John Swynburne of Chopwell, Thomas Carnaby, sir Wiſtm Ellerker, Robert Collingwood, The Larde of Calale.—(*Copied by W. C. Trevelyan, esq., from lord Dacre's Ledger Book for 1523, in Miss Currer's Library, Eshton Hall, Craven, Yorkshire, No. 6.*)

16, b. To attend upon my lorde Dacre deputie to my lord lieutenant.—Reirward Soldeors—My lorde lieutenant's retynue;—sir Wiſtm Percy with cc men; sir Wiſtm Par with c men; sir Wiſtm Compton with cc men; The knights of Lancashire wth cc men; Nicholas Hervye with c men; sir Richard Breyrton wth c men; in all M men besides my lorde lieutenant's company. My lord of Northumberland Teñts wth in Northumberland.—George Orde, sir Rauff Fenwick wth Tindale, sir Phillip Dacre wth the lorde Dacre company in Northumberland. To attende upon the maist of thordinance:—The capitain of Berwick wth the retynue of the same; sir Roger Grey; Of Lancashire of the retynue c men.—(*Id. No. 7.*)

16, c. A journey devised by the lord Dacre in the month of Junii anno xvto H. viijvi.—First the hole garrison wth the inhabitants of the countrey to mete at Howtell Swyre upon Mondaye at iij of the klok affnone the xxix day of Junii and the said company by the suffrance of God to ride into Scotland and to cast downe the towr of Kelso Abbaye and to burne the Towne; the towr of Sñlawes; the towr of Ormyston; and the Mosse house.—(*Id. No. 33.*)

16, d. Copie of a tre devised to the gentilmen.—

Cousins I cōmende me to youe: and where it has pleased my lord of Surrey the king's lieutenant by his tres to admyt me Thomas lord Dacre his deputie in his absence unto such tyme as my lord marques warden retorne again in these pties (so it is) now I am cōmanded by my said lord lieutenant tres to make a journey into Scotland wth all possible diligence, wherefore I desire youe and also in the king's name and my said lord lieutenants will and require youe, that ye wth all thes men that ye may maike as well on hors as fote in theire best and most defensible array mete me at Howtell Swyre upon Mondaye the xxix daye of this instant moneth be iij of the klok effnone next comyng wt one dayes vitall and not to fail in any wise at which place and tyme ye shall knowe what shall furdre be done God willing who kepe youe . At Morpeth the xxvj daye of Junii a° xvto H. viijvi.—(*Id. No. 34.*)

16, e. To attend upon my lord marques brod.—Vangardesoldeors.—My lorde wardeins retynue ccccccxxxvij men; sir Wiſtm Percy wt cc men; sir Wiſtm Bulmer lieutenant of thest fñche wt my lorde Connyers folk cccc men; sir Richarde Tempest wt cc men; Nicholas Harvye wt dñse men's cōpany assigned him c men; sir Rauff Ellerker xxvj men; Vincent being at Woller.—My lord of Northumberland's teñts, my lord Ogle, sir Wiſtm Lisle, sir Edward Grey, sir Roger Gray, sir Nicholas Ridley, John Whitfelde, Nicholas Thorneton, Wiſtm Clavering of Callale, Cuthbert Radcliff, sir Wiſtm Ellerker, The baron of Hilton wt his teñts of Alstone more, sir Cuthbert Ogle pson of Forde, The Larde of Hebburne, Nicholas Horsley of Wolchester, Rauf Swyno of Rok, Francis Hastings of Edlingham, Thomas Carnaby, of Halton.—(*Id. No. 35.*)

16, f. To attend upon my lord Dacre deputie to my lord lieutenant.—Rereward.—My lord lieutñts retynue ccclxxij men; sir Wiſtm Compton celvij men; sir Wiſtm a Parr c men; sir Wiſtm Eure wt c men; sir Arthur Darcy wt ccc men; The three knights of Lancashire ccc men; sir Wiſtm Kynston xxxij men;—sir Wiſtm Heron of Forde, sir John Heron of Chipches, Robt Collingwood, sir Rauf Fenwick, Wiſtm Swyneburne of Captheton, John Swyneburn of Chopwell, The garrison of Berwicke, sir John Delavale, George Orde, Edward Shaftoe of Babington. To convey the ordinance from Berwik unto the castell of Wark. To mete at Longrisste sir Wiſtm Bulmer wt cccc men; to convey the ordinaunce, the thre knights of Lancashire ccc men; to mete at Tilmouth sir Richarde Tempest cc

men; to convey the ordinaunce the garrison of Berwike.—(*Copied by W. C. Trevelyan, esq., from lord Dacre's Ledger Book for 1523, in Miss Currer's library, Eshton Hall, Craven, Yorkshire, No. 36.*)

16, g. The xvj day of July a° xv. 1523.—M<sup>d</sup>—that a frere by the comandement of Nicholas Thornton of Witton his frere, of one of the bredrē of Hull Abbey called sir John Dickson, and a ſvant of the said Nicholas called John Carr, went to certain psons teñts of the abbot of newmynster, that is to saye, to John Pott of the Nonnykyrk, Thoñ Byrleston of Estritton, Richard Coots of the same, Job Wanles of the Byrkheds, John Bowman of the same, John Book wif of the Byrkheds, Richard Pott of the Coltpark, James Brown wif of the same, and, the foresaid frere and ſvant of Nicholas Thornton desyred and procured thes psons above written, to deliver unto them such billes of compleynts as they had to give in against Thms lord Dacre of thinhabitants of Riddesdale, assuring them that if they wold so do they should have them fyled, Albeit the said psons wold not give in the billes unto them, and when the said Nicholas Thornton herd that he could get no billes of the said psons he rode in propre pson to Thoñ Byrleston, Job Wanles, and John Bowman above written and procured them to have the said billes, and further offered unto the said John Bowman, that he shuld give unto him, one of his own kye for a cow that he lakkit. And besides all the premisses the said Nicholas sent his ſvants above written to the teñts of the Prior of Brenkburn and to others in Rothbury forest procuring the billes of complaynt against the said Thomas lord Dacre which they had of thinhabitants of Riddesdale.—(*Id. No. 52.*)

16, h. Places of thest fñche hereafter written by sir John Bulmer knight in the absence of sir Witñ Bulmer his fader lieuteñnt of the said fñche by the comandement of Thoñ lord Dacre to him given by his kinsman Xopher Leghe & thought unto the said sir John most be beneficial for garrysons to be laid as well for defence of the said borders as to the annoysaunce of the Scotts which townships and places has promised and are contented to take soldeors to burde that is to saye—Hilderton ...; Rothome ...; Lilburne, Lilburne Middleton Hall, & Woller, lx; Fenton xl; Newton ...; Wete-wodd xx; Forde iiijxx; Ettele cxl; Heton xx; Branxton xvij; Cornell xl; Tilmouth xxxij; Twissill xxxvj; Newbigging xxx; Norham ccc; Duddo xl; Grindon rigg xxij; Shoreswodd xl; Thorneton xxij; Ancroft ...;

Barmour ...; Lowyk ...; Haggerston ...; Skremerston ...; at ijs iiij<sup>d</sup> per week mens borde.—(*Id. No. 215.*)

16, i. Places on the middle fñches hereafter written by John Eure peticapitan in thabsence of sir William Eure knight lieutenant of the said fñche by the comandment of Thomas lorde Dacre to him given by his familiar and trusty ſvant Cuthbert Heton gentilman thought unto the said John most beneficiale for garrysons to be laid in as well for defence of the said border as to the annoysaunce of the Scotts, whiche townships and places has promised and ar contented to take soldeors to burde that is to say;—Heppell—John Bilton, Sande Snadon, & Thomas Johnson xx<sup>ti</sup> persons.—Harbottell—Ann Lighton & Hew Grene xvij.—Alwenton—Witñ Brown xij.—Burrodon—John Wardhaughe xij.—Bittlesden—Persevell Selby xx.—Scranwood—Sande Layng, John Scroggs, Robert Howey, & George Howy xxxij.—Alnem—Robert Howy, Robert Watson, Witñ Gair, & Thomas Mantyll xxx.—and between the towns of Scranwood & Alnem x psons.—Ingham—George Ogle lx.—Whittingham—Thoñ Roull, Thomas Tailyor, Cuthbert Dycheburn & Thomas Yong xxxvj.—Unthank.—John Unthank xij. at ijs viij<sup>d</sup> per week each persons borde.—(*Id. No. 216.*)

16, k. Extract from a letter from lord Dacre to Cardinal Wolsey, Morpeth, 25 April, 1524.—Pleas it yo<sup>r</sup> grace, seing a pte of the knights and gentilmen of this shire of N<sup>d</sup> warned for this oft com in their owne psons and with few attending upon them yet for this furst rode they are worthy thanks or rewardes as best shall seme the kings highness and yo<sup>r</sup> grace. and as fore oders warned by speciall tres in due tyme whiche com not that is to saye—sir John Heron of Chipches, Witñ Swinburne of Capheton, esquier, and sir William Ellerker, whiche sir Witñ has the reull of the kings teñts of Dunstanburghe and also of Wythrington teñts now being the king's warde who were appointed to have been in my company, and also sir Edward Grey, sir Roger Grey, knights, Bastarde Heron for them and their teñts and sir Thomas Ilderton for his owne teñts and the king's teñts of Bamburgshire of whom he has the reull under the lorde Darcey appointed by me to have bene in the company of sir Witñ Bulmer under correction of yo<sup>r</sup> grace (are worthy punishment) oonles they have lawfull excuses for seeing grete cost and chargies that the kings highnes susteynes for their weales and for defence of them and their lands adjoining upon the fronter<sup>s</sup> of the



borders under correction of yor grace it is thought good that by speciall lres to be sent from the kings highnes they shulde be comāded to warde to remaigne in the kings highe castell of New Castell the castells of Morpeth or Alnwick or to any of them at the kings pleasr and yor graces for the space of viij or x dayes by the discretion of me and the two lieutennts which shall be a good and fearful example to all the residue of the cuntry and as I belief shall not only cause them to be

more diligent to lve the king at the next rode but also cause all the cuntry to do semblably for aither must this way be taiken wt them orels the kings highnes must give unto them wages or rewards and failing thereof the kings officers here shall not be able to do any acceptable service to his highness upon his est and middle fitches. —(Copied by W. C. Trevelyan, esq., from lord Dacre's Ledger Book for 1523, in Miss Currer's library, Eshton Hall, Craven, Yorkshire, No. 261.)

## 17. PEDIGREE OF HOWARD, OF CORBY CASTLE.

[\* Refers to the register of Wetheral, and † to the Corby obituary.]

I.—ANNE, daur. of John Preston, † SIR FRANCIS HOWARD, of Corby Castle, Cumberland, knight, second † MARY, daur. of sir of the manor of Furness, in Lan- son of lord William Howard, of Naworth Castle, who purchased for this Hen. Widdrington, cashire; died March 24, 1679, and son, Corby Castle, of the Blenkinsop and Salkeld families, in 1604 and of Widdrington. — buried at Wetheral, March 26.\* 1624; and to whom he bequeathed the estates of Conniscliffe, Nesham, (See above, p. 237.) and Brereton, which had descended to the said lord William by marriage from the Greystock family. This sir Francis was born in 1588,\* and died in May, 1659.†

II.—1. THOMAS HOWARD was a colonel of horse in the king's army; and, according to a monument to his memory, in Wetheral church, lost his life fighting in the glorious cause of his king and country at Atherton Moor, June 30, 1643, aged 25.

2. ELIZABETH, wife of Edw. Standish, of Standish, in co. Lancashire.

3. FRANCIS HOWARD, esq., born June 29, 1635;\* married firstly, Anne, daur. of sir Wm. Gerard, of Brynne, Lancashire, by whom he had three daurs:—1. Mary, wife of John Warwick, of Warwick Hall, Cumberland, esq.; 2. Frances, who died young; and, 3. Anne, wife of — Langdale, of Highcliffe, in coun. Ebor, esq.: to which daughters he left tithes of Wetheral and Penrith, in coun. Cumberland; and the manor of Thornthwaite, in the parishes of Shap and Bampton, Westmorland. His second wife was MARY ANNE DOROTHY TOWNLEY, of Townley, in Lancashire; and by her he had one son and two daurs., who died in infancy, and another daughter, who survived him, but died unmarried. His second wife also survived him, but died 30 Dec., 1712,† He died Dec. 28, 1702; and was buried in Wetheral church, where there is a monument to his memory.

4. HENRY HOWARD. 1. MARGARET, wife of Thos. Haggerston, of Haggerston, in this county, esq.

2. ALATHEA. 3. CATHARINE, buried at Wetheral, May 12, 1683.\* 4. ANNE, buried at Wetheral, 24 June, 1683.\*

6. WILLIAM HOWARD, esq., devisee of his brother Francis in the estates of Corby, Conniscliffe, &c. He was an officer in the navy, and lost a leg in an engage-ment, under James duke of York, with the Dutch fleet. He died 31 Oct., 1703; and was buried † JANE, daur. of John Dalston, of Acorn-bank; died June 24, 1710, and bur. at Wetheral.\* at Wetheral, where there is a gravestone to his memory.†

III.—1. FRANCIS HOWARD, eldest son; died unmarried at Wetheral, 10 Sept., 1705.\*

3. WILLIAM HOWARD.

4. JOHN HOWARD, a distinguished Benedictine monk; died at Duay, 5 July, 1766.

1. BARBARA, daur. of John visct. Lonsdale; died July 17, 1716; M. I. in Wetheral church.

2. THOMAS HOWARD, of Corby, esq.; laid out the walks at Corby, and wrote a poem on the Banks of the Eden. He died Aug. 20, and was bur. at Wetheral, Aug. 22, 1740.\*†

2. BARBARA, sister of sir Christ. Musgrave, of Edenhall, bart.; died July 20, 1732, and was bur. in the church of St. Pancras, Middlesex;† M. I. Wetheral church.

3. MARY, sis. of Francis Car- rington Smith, of Wootton, esq.; bur. May 16, 1735, at Wetheral.\*

1. DOROTHY, died an infant. 2. ELIZABETH, wife of Wm. Sanderson, of Armithwaite Castle; died at Antwerp, 18 Mar., 1747.

3. LUCY, a Carmelite nun; died 17 Jan., 1718.† 4. MARY, a nun.

5. BRIDGET, a Carmelite nun; died at Antwerp, 20 Feb., 1764.†

IV.—1. THOMAS HOWARD, eldest son; died unmarried at Paris, Oct. 10, 1724, and buried in the cemetery of the English Benedictine monks there.†

2. FRANCIS HOWARD; and 3. WILLIAM, infants, buried at Wetheral, July, 1716.

1. MARY, died an infant. 2. ELIZABETH, bur. at Wetheral, 25 Jan. 1708.\* 3. JANE, marr. Francis Warwick, of Warwick Hall, esq.

the Earth, and some Poems; was a gentleman of great worth and acquirements; died Jan. 8, 1810, aged 79, and was buried at Wetheral, January 15. M. I.\*

1. CHARLES HOWARD, died at the age of 12 years, and buried at Wetheral, June 9, 1739.\*

2. PHILIP HOWARD, † ANNE, daur. of Corby Castle, esq.; Hen. Witham, of Cliffe, York-shire; died May 6, 1794.

1. ANNE died an infant. 2. CATHARINE, a Carmelite nun; died at Antwerp, 26 July, 1776.

3. MARY, a Carmelite nun; died at Antwerp, 17 May, 1784.

V.—MARIA, third daur., and one of the coheirs of Andrew, the last lord Archer, of Umberslade, in co. Warwick; died at Corby Castle, Nov. 9, and was buried Nov. 12, 1789, in Wetheral church, where there is a beautiful monument, in white marble, of herself and the infant, of the birth of which she died.

lections respecting the estates of lord William Howard, and of his own family.

VI.—1. PHILIP HENRY HOWARD, born at Edinburgh, April 22, 1801,\* now, August 4, 1831, member of parliament for Carlisle.

2. HENRY FRANCIS HOWARD, baptized November 4, 1809,\* and now attached to the British legation in Bavaria.

1. CATHARINE HOWARD, born May 23, 1802;\* married 28 July, 1829, to the honourable Philip Stourton.\*

2. EMMA AGNES HOWARD, born Nov. 5, 1803;\* second wife of Wm. lord Petre.\*

3. ADELIZA HOWARD, baptized March 31, 1805;\* married to Henry Petre, of Dunkenhall, in the county of Lancaster.\*

18. "And whereas in yor sefall lres to me sent yor grace exhorteth me to see for the good order and reull of thinhitants of Tindale w<sup>t</sup> correction of them and oders malefactors of the est and midle riches—My lorde yor grace shall pfitely knowe that sens my last lres sent vnto yor grace I haue so endeavored me that I haue apprehended three of the most principal hedesmen and captains of the same Tindale, that is to saye, Withm Charlton of Bellingham, Roger Charlton his broder, and Thomas Charlton of Careteth, by whom all thinhitant' were gofined, led, and redy at their comāndment. And also I have taken pledges of the reuision of all the oder surnames of Tyndale and them haue in sure ward, for the good order and reull of the countrey. The forsaid Withm Charlton what tyme as my lord of Surry sent sir Ralph Fenwick bailif of Tyndale w<sup>t</sup> iiii<sup>xx</sup> horse for the apphending of Withm Ridley in Tyndale the same Withm Charlton hauing cch of the said inhittants, reteigned bounde and bodily sworne upon a booke to him alway to take his pte, hering of the said s<sup>r</sup> Rauff being in the dale, assembled a pte of them diligently and freshely set upon the said sir Rauff. And not oonly put hym from his purpose of thattacking of the said Ridley, but also chased the said sir Rauff out of Tindale to his reproche, for the which cause and insurrection maid, seeing that the said Withm coulde not be apphended in the tyme of my lorde of Surrey beinge there, and that I haif hym in sure custodye, I think it good vnder correction of yor g<sup>ace</sup>, and upon yor pleas<sup>r</sup> herin to be knowen, be iustified here according to his demerett' for the ferefull ensample of all oders malefactors p<sup>t</sup>tending to be hede hereafter.

And as vnto Roger Charlton and Thomas Charlton who emongst lx od of Tyndale that I tooke at the Bridal of Colwell in Northumbland and had them reyned in Newcastle afore maister Brudnell and Fitzhbert then justic' of assize whereof a pte were put to execution. And for moste pte of the residue of all oders of the said inhittants of Tyndale, the foresaid Roger and Thomas, vndertooke shoulde be of good demeano<sup>r</sup> frome thensfurthe and shulde at all tymes requisite appere at sessions and assizes whereupon they founde sureties to the same judg' by recognisance. And because they have forfeeted their land' which by their powers mought haue saued the same and corrected and staunched their neighbors malefactors, for whome they vndertooke and wolde not bringe in in tyme. And also that they be principall receptors of all their frends and neighbors stellers and common rearers of trew men's goodes. And oñ that

had to their aduantage a pte of eñy goodes stohn and reste p<sup>o</sup>posely to bere and maynteyne the same theffes from correction. In likewise I thinke vndre yor better advice that they two appere afore the king' justic' at thassises to be holden within this shire of Northumb<sup>r</sup>land in the moneth of August next comyng. And by the same justic' judged. And thereupon they, with oders that I haue, and or the said assises com god willing shall haue in good nomb<sup>r</sup>, to be executed seinge that neither for baunde nor promise they wolde neñ be of good demeano<sup>r</sup> or obedient vnto o<sup>r</sup> soñain lordes lawes. The premisses p<sup>o</sup>rmed, and the said plegies that I haue ells in holde be in sure keeping w<sup>t</sup>out they fynde sufficient landed men bounde for their sureties, I trust w<sup>t</sup> god' lief the countrey shalbe brought in such order as noon of the king' subject' shall haue cause of complainte hereafter, but that their moveable goodes and cattall' maye peacably go on their pastures surely w<sup>t</sup>out steling or reifing of anye Englishe man frome hensfurthe like as they do now blissed be god.

My lorde immediately aftre the apprehending of the said iij hedesmen I sent warning be p<sup>o</sup>clamacion to thinhitants of Tyndale comāding eñy of them by the same tappere psonally afore me on the Sondaye then next following in Bellingham church, where as I was accompanied w<sup>t</sup> my broder s<sup>r</sup> xpofer Dacre and othrs my friend' and suants, and then and there most pte of the said inhabitant' appered, p<sup>o</sup>misng aither to finde sureties or lye plegies for their good demeano<sup>r</sup>, of whiche suerties or plegies I gaif them daye vnto Tewisdaye, and so to the Fridaye following as pemptory. And because the surname of the Robsons in Tyndale are a grett pte, and in grete nomb<sup>r</sup>, and also oon Robert Robson being the iij<sup>th</sup> hedesman accompanied w<sup>t</sup> oders of his surname malefactor's held out, and that no suerties or pleges aunswered or wolde be bounden for them, I sent my suants w<sup>t</sup> a pte of the king' garrysons the said friday at night furthe, who fortunod to take four psonnes on the setturdaye in the morninge of the surname of the seid Robsons whereof the seid Robt Robson was oon, whome I arrayned afore me the seid Setturdaye and justified him as well for this his said offences and disobeysaunce, as also for the ferefull example of all oders misordered inhitaunt', and kept the oder thre in holde, whome I haif w<sup>t</sup> othrs and shall kepe vnto the said assise in sure sauegarde god willing. Not doubting but my lorde treasurer, by a reaporte of the countrey at his being here, and also the sight and knowlege of the



said iij Charltons and Robt Robson, understand' their qualities and can make reaporthe unto your grace thereof.

Pleas it also yor grace that oon Henryson being oon errand thefe was taken wt (so) the manor by fr Nicholas Ridley suants to whome according to myne office and by the auctoritie comytted vnto me I not oonly wrote for deliuing of the said felow to me to be condignaly punyshed according to his demyrit' but also I comanded the same s<sup>r</sup> Nicholas by mutual comunication upon his allegiance to deliū hym which he did not, but wilfully, notwithstanding my said writing and iniunction put the said felon to libertie at his owne hande w<sup>t</sup>out auctorite, wherefore seeinge his wilfull escape and disobey-saunce I sent my suants to his place and tooke hym comyttinge hym to warde where he remaines vpon suerties not to escape vnto the comyng of the king' justices of assises in thes pties, and then to appere afore them accordingly for his further punyishment which s<sup>r</sup> Nicholas fering the jopdie of o<sup>r</sup> solains lawes hath lately sent Hugh Ridley his son and heire up to sew for his pdon, wherefore vnder reformation of yor grace I think it good that, forasmiche as he has thus wilfully disobeyed, and also that the said Wi<sup>th</sup> (so) Ridley being hys kynnsman, who is now fled out of this realme and gone into Scotland, was afore his de<sup>pt</sup>r confusant & wekely recept and supported night and day in the said s<sup>r</sup> Nicholas hous, yor grace write sore and sharply unto him for the apprehending of the said Wi<sup>th</sup> Ridley who both can, may, and wool so do, if he list, and be, by yor ferefull tres of comandement sharpt hereunto, alleging if he so do he shall not only desue the king' speciall thank' therefore and haue favo<sup>r</sup>s of his pdon. And failing therof to put hym in fere and daingeo<sup>r</sup> of punyishment according to his deserts. Furthermore the roof of the dongeon &c. &c. At Morpeth the xx daye of Maij" 1524. Yours w<sup>t</sup> hys s<sup>u</sup>es THOMAS DACRE."—(Cot. MSS.)

#### ANNALS OF MORPETH,

\*. In which the names of the seneschals or stewards of the courts, and of such of the bailiffs, and other officers of the corporation, as could be found in charters and guild books, are chronologically arranged. The whole of the charters abstracted in this article, from its commencement to the end of the reign of queen Elizabeth, are from originals in the Town's Hutch. The dates in them, from Jan. 1 to March

25 in each year, have been, with few exceptions, altered to suit the present mode of calculating the year:—Thus the deed dated on the feast of the Purification of the blessed Mary, 1364, is altered to Feb. 2, 1365, because the civil or legal year before Sept., 1752, commenced on Lady-day, March 25, while the historical year began on the first of January. The deeds, to the abstract of which *s. d.* are added, are without date.

1066.—Geoffery, bishop of Constance, in Normandy, was one of the captains in William the Conqueror's army at the battle of Hastings; and after the murder of Walcher, bishop of Durham, at Gateshead, was nominated earl of Northumberland: but declining to enter into that office, it was conferred upon Robert de Mowbray, his nephew. The bishop, however, had great favours bestowed upon himself—and, no doubt, contrived to have the chieftains that fought under his banner well rewarded. Among these was William de Merlay, who, in 1088, gave evidence in a trial respecting the forfeiture of the temporalities of the see of Durham by Carilepho, in the rebellion against William Rufus, in which both Mowbray and the bishop of Constance were also engaged.—(See above, p. 420.)

1138.—In the beginning of January this year, a colony of monks came from Fountain's Abbey to Morpeth Castle, for the purpose of founding Newminster Abbey; which the army of David king of Scotland, in its march from Norham in the same year, plundered and set on fire. The following is John of Hexham's account of these transactions:—"Eodem anno i. e. MCxxxviiij quidam vir potens in Northymbria recepit in sua possessione apud castrum quod dicitur *Morpeth* monachos de Fontibus viij Cal. Jan. qui construxerunt cœnobium Scilicet *Novum monasterium* vocatum. Quibus hoc ipso anno circa Epiphaniæ diem, Galfridus episcopus Dunelmi benedixit abbatem Rodbertum sanctum virum. Quos libenter fovit prædictus vir Scilicet Rannulfus de Merlai."—(X. *Scrip. col.* 265.) "Hactempestate in terra Ranulfi de Merlai de Observantiis Cisterciensium destructum est quoddam Cœnobium eodem anno constructum, et plurima alia gravissimis vexationibus sunt oppressa."—(Id. *col.* 316.) There is no account when this Ranulph de Marlay died; but the MS. printed in the Morpeth Miscellanea, Number 10, says that he and his wife, and son Osbric or Osbert, were buried in the north part of the Chapter-house of Newminster Abbey, where

his son and great grandson of the name of Roger were also buried. Roger the Second was buried in the cloisters near the door of the Chapter-house.

1165.—Roger de Merlay the First rendered an account to the king of the lands he held by knight's service, and of the tenants who held under him.—(*Above*, p. 371, and *Morpeth Misc. No. 3.*)

1170.—William de Marlai is returned in the great roll for Norfolk and Suffolk, as owing to the crown a mitigated penalty of 200 marks; but the sheriff, in his return, stated that he could find none of the offenders goods without the pale of the church. In the same year Roger de Merlay was fined 20 marks for his mares taken in the king's forest, of which sum he paid seven marks, and the remaining thirteen the next year.—(*Rot. Pip. Northumb. 16 and 17, Hen. ii.*)

1188.—Roger de Merlay the Second, in this year, succeeded his father in the barony of Morpeth; and, sometime during his life, by the following grant, gave and confirmed to his *free burgesses* of Morpeth, all the liberties and free customs, to hold under him and his heirs as he himself enjoyed in his barony, under grant from the crown. The seal, as given below, was drawn and engraved by Mr I. Nicholson, of Newcastle, from the original, which, however, is so broken and bruised about its edges, that the little remaining part of the inscription around it is illegible.



Omib; hominib; has litas auditoris ⁊ uisuris Roꝯ d Mlej salī . Sciatis qđ ego Roꝯ d Mlei dedi ⁊ concessi ⁊ hac mea p̄senti carta confirmaui meis liberis burgensib; de uilla d Morpathia illis et heredib; suis tenendas ⁊

habendas ippetuū de me ⁊ heredib; meis oīms libtates ⁊ oīms libas consuetudines honorabilit' ⁊ libe ⁊ integre sicuti carta dñi regis proportat quā ego habeo de dono suo . Hiis ē Witto d Mlej . Vincencio . Ricardo d Plasseit . Witto d Coigners . Roḡ captho d bentō . Toma captho . Roꝯ d Plaisseit . Witto d Wideslade . Adā baret . Roḡ d Horselij . H'rico d coigners . Roꝯ d benton . ⁊ multis aliis.

1194.—Roger de Merlay paid twenty marks, that he might not be compelled to join the army in Normandy.—(*Rot. Pip.*)

1199.—Robert (? Roger) de Merlai stands in the Pipe Roll for the first year of king John, charged with eight marks as a scutage aid, assessed at two marks a knight's fee, for the coronation of the king: and, in the same roll, also stands indebted £8 for the second and third scutage of Richard the First.

1200.—Roger de Merlay the Second paid £13 6s. 8d. and two good palfreys for the privilege of having an annual fair and a weekly market at Morpeth.—(*Wallis*, 286.) The charter is as follows:—"Johannes dei gratia rex Anglie, &c. . Sciatis nos concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse Rogero de Merlay & hæredibus suis quod habeant in perpetuum singulis annis unam feriam apud Morpeth per unam diem duraturam vizt. in festo Sanctæ Magdalenæ et singulis ebdomadis unum mercatum in die Mercurij . Quare volumus et firmiter præcipimus quod prædictus Rogerus ⁊ hæredes sui post ipsum prædictam feriam & prædictum mercatum habeant bene et in pace sicut predictum est in omnibus libertatibus ⁊ liberis consuetudinibus ad hujusmodi ferias et mercata pertinentibus . Ita tamen quod non sint ad nocumentum vicinarum feriarum & vicinorum mercatorum . Hiis testibus, Galfrido filio Petri com. de Essex . Willielmo Brewer . Hugone Burdon . Willielmo de Stutvill . Roberto de Ros, &c.—(*Carta de anno 1 r. Joh. ; Wallis*, ii. 286.)

1201.—William de Merle gave 500 anjouvins to have the king's charter for seizin of his lands in Normandy and England, on condition that if such lands were not formerly partible amongst brothers, then he and his heirs should enjoy them all the days of his life without partition; and, on his finding suerties for paying the fine of 500 anjouvins, the steward of Normandy had orders to deliver to him the charter which was in the hands of Henry de Tilly. The account of this transaction in the Great Roll for Normandy, 2 John, membrane 3, is as follows:—"Willielmus de Merle dat



domino regi quingentas libras Andegavenses pro habenda carta domini regis de terris suis tam in Normannia quam in Anglia, ita quod si terra ipsius tam in Normannia quam in Anglia nunquam partita fuit inter fratres vel antecessores suos qui antiquitus fuerunt inter quos terra illa parti debuit: si parti debuisset, quod ipse et heredes sui terram illam habeant omnibus diebus vitæ suæ sine particia. Et mandatum est senescallo Normanniæ quod accepta bona securitate et plegiis inventis de ipso Willelmo de C. l. reddendis ad hoc festum s. Michaelis anno regni domini regis secundo, et ad pascha sequens C. l.; item ad festum s. Michaelis C. l. et ad pascha sequens C. l. et sic ad tertium festum S. Michaelis C. l., tunc ei cartam suam quam Henricus de Tilly habet, habere faciat." Perhaps this William de Merlay was a brother of Roger de Merlay the Second: and the same person as tested the deeds to the corporation of Morpeth, printed under 1188, and number 2 in 1239; in which latter instrument he is styled *dominus*, i. e. sir, or lord.

1205.—Roger de Merlay is returned by the sheriff in this year as still owing two marks for the scutage to the first year of king John; also eight marks for his four knights fees due for another assessment, at two marks a knight's fee; and in another part of the same roll, he rendered an account of a fine of 20 marks—10 of which he paid into the treasury, and for the other 10 remained in charge.

1216.—King John, in the beginning of this year, marched against his rebellious barons in the north; many of whom had offended his irritable genius by doing homage to the king of Scotland at Felton. The Mailross Chronicle is rather minute in its account of this fierce and desolating war, and says that the barons, to impede the king's progress, set fire to their villages and corn; and that the king himself in his progress destroyed the towns and villages that laid in his way with fire and sword, and especially in this frightful devastation, that Morpeth and Mitford were burnt by him on the 7th, Alnwick on the 9th, and Wark on the 11th of January. There is, however, perhaps some error in the dates of this account, for it is plain from the progresses of that monarch that he tested documents at Newcastle on the 9th of January, at Bedlington on the 9th and 10th, at Alnwick on the 11th, was at Berwick from the 14th to the 22nd, back to Mitford on the 24th and 26th, and again at Newcastle from the 26th to the 29th of that

month.—(*Gale's Rer. Ang. Script. Vet.* i. 190; *Archæologia*, vol. xiii.)

1239.—JOHN DE PLESSEIZ, as steward of Morpeth, tested the deed No. 2, printed under this year.

1.—This year also Roger de Merlay the Third succeeded his father in the barony of Morpeth; and probably soon after made the confirmation to his father's grant, which it recites, and to which it added a grant to the burgesses of Morpeth of all wonted common of pasture and accustomed easements, with egress and ingress, appurtenant to the same town of Morpeth—except in corn-fields and meadows. He also granted to them common of pasture on his wheat stubbles in that part of his manor of Morpeth which laid from Wincher-le-way, and to the west as far as the march of the abbot of Newminster, and the dike of the West Park—reserving, however, to himself and his heirs exclusive right of depasturing upon such stubbles for 15 days after the corn was carried off them. The following are the words of the grant. It is right, however, first to observe, that the document, as now in the Town's Hutch, seems a copy in the handwriting of about the middle of the fourteenth century; and that the seal of the charter, to which it is attached, and of which it is a confirmation, has been split to allow its silk string to pass through the label slits of the confirmation, and then clumsily put together again:—"Oñibz hominibz hanc cartam visuris vt audituris Rogerus de Marley tercius salutem. Noñtis me audisse cartam Rogeri de Marley patris mei in hec verba—Oñibz hōibz &c. (ut in anno 1180) Concessi eciam eisdem burgensibz et hereditibz eoꝝ solitas cōmunas pasture et asiamenta consueta cū libero exitu et introitu ad eādem villam de Morpath pertinentia. exceptis bladis et pratis. Concessi insup sepedictis burgen̄s et hereditibz eoꝝ cōmuna in stipulis meis eiusdem manerij mei de Morpath scilicet de Wyncherlewey versus occidentem vsq; ad diuisas abbis Noui Monasterij et vsq; ad fossatū pci occidentalis. Ita tamen qd hbagiū earūdem stipulaꝝ reseruetur ad opus meū et heredū meoꝝ p quindecim dies postquam bladum meum fuerit cariatū. Et ego Rogerus de Marley et hedes mei vñiūsa prenominata et concessa dictis burgensibz et eoꝝ hēdibz contra omēs gentes warantzabimus imppetuū." It is further remarkable of this copy that it does not give the witnesses to the original.

I have found no method of ascertaining the exact date of the two following original deeds; the first on

which is very beautifully written, contains a part of its seal, and is a gift from Roger de Merlay the Third to his free burgesses of Morpeth of all that culture of land on the north side of the town of Morpath, by the following boundaries—to wit—from the great river of Wanspic,\* on the west side of the said town, to the toft of Henry Doghet, and from that toft by the rivulet of Cottingburne to the Well of St. Thomas, and from that well northwards to Spen by a certain march which the grantor had made for the said burgesses, and from Spen beyond Cottingburne as far as the dike of the monks of Newminster towards the west, and so by that dike to the great river of Wanspic; and below that culture, he gave to the said burgesses his 43 tofts and half an acre of land in free burgage to hold to them and their heirs of him and his heirs with all franchises and easements to the foresaid town appertaining, freely, quietly, and honourably, as was set forth in a charter which he had before granted to them, and by paying to him and his heirs 16d. annually for each full toft and for the half rood 2d. By the second of these deeds, which is probably the one alluded to in the first, the same Roger de Merlay the Third gave to the same free-burgesses, in free burgage, 46 tofts of his demesne lands in Morpath, that is—in the culture which was called Berhalvh, at the east end of the said town, 16 tofts; and in the culture called the Staniflat, between Cottingburne and the east side of the Monksway, 16 tofts; and between Cottingburn and the west side of the same way, 14 tofts, to hold to them and their heirs of him and his heirs with all liberties, customs, and easements to the said town of Morpeth belonging, by the annual payment of 16d. for each full toft.

2. Omnib; Rogerus de Merlay tertius . Nouerit unitas ur̃a me dedisse lib̃is burgensib; meis de Morpath totam culturam meam terre mee ex boreali pte uille de Morpath p has diuisas . scilic; . a magno flumine de Wanspic\* in occidentali pte eiusdem uille usq; ad toftum henrici doghet et ab eodem tofto p riuulum de Cottingburne usq; ad fontem sc̃i Thome ⁊ ab eodem fonte uersus boream usq; Spen p quandā diuisam q̃m ego feci d̃cis burgensib; ⁊ de Spen ult<sup>a</sup> Cottingburne usq; ad fossetum monachoꝝ noui Monasterij uersus occidentem et ita p illud fossetum usq; ad magnū fluuium de Wanspic . Et infra d̃cam culturam dedi p̃d̃cis burgensib; meis q̃dragesinta tria tofta ⁊ dimid rodā in libero burgagio . Ha-

\* This epithet reminds one of the magnificent eastern expression in the Bible :—" The great river—the river Euphrates."

benda ⁊ tenenda sibi ⁊ heredib; suis de me ⁊ heredib; meis cum omib; lib̃tatib; ⁊ aisiāntis p̃d̃cē uille de Morpath p̃tinentib; adeo libe ⁊ quiete ⁊ honorifice sicuti carta mea q̃m d̃ci burgenses h̃nt de dono meo pportat ⁊ testat<sup>r</sup> . Reddendo inde annuati michi ⁊ heredib; meis ip̃i ut heredes sui p quolibet plenario tofto sexdecim denarios ⁊ p dimid roda duos denarios . scil; . ad duos f̃minos . ad festū sc̃i cuth̃ti in q̃dragesimo dimid . ⁊ ad festū sc̃i Cuth̃ti i Septemb̃ dimid . Et ego ⁊ heredes mei warantizabim<sup>9</sup> ⁊c . Et ut hec donacio ⁊c . Hiis testib; d̃no Witto de Merlay . d̃no ioh̃e de Plessez tū senescallo de Morpath . d̃no ada Bareth . d̃no Witto de Coiners . Ranulfo de Merlay . Witto fit Radulfi . Ricardo de Saltwic . et multis aliis .

3. Omnib; Roger<sup>9</sup> de Merlay f̃cius satm in d̃no . Sciat̃is me dedisse lib̃is burgensib; meis de Morpath in lib̃um burgagium quadraginta et sex toftos de d̃nico meo in Morpath . Scit̃ in cult<sup>a</sup> que vocat<sup>r</sup> Berhaluh ad cap̃ orientale eiusdem uille ⁊ sexdecim toftos . Et in cult<sup>a</sup> que vocat<sup>r</sup> Staniflat in<sup>l</sup> Cottingburn ⁊ uiam monachoꝝ ex pte orientali ⁊ sexdecim toftos . Et in<sup>l</sup> Cottingburn ⁊ eandem uiam ex pte occidentali ⁊ q̃tuordecim toftos . Habēdos ⁊ tenendos illis ⁊ h̃edib; suis ⁊ de me ⁊ h̃edib; meis cū omib; lib̃tatib; cōsuetudinib; ⁊ aysiāntis ad p̃d̃cam villam de Morpath p̃tinentib; . adeo libe ⁊ q̃iete in omib; sicuti carta mea q̃m p̃di burgenses habent de dono meo ⁊ pleni<sup>9</sup> pportat . Reddendo inde annuati michi ⁊ h̃edib; meis ip̃i ⁊ h̃edes sui p quolibet plenario tofto sexdecim denā ad duos f̃minos . scil; . medietatem ad festum sc̃i Cuthberti in q̃dragesimo ⁊ aliam medietatē ad festū sc̃i Cuth̃ti in Septemb̃ ⁊c . ⁊c . Hiis testib; dompno Ada tūc Ab̃be de nouo monastio Roḡo Bert̃em de Bothal . Jõhe fit Sỹm . Heñr Gateḡ . Jõhe de Plesset . Ada Barat . Thõm de Oggel . Rĩc de Saltwic . Roḡo de Horset . Rob̃to de Caḡa . Bartholõm de Wyndegates . Witto de Caḡa . Nichol de Scotton . Walfo de Wytton et aliis.—(*Orig. in Town's Hutch.*)

4. Omnibus hōib; hanc cartā visuris vel audituris Rogerus de Merlay tertius salutem . Noveritis me *au-*disse cartam Rogeri de Merlay p̃ris mei in hec verba . Omnibus hōib; has fr̃as audituris ⁊c . (*ut supra sub anno 1180.*) Quare volo concedo ⁊ confirmo pro me et heredibus meis p̃dictis burgensibus ⁊ heredibus suis quod habeant omnes libertates p̃d̃cas sicut carta Rogeri de Merlay p̃ris mei testatur ⁊ purportat . Et pretereā concessi pro me et heredib; meis quod nec prefati burgenses nec heredes eoꝝ tallientur nisi quando d̃s rex talliabit burgos suos . et ad p̃mogenitū filiū meū militē faciendū



⁊ ad primogenitā filiā meam maritandā et ad corpus meū de priona redimendū . Item concessi eisdem quod si ego vel heredes mei prisas fecerimus p̄ servientes fīros de pane vel de cervisio, vel de aliqua alia re in dēa villa de Morpath ille prise solvantur creditori infra quadraginta dies . Creditor autem cui non solutū fuerit infra quadraginta dies de prisīs ab eo factis maneat quietus ab omni prisa post quadraginta dies quousque ei solutū fuerit . Ita tamen quod bene licebit mihi ⁊ heredibus meis alias prisas facere infra terminū illarū quadraginta dieꝝ . Et sciendū est quod prisa mea cervisie erit in toto anno tres gallones pro vno denario . Concessi etiam eisdem burgensibus et heredibus eoꝝ solitas cōmunas pasture et aisiamēta consueta cum libero exitu ⁊ introitu ad eandem villam de Morpath ptin. exceptis bladis ⁊ pratis . Concessi insuper sepedictis burgensibus ⁊ heredibus eoꝝ cōmunia in stipulis meis eiusdem manerii mei de Morpath scēꝝ Wencherlewaye versus occidentem usque ad divisas abbis novi monasterii ⁊ usque ad fossatū p̄ci occidentat . Ita tamen quod herbagiū earūdem stipularū reservetur ad opus meū ⁊ heredū meoꝝ p̄ quindecim dies postquam bladū meū fuerit cariatū . Et concessi eisdem et heredibus eoꝝ quod quando eis turbā vendere voluero in turbariis meis de Morpath et quantū eis vendere voluero singulas cariatas turbarū pro singulis denariis . Et si contingat quod averia eoꝝdem burgensiū capiantur in defensis meis pro quolibet averio dabunt unum obulū et pro quolibet equo vnū obulū ⁊ pro quinq; ovibus unū obulū p̄ tres vices tam infra quam extra boscū, et ad quartam vicem pro singulis dēoꝝ averioꝝ captis infra boscū dabunt octo denarios ⁊ extra boscū quatuor denarios, et postea iterum incipiendo pro singulis averioꝝ obulū p̄ tres vices ut p̄dētū est . Et si averia eoꝝ capiantur in bladis vel in pratis faciant emendas secundū tempus anni . Concessi insup et confirmavi prefatis burgensibus et eoꝝ heredibus illam placiam quietā ubi forum eoꝝ esse solebat exceptis tāmen tofto Alicie Hudde et pistrina eiusdem ville ⁊ excepta quadā fabrica quam Phillippus faber quondā tenuit . In qua placia volo quod stalla eoꝝ construant ubi carnes et pisces vendant vsq; ad horā nonā . Et prohibeo sup plenā forisfacturā mei et heredū meoꝝ ne quis presumat vendere carnes nec pisces ante horā nonā alibi quā sup dēa stalla nisi in grosso . Et sciendū quod bene licebit mihi et heredibus meis facere edificia nostra ubicunq; voluerimus in culturis n̄ris in quibus eis concessimus cōmunia sine impedimento vel contradictione dēoꝝ burgensiū vel heredū eoꝝ in perpetuū . Item sciendū quod dēti burgenses

⁊ heredes eoꝝ sequentur molendina mea de Morpath ad tertiu decimū vas multure sicuti prius sequi consueverunt . Et ego Rogerus de Merlay ⁊ heredes mei vni-versa prenomina et concessa dēis burgensibus ⁊ eoꝝ heredibus contra omnes gentes in perpetuū warrantabimus . Et in huius rei testimoniū vnā ptem huius carte cyrographate quā dēi burgenses habent penes eos et heredes eoꝝ sigillo meo roboravi . Et aliā ptem habeo penes me et heredes meos cōmuni sigillo dēoꝝ burgensiū signatā . Hijs testibus Hugone Gubion . W<sup>mo</sup> de Merlay . Johe de Plessiz . W<sup>mo</sup> de Coyners . Ada Barat . W<sup>mo</sup> de Horseley . W<sup>mo</sup> fil Radi . Ričo de Saltwic . Ričo de Sō Petro . W<sup>mo</sup> Spurnel . Radō Grom . Thoraldo . Rogero Palmer . Waltero de Witton clerico . et alijs.—(MS. penes W. Lawson, de Langhurst armiger.)

1244.—The monks of Newminster Abbey had a charter conferring certain lands upon them.—(Cal. Rot. Char. p. 59.)

1246.—Roger de Merlay, under the head *Nova Oblata*, stands charged with £20 as due to the exchequer “qz n̄ est p̄ s̄.”

1256.—William de Merlay stands charged in the Great Roll for 40s. for a licence; and Roger de Merlay paid £8 for his four knight's fees; and is debited with 20 marks on an action of trespass, before justice Lexington.

1266.—Roger de Merlay the Third died this year; and an inquest found that the burgesses of Morpeth paid him a fee-farm rent for their borough, of £10 a year;—that he had received for a *salmon fishery*, felons goods, and stallage, £2 6s. 8d.; for the herbage of Cottingwood, which contained 284 acres, £3 6s. 8d.; and, for the East Park, containing 418 acres, £6 13s. 4d. a year. The West Park, which he had in his own hands, contained 142 acres.—(Wallis, ii. 291.)

1267.—William de Merlay paid one mark for a writ.—(Rot. Pip. 51 Hen. III.)

1282.—May 17th. To all who may see or hear this writing the burgesses of Morpeth wish health in the lord.—Know ye that we have granted, and by this present deed, bound ourselves and our heirs for ever, not to go elsewhere than to the mill of Morpeth with the corn growing upon the land which we have to farm of lord William, son of Thomas de Graystock and Mary his wife, but to grind at the foresaid mill to the twentieth measure of multure. In testimony of which we have to this present writing set the seal of our community. Dated at Morpeth, at Pentecost, in the year of

our Lord 1282. The original, in Latin, is sewed to the deed of Nov. 27, 34 Hen. VIII.

1283.—1. On the Friday before the Assumption of the blessed Virgin Mary, August 15, Alice, the daur. of Thorald of Morpath, widow of Robert of Saltwick, in her pure and lawful widowhood, and after the decease of her father, granted to Richard of Morpeth two roods of land in that town—namely, one which laid between the land of William, son of Galfrid, on the west, and the land of the said Richard on the east; and another, in which Ralph de Barton formerly used to live, in exchange for other two roods of land lying nearer my dwelling (*solerium meum*) on the east, to hold for ever by the accustomed services to the lord—sir Robert de Saham then rector of Morpath, Alan Clerk, William Serjeant, Adam Pantel, and Peter Templeman being witnesses to the deed.

2. Sir Robert of Saham, who occurs as rector of Morpeth in the last deed, with RICHARD DE MORA, steward of Morpeth, Alan Clerk, Adam Pantil, and Peter Tempelman, of Morpeth, is witness to a grant, without date, by which William of Morpath conveyed to Richard de Morpath, clerk, three acres of ground in the field of Morpath—that is, in the *Florgys*, and within these bounds—namely, one acre, called the Shorteaker, which lies between the land of Robert of the Park on the east, and the land of Robert at Church on the west; and five roods, containing six selions, which abut on the land of Roger, sometime Cramper; and one rood, between the lands of the said Nicholas and Robert, near the *Staydandstane*; and one rood, which extends to the kyrkeburn, between the lands of the said Nicholas and Robert; and one rood, which extends towards the Halleslath, near the land of William, the son of William.

3. Richard de la More, Master Richard Alan, the clerk, William the Sergaunt, Adam Pantel, Roger Fisher, Ranulph the Forester, Aluredo, Robert Aldrith, and others, tested Robert Fitz-Roger's grant to Richard Graffard, of one acre of land in the field of Morpeth, in these parcels—namely, upon the Ruthdyc three roods, between the ground of Thorald and Richard de Lang; and one rood, which reached to the Fisherway, between Adam Bonde and the ground that was Roger Crampes, to hold for ever by the payment of twopence yearly to the donor and his heirs.

4. Richard de la More, Alan Clerk, William the Sergaunt, Adam Pantel, Aluredo, Robert Fitz-Aldrich, Roger Fisher, Thomas of the Abbey, and Wm. Palmer,

witnessed the charter by which William of Chyvington conveyed to Walter de Herle and Julian his wife all the land and buildings upon it which he had in the town of Morpeth, and which he bought of Richard Graffard, to hold for ever by the accustomed services to the lord and town aforesaid.

5. RICHARD DE MORA, steward of Morpeth, William de Bukeby, Alan Clerk, Ralph de Celda, Richard Smith (faber,) Ranulf Forestar, Adam Forestar, Roger Fisher, John Pantill, Rich. Graffard, and John Forestar, test a deed by which Juliana Grome, relict of Thomas of the Garden, in her pure widowhood and lawful will, gave to master Richard of Morpath, clerk, eight acres and three roods of arable land in the territory or field of Morpeth, lying within the following boundaries—namely, two acres and one rood on the east side of the king's way, and one acre extending itself beyond the king's street, and one acre and one rood on the east side of the Stanbrig, and seven roods under Grendon, and stretching towards the way of Trennewelle, and one rood and a half on the north side of the hospital of Chacheburn, and two roods and a half on the south side of Kirkburn, within the Flores, near the lands of Nicholas of the Park, and one acre near the boundary of the hospital, extending towards Trennewell, and one rood and a half within the Helde, near Sturdisyde, and half a rood within the Holme, to hold by the payment of a rose to the grantor and her heirs, on the feast of St. Mary Magdalene, and to the chief lord of the fee 2d.

1284.—In 13 Edward I., William, son of Thomas de Greystock, had a license to extend the fair of Morpeth from one to three days.—(*Morp. Misc. No. 5.*)

1294.—JOHN DE DUDDEN, steward. On the Saturday before the feast of the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, July 7, in this year, John de Greystock, lord of Morpath, released to the free burgesses of Morpeth all that tax on ale in the said town which he and his ancestors had been accustomed to take—namely, three gallons of ale for one penny, for a certain sum of money which the said burgesses had given him beforehand; John de Dudden, then steward of Morpath, Richard Coynhers, Wm. de Rokeby, and others, being witnesses to the deed. Seal 'on a shield a lozenge and SIGILLVM SECRET.'

Vniſis dei fit presentibus t futu hoc presens scip-  
tum inspectu uſ auditu . Johes de Graystoke dñs de  
Morpeth saltm in dno sempitnam . Vra me noſit vniſi-  
sitas concessisse remisisse resignasse t pro me t her



meis omnio quiet clamasse libis burgensibz meis de Morpeth ⁊ heř suis ⁊ suis assingū imppetuū illam capcōnem ſuicie in eadem villa quā ego predcūs Johes de Graystoke ⁊ antecessores mei ab eisdem burgenſ ⁊ eoꝝ antecessoribz cepimus ⁊ cape consueuim⁹ . videlt . tres galones ſuicie pro uno denario pro quadam sūma pecūie quam predcī burgenſ mī ſmanibz dederūt . Ita videlt qđ nūcqm ego prefatus Johes nec heř mei nec aliquis nomie meo ut heredum meoꝝ assignatus deceſo usq in finem mundi ſnomatam capcōnem ſuicie predcē siĉ sup⁹ notatum est de prefatis burgenſ de Morpeth ut eoꝝ heredibz aut suis assignū hre calūpniař peſe ut cape nullo modo nulla causa nullo jure possimus . Et ego ſio prenōiatus Johes de Graystock ⁊ heř mei &c. . In cuj⁹ &c. . Hiis testibz dño Hugon Gubyun tūc viĉ Northumbr. dño Gilbto fil Witbi . dño Riĉo Mauleſer militibz . Johe de Dudden tūc senascaſ de Morpeth . Riĉo Coynhers . Witto de Rokeby ⁊ aliis multis . Dař apud Morp die sabbi pxiā post festum Translaĉonis bi Thome Māris . Anno dñi Millesimo ducent nonogessimo quarto .

John de Graystock, by a deed, witnessed by Ralph de Botha, John Forestar, John Pantill, Ralph Culling, Roger Fisher, and Adam Forestar, granted to Adam de Berier, his forester of Morpeth, that house which stood between the house that belonged to Ralph Tincler and the land which was Wm. Spurnell's, to him, his heirs, and assigns for ever, at the yearly rent of 12d. in silver, and doing to the town of Morpeth the accustomed services.

1296.—1. In Easter week, William, son of Galfrid of Morpeth, and Alice his wife, bound themselves to master Richard of Morpeth, clerk, to levy a fine of all the land in Morpeth which he had of them by way of exchange, and obtained Adam Berier forester of Morpeth, and Robert the Mason of Hepiscot, as their sureties for performance of their obligation.

2. Sir Robert de Somerville and Ralph de Essynden, knights, Richard Coyners, John de Dodden, Wm. de Saltwyk, Wm. de Rokeby, and others, are witnesses to the grant of John de Graystock, knight, lord of Morpeth, to John Meresscall, of Morpeth, of ten acres of his moor land of Morpeth, lying between the high street going to Neubigging on the north and the ditch of Schaldfen, to hold by the yearly payment of one penny—the grantee to grind all his grain growing on the premises at the lord's mill at Morpeth, and to have the privilege of once marling all the said ten acres with the lord's marle of Morpeth. Then, by a deed, to which

Roger Corbet, John de Oggill, John de Esselingdon, Richard de Coyners, John de Dudden, Wm. de Rokeby, and others, are witnesses, the aforementioned John Marescall of Morpeth granted to master Richard of Morpeth, clerk, all that land which he had by the gift of sir John de Graystock, for services done to him in the king's wars in Scotland—to wit, the ten acres of land on the moor and waste of Morpeth, described in the preceding grant, which contains the clause about marle, but not that about grinding the grain grown upon the premises.

3. Sir Robert de Somerville, John de Kyrkeby, Hugh Gobyon, Robert de Essynden, John de Oggle, knights, Richard Coyners, John de Dodden, William de Salte-wyck, Roger Gobyon, Roger de Cresswell, Adam de Berinton, and others, are witnesses to John de Graystock, knight, lord of Morpeth's grant to master Richard of Morpeth, clerk, of all that pasture and herbage of his waste, which, in breadth, laid between the ditch of the late park of Morpeth on the one side, and his demesne lands on the other, and, in length, from the gate of the said late park, as far as the old ditch of Scheldefen, to hold for ever by the accustomed services.

4. John de Graystok, lord of Morpeth, granted a license to his beloved clerk, master Richard of Morpeth, to give in free alms eight messuages and four sites of burgages in the town of Morpeth, and twenty acres of land in the territory of the same ville, to perform divine services for the health of his own soul, and for the souls of his father and mother, and of all the benefactors of them, himself, and of the said lord, in All Saints' chapel, near Morpeth bridge. As this document is important and curious, I subjoin a literal copy of the original:—  
“Omnibus hoc sc̄ptum visuř ut audituř Johes de Graystocke dñs de Morpeth salūm in dño sempitnam . Nouerit vniuersitas uřa me dedisse licenciam ditco clico meo magistro Riĉo de Morpeth ⁊ bonam puramq volntatem eidm concessisse ad elemosinandū octo mesuagia et quatuor placeas burgagioꝝ in uilla de Morpeth ⁊ viginti quatuor acras terre in territorio eiusdem ville, que de me idem clericus tenuit in feodo et hereditate per certa ſuicia debita et consueta sicut sui antecessores ⁊ om̄es illi qui dca tenementa aliquo tepe tenuerūt . Ad celebrandū diuina pro anime sue salute ⁊ animabus p̄ris ⁊ m̄ris ⁊ om̄iū bñfactoꝝ suoꝝ meoꝝ ⁊ meoꝝ in capla constructa in honore omnim ſcoꝝ iuxta potē de Morpeth . Ita qđ nec ego nec aliquis heredū ut assignatoꝝ meoꝝ aliqd clamium in dñis terris hre potero vel poterit seu inpedimentū inferre ut procurare . quominus dca con-

cessio ⁊ donacio dñi Ricardi dñor tenementor ⁊ terrar tanquā pura ⁊ perpetua elemosina subsistere poterit . ⁊ ualere in perpetuū . jure cuiuscumq; in omnibus semper saluo . In cuius rei testimonium presenti sc̃pto sigillū meū apposui . Hiis testibus dñis Gychard de Charune . Hugone Gobion . ⁊ Johe de Oggell militib; . dño Rogero de Thorneton rector eccl̃e de Folketon . Magistro Ad de Morpath c̃icis . Johe de Dudden . Riço de Conyers . Witto de Saltwike . ⁊ Witto de Rokeby . laicis . ⁊ pluribus aliis .

5. JOHN DE DUDDEN, then steward of Morpeth, Guy de Celda, William de Bukeby, John Forestar, Richard Graffard, Richard de Aula..., Will de ....., Robert A...ge, Adam Forestar, Patrick de Celda, and others, witnessed the grant of William, son of William Duning, of Morpath, to Robert de Bedelington, chaplain, of all the land he had in Morpath between the land of T..... of the Garden and that of Alice Kywald, to hold by rendering to the lord the accustomed service.

6. William, son of Wm. Dunning, grants to Robert, son of Wm. Acum, that rood of land lying near the house of Alice Kywald, in Morpeth, to hold to him, his heirs, and assigns, by the services due from it to the lord of Morpeth. Witnesses—Alan Clerk, William le Sergaunt, Adam Pantil, Ralph le Mercer, Peter Pantel, Thomas of the Abbey, Richard le Gauncer, Adam le Forester, and John le Forester.

7. William, son of Wm. Duning, of Morpeth, granted to Robert, son of William of Acum and Julian his wife, the house and land which formerly belonged to William Acum his father, to hold by the services annually due to the lord and the town—Alan Clerk, Ralph de Botha, John Pantel, and Richard the Gauncer being witnesses to the deed.

8. JOHN DE DUDDEN, seneschall of Morpeth, Ralph de la Boyt, John Pantil, Roger Fisher, Peter de Aqua, John Forestar, Adam Forestar, and Alan Grome are witnesses to an indenture by which, William, son of Ralph Bateman, of Morpeth, gave to Isabella Bateman, his sister, a burgage in Morpeth, lying between the land of Henry of the Bakehouse (de Pistrina) on one side, and that of Christian of the Boyt on the other, with the Boytes adjoining, to hold for ever of the chief lord of the fee, and by the annual payment of 6d. to the donor, and his heirs and assigns.

9. JOHN DE DUDDEN, then the lord's steward, Master Adam, Ralph de Bota, Roger Fisher, John Pantyl, John Forestar, Alan Grome, and Richard Faber, wit-

ness a grant by which Richard Collevyle of Morpeth alienates, for ever, to Master Richard de Morpeth, clerk, all the land in Morpeth lying between that of Richard Smith on one side, and that of Alice Hepescot on the other, by rendering to the lord of Morpeth 6d. annually.

10. JOHN DE DUDDEN, then steward of Morpeth, Wm. of Rokeby, Master Adam of Morpeth, clerk, Ralph de la Bothe, John Forester, John Pantyl, William Pantyl, Ralph Cullyng, Patrick of the Bothe, William Palmer, Robert Stute, and others witnessed the deed by which Alice, daughter of Symon Graffard, quit-claimed to Master Richard of Morpeth, clerk, two roods of land in Morpeth, lying between that which belonged to Robert of Acumb on one side, and that of Patrick of the Bothe, of Morpeth, on the other, which two roods were formerly holden by Adam, called Tronan, to hold for ever by the accustomed services to the chief lord of the fee.

11. Robert at the church of Morpeth grants to Wm. of Rokeby, proctor of that church, one acre and a half of land in the fields of Morpath, by these divisions—namely, half an acre on the Rutdike, on the north part of the lord's land abutting upon Wencherwaye; half an acre upon Wýnenside, between the land formerly belonging to Wm. Duning and that of Reginald Forester; and half an acre abutting upon the dyke of the East Park, across the road that leads from Morpeth to Hepeschotes, to hold of him and his heirs by the annual payment to them of three silver halfpence; to which deed Rob. de Coyners, Ric. de Dudden, Master Richard of Morpeth, Alan Clark of the same place, Nich. de Parco of the same place, Adam son of Wm. of Hepeschotes, William Froman of the same place, and Robert Mason (clementario) of the same place, were witnesses.

On Sept. 29, and Oct. 1, in this year, 1296, Edward the Third, as he returned from the conquest of Scotland with the inauguration chair of the kings of that country, tested different public documents at Morpeth.—(*Rot. Scot. i. 34, 35.*)

1300.—Jan. 14. The king, by letters patent, dated at Wetherby, pardoned Master Richard of Morpeth, for having, without the king's license, received by the grant of John de Graystok 19 acres of land and 4 score and 5 acres of waste in Morpeth, which were holden by the same John of the crown in capite.—Edwardus Dei gr̃a rex Angl̃ dominus Hibn ⁊ dux Aquitaiñ. Omib; ad quos p̃sentes lit̃e p̃ueñint . salm̃ . Sciatis qđ p̃ finem quem magister Riçs de Morpath fecit nobiscum coram thes



et baronibus nostris de seccio pdonauimus ei transgressionem quam fecit recipiendo sine licentia nostra ex dono et concessione dicti et fidelis nostri Johis de Craystok seissem decem et novem acras terre et quatuor viginti et quinque acras vasti cum pertinentiis in Morpeth que de nobis tenentur in capite. Et concessimus eidem Ricco pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod heat et teneat terras et tenementa cum pertinentiis sibi et heredibus suis de nobis et heredibus nostris pro sua inde debita et consueta impetu. salvo iure cuiuslibet. Nolentes quod predictus Riccus vel heredes sui occasione transgressionis predictae per nos vel heredes nostros iusticiarios vicecomites aut alios ballios seu ministros nostros quoscunque occiderent molestentur in aliquo seu graventur. In cuius rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Wetherby quartodecimo die Januarii anno regni nostri vicesimo octavo. per Willam de Seccio.

1301.—The Patent Roll for this year shows that Edward the First was at Morpeth on June 28, on his march with the second division of his army into Scotland, where he continued till the February following; on the 19th day of which month, on his return to the south, he was at Felton, in this county.—(*Rot. Scot. i. 53.*)

1302.—On Feb. 26, this year, a conference was held here between commissioners of the crown and delegates from Ireland, about treating with the nobility of that country to come into Scotland with men and horses.

1304.—Richard de Morpeth, clerk, at Belasis, 21 December, constituted John de Pampiswray, his attorney, to give seizin in all the messuages, lands, and possessions which he had in Belasis, to Reginald de Morpeth, chaplain.

1305.—Jan. 5, Edward the First gave license to Master Richard of Morpeth, to settle eight messuages, four tofts, and four acres of land in Morpeth, on certain chaplains in the chapel of All Saints, for celebrating divine services every day, for the soul of himself, of his ancestors, and of all the faithful departed.—Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Angli dominus Hibie et Dux Aquitanie. Omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint salutem. Licet de communi consilio regni nostri statuerimus quod non liceat viris religiosis seu alijs ingredi feodum alicuius. Ita quod ad manum mortuam deveniat sine licentia nostra et capitalis domini de quo res illa immediate tenetur. Volentes tamen dicere nobis magistro Ricardo de Morpeth gratiam facere specialem concessimus eidem Ricco et licentiam dedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est quod ipse octo mesuagia, quatuor tofta, et viginti et quatuor acras terre cum pertinentijs in Morpeth

dare possit et assignare quibusdam capellanis diuina in capella omnium sanctorum iuxta pontem de Morpeth pro anima eiusdem Ricci et animabus antecessorum suorum et omnium fidelium defunctorum singulis diebus celebraturis habenda et tenenda eisdem capellanis et successoribus suis capellanis in eadem capella diuina sic celebraturis impetu. et eisdem capellanis quod ipsi predicta mesuagia tofta et terram a prefato Ricco recipe possint et tenere sibi et successoribus suis sicut predictum est: tenore presentium similiter licenciam dedimus specialem. Nolentes quod predictus Riccus aut heredes sui vel predicti cappellani seu successores sui ratione statuti predicti per nos vel heredes nostros inde occasionentur in aliquo seu grauentur. Saluis tamen capitalibus dominis feodi illius seruicij inde debitis et consuetis. In cuius rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Lincoln quinto die Januarii anno regni nostri tricesimo tercio.—per ipsum Regem.

1310.—1. May 17, the burgesses of the community of Morpeth gave to sir Adam, called the Rose of Morpeth, chaplain, six marks a year rent, issuing from the lands and tenements of the chapel and bridge of Morpeth, to hold, and to be paid to the said Adam for the term of his life annually, on the view of their keepers of the said bridge and chapel, on condition of his celebrating divine services during his life in the said chapel, or elsewhere, according to their directions, if services could not be done there, for the good of their predecessors, and of the benefactors of the said bridge and chapel, and of all the faithful of God departed out of this life.

2. JOHN FORESTAR and PETER DE LEWE,\* then bailiffs of Morpeth, John Pantill, Wm. of Newburn, Adam de Melfell, Adam de Carlton, Wm. Dyer (Tincter,) and Alan Grome, burgesses of Morpeth, test a deed by which Johanna Cryne, of Morpeth, in her virginity, gave to Richard de Morpeth, clerk, all her land in the said ville that laid between the land which Robert Fuller formerly bought of William, son of William the Sergeant, and that which was the inheritance of Alice, late wife of Wm. del Bothe, which land extended in length, from its capital front upon the high street, as far as the turret (turriolum) of Robert, son of Peter, for a sum which he had given her beforehand in her great necessity.

3. Ralph de Bothe, John Pantyll, Peter de Ewe, William de Newburn, Wm. Lister, Adam of Melfeld, and Alan Grome were witnesses to a charter, by which

\* Called Peter de Aqua in deeds No. 8, 1296, and No. 2, 1312. He forfeited his property by rebellion: deed in 1361.

Julian, daughter of John de Burtoun, of Morpath, deceased, gave to Adam de Carlton, of Morpath, one rood of land in that town, except 28 feet on the east side of it, in which the grantor had enfeoffed William Culling; which rood of land laid in Hellegate, between the ground of Wm. Culing on the east and that which belonged to Hen. Carpentar, of Morpath, on the west: to have for ever by the usual services to the chief lord of the fee.

4. The burgesses and community of Morpeth by a charter, in the hand-writing of the time of Henry the Third, demised and let to farm to *Patrick the Hangman* of Morpeth, that rood of land which formerly belonged to Robert of Horsley, near the house of Wm. Fuller; to have and to hold to him and his heirs, for ever, by paying annually to the bridge and chapel of Morpeth, 4s.; and after the death of Julian, wife of Matthew Coc, 6s.; and doing the services to the lord and town, due from the premises. In witness whereof the whole community of Morpath put the seal of their body, which is of green wax, and still appendant to the deed.

1312.—1. BARTHOLOMEW BENET, steward of Morpath, Master Adam of Morpath, clerk, Ralph del Bothe, John Pantill, Adam de Melfell,\* William de Rokeby, Peter de Aqua, and Alan de Heppiscotes, clerk, witnessed a grant by which William Dunning, of Morpath, chaplain, released to Master Richard of Morpeth, clerk, all right in the tenements which he had conveyed to the said Richard in the town and field of Morpeth. Dated at Morpeth, on the Wednesday before Martinmas day, 1312.

2. BARTHOLOMEW BENET, then steward of Morpeth, Ralph de Botha, John Pantil, Peter de Aqua, and William Dyer (tinctur) witnessed a charter by which John

\* Called Adam of Melfeld in No. 3, 1310, but Melfell in many other deeds. See Nos. 3 and 4 below, and 1322. Great and Little Melfell are conical mountains of old red sandstone, in the parish and barony of Greystock, in Cumberland, out of which this Adam de Melfell probably came here, under the patronage of the barons of Greystock. Near Mr Romney's house, on the east side of Little Melfell, there is a quarry, which exhibits evident proofs that the basalt at its bottom has been formed by fire out of old red sandstone—which rock is there called roach, and contains nodules of limestone, in which shells are imbedded, and consequently show that they had belonged to a stratum of rock which had been torn up and rolled in water at the time, or before the old red sandstone was formed. The shells are converted into chalcedony. Specimens of this old red sandstone, brought from Ulliswater foot, fused readily *per se* in a blacksmith's fire.

Forestar, of Morpeth, gave to sir Wm. de Bedlington, chaplain, a messuage in Morpeth, situated between that which had belonged to Master Richard of Morpeth and that which was Adam Berier's, to hold by the annual payment of 8d. a year to the chief lord.

3. MASTER WALTER and ADAM DE MELFELL, then head bailiffs of Morpath, Master Adam son of Alan, John le Forester, John Pantill, Richard Arousmyth, Wm. of Newburn, Robert son of Peter, Richard Grafard, and Adam del Bothe, clerk, are witnesses to a deed by which Henry, son and heir of Robert de Horsley, formerly burgess of Morpeth, gave to Ralph del Bothe, burgess, one burgage in that town, which laid between the land of Hugh Chab on one side and that which formerly belonged to Augustine the Forestar on the other, in the north part of the Market-place, in free exchange for one burgage in the same Market-place, between the ground which belonged to William Lychur on one side and that of Ralph Bateman on the other, to hold for ever of the chief lord of the fee by the accustomed services to him and the town of Morpath.

4. Sir Adam Rose, chaplain, keeper of the bridge and chapel of Morpath, and all the rest of the burgesses of the community of that town, granted to Mariota Spicer a certain place of land lying on the south part of the bridge, between the house of Richard Smith and the land of Alice, late daughter of ..... Gunmore, to hold for ever by the annual payment of 6d. to the keepers of the said bridge and chapel—the witnesses to which transaction were Adam of Carlton, Wm. of Newburn, John Pantil, Peter del Lewe, William Dyer, and Adam Melfell.

5. William, son and heir of William, son of Peter of Morpeth, granted to Master Adam of Morpeth a messuage in that town, lying between the lord's bakehouse and a messuage of Ralph de Botha, and holden of the town of Morpeth—to hold for ever, by paying yearly to the chapel and bridge of Morpeth, or to the keepers thereof, 3s. Witnesses, Ralph de Botha, Peter de Aqua, Wm. de Neuborn, Wm. Dyer, ... Forestar, Ad. de Owlton, and Alan Grome.

1313.—6 Ed. II., 25 July. All the burgesses of the community of the town of Morpeth, in consideration of Wm. del Panetre, their neighbour, having granted to them an annual rent of 4s. issuing out of a tenement lying between the land of Richard Carpentar (wright) on the one side and that of Wm. Cementar (mason) on the other, bound themselves to the said Wm. del Panetre,



for the salvation of his soul, to find a lamp hanging and burning in honour of our Lord and the Holy Cross for ever, in all hours of morning and evening mass, before the cross in the chapel of All Saints, near the bridge of the said town; and also to pay to thirteen poor people, 13d. on Christmas-day, for ever. The original is sewed up with the deeds of May 17, 1282, and 27 Nov., 1542.

1322.—Margaret, the daur. of Adam Berier, grants to Peter de Lewe an annual rent of 20s. out of the tene-ment in Morpath which Master Robert de Rotheby took of her for a term of years by feoffment, and which contained two roods of land, and laid between the land of Adam Melfell and that which Master Richard of Morpeth formerly held of her father Adam de Berier, to hold for ever from the day of Pentecost in 1322, &c.; the witnesses to the transaction being Ralph del Bothe, John Forest, John Pantill, Adam de Melfel, Adam Carlton, Wm. Dyer, and Alan Grome.

1323.—Oct. 23, Wm. Tayntur, John Pantyle, Wm. Newburne, Ralph de Botha, John Horneer, Robert Grefne, and Robert de Bokyngheld, witnessed a deed at Newcastle, by which Walter, son of Alan le Bouth, of Morpeth, released to Robert Troun, all the right he had in that 1½ rood of land in Morpeth which laid in breadth between the land of Adam of Wotton on the north side, and that of Adam of Mitford on the south, and in length from the king's highway to the water of Wanspick.

1326.—On Ascension day, this year, the community of the ville of Morpath granted, and to fee-farm let, to William Dyer (tinctori) of Morpath, a messuage in Morpath, situated between the land of John Pantil and that of Adam, son of Peter of Hertwayton, which tene-ment was formerly holden by Peter the Hangman; also a place of land at the east end of the ville, which John the Forester formerly held—to have and to hold of them for ever, by paying yearly to the keeper of the chapel and bridge of Morpeth 7s. 9d. The original with the deeds 17 May, 1282, July 25, 1313, and Nov. 27, 1542. Peter here is Reginald in the abstract.

1330.—ALAN DE HEPPISCOT, steward of Morpeth, ADAM DE CARLTON, and ROBERT DE BOKENFELD, bailiffs of that town, and Wm. Dyer, Ralph del Both, Adam de Preston, sir Adam Rose, chaplain, Roger de Newburn, clerk, and others, on the Lord's-day next before the feast of St. John Port Latin (in May 6) in this year, were witnesses to a writing by which the commu-nity of Morpeth, under their common seal, granted to

Adam Walibrig, blacksmith, and Suetta, his wife, a rood of land lying in Hellegate, in the town of Morpeth, between the ground which belonged to Adam del Nesse and the pathway which led to the High Church—to hold for their lives, or the longer liver of them, by pay-ing to the keeper of the chapel and bridge of Morpeth 11d. a year.

In this year, the community of Morpeth also granted to Adam ..... and Suetta, his wife, a rood of land in Hellegate, in Morpeth, between the land of Adam del Ness on the west, and the path leading to the church on the east—to hold for their lives, and to the longer liver of them.—(*In the Town's Abstract under 4 Hen. V.*)

1331.—On November 1, ALAN OF HEPPISCOTES, then steward of Morpath, William Lister, Ralph del Booth, Adam de Carlton, Adam de Preston, sir Adam Rose, chaplain, and Roger de Newburn, tested a deed by which the burgesses and community of Morpath gave to John Pantill, of Morpath, and Cicily, his wife, all the lands at the west end of the chapel of Morpath which sir Adam Rose, chaplain, formerly held of them, as they lay in length from the north corner, near the common bake-house, to the water of Wanspick—to hold, for ever, of the chief lord of the fee, and by paying annually to the keeper and chaplain of the bridge of Morpath 10s.

1335.—On the day of St. Ambrose, Dec. 7, this year, Reginald de Hesilden, then incumbent of the perpetual chantry in the chapel of All Saints, in Morpeth, granted in fee tail to Thomas Smith (Fabro,) of Morpath, and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, two roods, and two parts of one rood of a burgage in Morpeth, which were those premises of his said chantry which laid near-est to the house of Alice Stag—to hold of him and his successors chaplains celebrating divine services in the said chapel of All Saints, in Morpath, for the soul of Master Richard of Morpath, and of all the faithful de-parted this life, by paying to him or his successors, for the first year, 8s.; for the second, 10s.; then 12s. annu-ally for his life, and after his death 16s. a year to his successors. Witnesses—Adam de Carlton, Ralph del Booth, Roger de Neuborn, and Wm. de Morpath.

By deed of the same date, and having in addition to the same witnesses the name of John de Parÿs, the same Reginald de Hesilden granted to Alan of Heppiscotes two roods of burgage in Morpeth, which were those pos-sessions of his said chantry lying nearest to the house of John de Parÿs on the north—to have to the said Alan and the heirs of his body, for the first year, at 6s.; for

the second, at 8s.; then for the said Reginald's life, 10s. a year; for the first year after his death, 12s.; and after that, to his successors, 13s. 4d. a year.

1338.—RALPH DEL BOTHE and ADAM DE MITFORD, bailiffs of the town, and Adam de Carleton, Adam de Prestoun, John de Parys, John Barun, and Thomas de Rothebury, witnessed a deed dated at Mitford on Monday after the Exaltation of the Holy Cross (Sep. 14,) by which Robt. Aumbelour gave to Thomas Smith (Fabro,) of Morpath, a place of land of burgage, without the ville of Morpath, as it laid in length and breadth on the rivulet of Cotingburn on the south, and the land of Richard del Halle on the north, to hold for ever of the chief lords of the fee.

1339.—ADAM CARLETON and RICHARD DE MORPETH, then bailiffs of the town, Ralph de Bothe, Adam de Preston, John de Parys, and Roger Neuburn, by deed, dated at Morpeth on Tuesday before the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, (May 8,) witnessed the grant of Christian, widow of Wm. Harusmyth, of Morpeth, to Thomas Smith (Fabro,) of Morpath, of a rood of burgage in Morpath, upon Stanyflat, near Cottinburn, as it laid in length and breadth between the land of the said Thomas on the south, and the land of Yngelia Fou on the other, to hold for ever of the chief lord of the fee.

1342.—ALAN HEPPISCOTES, steward of Morpeth, and ROGER DE HARDEN and ROBERT DE HALIWELL, bailiffs of the town, and Adam de Carleton, John de Parys, Ralph de Botha, Adam de Preston, and John Littister, by deed, dated at Morpath, on Thursday next after the feast of St. Gregory the Pope (March 12) this year, were witnesses to the deed by which Robert Tornour, of Morpath, gave to Thomas Smith (Fabro,) of the same place, 1½ rood of burgage land in Morpath, lying in length and breadth between the land of Peter del Ewe on the west, and that of John of Lythtindon on the east, to hold of the chief lords of the fee.

1343.—ALAN DE HEPPISCOTES, steward of Morpeth, and JOHN DE DONCASTER and THOMAS WALKER, bailiffs of the town, as well as John de Parys, Adam de Carleton, Adam de Preston, Ralph del Both, John Lissiter, and John de Harden, occur in a deed, dated at Morpeth, on Thursday the feast of St. Cuthbert this year, as witnesses to a grant whereby Peter del Ewe, residing in Gatisheuyd, gave to Thomas Smith (Fabro,) of Morpeth, a place of land in Morpath, lying in length between the land of Gilbert Wyndegates on the west, and the lands of the said Thomas on the east, and in breadth

from the king's highway to the water of Wanspick, to hold of the chief lord of the fee, with warantry for ever.

1343.—Thomas Smith (Faber,) of Morpeth, on Thursday, the Vigil of Saint Peter, in Cathedra (Feb. 22,) by deed tested by Ralph de Bothe, Adam de Carleton, Adam de Preston, John de Parys, and Roger de Newburn granted to Adam, called Somyr, Forester of Morpath, a moiety of that rood of burgage land upon Staniflat, which formerly belonged to Wm. Harusmith, of Morpeth, as it lies in length on the west from a certain small ash-tree growing on the outside of the mud wall of his tower (trelli) to the rivulet of Cottingburn, and in breadth between the land of the said Adam Somyr on the north to the said brook of Cottingburn on the south—to hold of the chief lord of the fee, and by paying to the grantor twelve silver pennies yearly.

1344.—There is, in the Town's Hutch, a release dated at Morpeth on Monday next after the feast of St. Martin, this year, by which Adam, son of the late John Forester, clerk, quit-claimed to the community of the town of Morpath all the right he had in an annual rent of five marks, which they had before given to him by charter of feoffment.

1348.—RALPH DEL BOTH and RICHARD DE MORPETH, bailiffs, Adam de Carlton, Adam de Prestun, and Robert de Haliwell were witnesses to a deed dated at Morpeth on Thursday next after the feast of St. Martin, in winter in this year, by which Richard, son of Henry Lytill, granted to John Badde, of Morpith, two parts of three roods of land in Morpath, of which two laid in *Pethgate* between the land of John, son of Reginald, and that of the bridge of Morpath, and one rood in the same street, between the land of Wm. Morpath and that of Wm. Wyndgates—to hold of the chief lords of the fee, and by paying to the grantor a red rose on June 24 annually, if demanded, for the first 13 years, then for the next 7 years 13d., and after the end of 20 years, 4s.; to which grant he added the reversion of one-third of the said three roods after the death of Christian, widow of John del Hall, which she held in the name of dower.

1350.—Roger del Both, of Morpeth, on the Wednesday next after the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, 14 Sep., 1350, released to Alice, daur. of Adam Redheved, and to Alice de Carlton, his widow, all right in those lands which belonged to Adam de Carlton and Alice his wife, in the town of Morpeth.

1351.—JOHN DE PARYS and WILLIAM DE HARDEN,



then bailiffs of Morpeth, with John Baron, John de Preston, John Kemp, and William de Parÿs, by deed, dated at Morpeth on Wednesday before the feast of St. Hillary, Jan. 13, 1350—1, were witnesses to Roger de Neub'n's conveyance to Robert Coye, of Morpeth, and Alice his wife, of a messuage in Morpeth, upon the *Law*, between the land formerly belonging to Adam de Mitforth and that of Adam de Morpath, skinner; to hold to the said Robert Coye, his heirs and assigns, by the payment of 8s. yearly.

Also, on the Lord's-day next after the feast of Saint John the Baptist, June 24, the same bailiffs, besides John de Preston, Robert de Haliwell, John Backor, Wm. de Maudelayns, and John Baroun, are witnesses to a grant of Adam de Mitford, chaplain, to Mariota, wife of John Barbourgh, of Morpeth, of a messuage which he had by the grant of the said John Barbourgh, lying in length and breadth between the ground of Mariota Spicer and that of Richard del Halle; to hold, for ever, of the chief lords of the fee.

1354.—Gilbert de Wyndegates, by indenture, dated on Wednesday next after the feast of St. Ambrose (Ap. 4,) 1354, granted to Thomas Smyth, of Morpeth, two messuages, with two curtilages adjoining, and containing two roods of land, which laid between the messuage of the said Thomas Smyth on the east and one of the abbot of Newminster on the west; to hold of the chief lord of the fee, and by the payment of 6s. 8d. to the grantor, his heirs, and assigns. Witnesses—John de Parÿse, John de Preston, William de Harden, and William de Parÿse.

1357.—Aug. 10, William de Cotom, by deed, dated at Morpeth, granted to Peter de Burton, merchant, one acre of ground called *Borrowland*, in Morpath, lying upon Stanyflat, between his own land on the north and that of Adam Carlton on the south, abutting on the west with Cottingburn, and on the east near the highway that leads to the quarry of Morpeth: also a rood of land and meadow, lying in the Berneyardes, in the north field of Morpath, between the land of Robert Cordwainer on the west, and that of Robert the son of Peter Halte on the east, except a path for men and horses, leading to some other land of the said Wm. lying in the the said north field of Morpath; to hold of the chief lord of the fee, and on the condition of finding two candles, to burn every holiday in the year, at evening and morning mass—one before the cross of the parish church of the Blessed Mary in Morpath, the other before the

image of the Blessed Mary, in St. Mary's Porch, in the chapel of All Saints, in the same town. The said Peter, his heirs, and assigns yearly to renew these two candles with 3lbs. of white wax at the feasts of Easter and All Saints, and to find a servant at their own charge to light them.

1358.—EDMUND DE ESSHET, steward of Morpeth, Roger de Newburn, John de Parÿs, William de Harden, Robert de Halywell, John Baker, and Nich. de Aceff witnessed a deed, dated at Morpeth on Friday next after the feast of St. James the Apostle (July 25,) by which Richard del Both gave to Emma, daughter of Richard Carpenter, of Morpeth, a messuage containing one rood of land, which he had by the gift of the said Richard, and lying between the messuage of William Carpenter, of Fenrothyr, and that which had belonged to James of Felton; to hold of the chief lord of the fee, and by paying 12d. annually to the chapel and bridge of Morpeth.

1361.—Thomas de Bretteby, by deed, dated at Morpeth, 31 March, gave to Thomas Smith (Fabro,) of Morpeth, a moiety of a rood of land in Morpeth, which had belonged to Peter de la Lyewe—namely, that which the said Thomas formerly held, and which the donor had by grant of the king on account of the said Peter having forfeited it by adherence to Gilbert de Middeton, who rebelled against the king's father; to hold of the chief lord of the fee. Witnesses—John de Parÿs, William de Harden, Robert Vssher, Robert de Halywell, and Nich. de Lincoln.

THOMAS GRETHEUD, then steward of Morpeth, John de Parÿs, William de Hardene, Robert de Halywell, John Baron, Robert Ussher, and John de Newburn, April 8, 1361, witnessed a grant by which John Baker, of Morpath, and Alice his wife, granted to John de Bedlington, chaplain, and Robert Coy, a yearly rent of 6s. 8d. out of two roods of burgage land, and a tenement of two roods of burgage land, lying together at the east end of the town of Morpeth, between the land of John Baron on the west, and a messuage and land of John de Parÿs on the east; to have to him, his heirs, and assigns, for ever.

THOMAS GRETHEUD, then steward of Morpath, and WILLIAM son of RANULPH, and WILLIAM DE NEWTON, bailiffs of the same town, Wm. de Harden, Robert de Halywell, Robert Vssher, John Baker, and Roger Wallich, at Morpeth, on Wednesday next after the feast of All Saints (Nov. 1,) 1361, witnessed Cecilia, the daur.

and heir of Robert Tornour's grant to Alan Backhous, of a rood of borough land in Morpeth, lying between the land of the Abbey of Newminster and that of Wm. of Esshenden; to hold for ever. And, on the Wednesday next before the feast of St. Andrew (Nov. 30,) in the same year, the same witnesses occur to another deed, by which the same Cicily Tornour conveyed to the same A. Backhous a rood of burough land in Newgate, between the land of Wm. Eshenden on the south, and that of the Abbey of Newminster on the north; to have with warantry for ever.

1362.—EDMUND OF ESSHET, then steward of Morpeth, John Parys, Wm. de Harden, Robert de Haliwell, John Barker, Wm. de Newton, and John Baron, on the Tuesday before the feast of St. John the Baptist (June 24,) occur as witnesses to a grant by which William, son of Ranulph, gave to Ralph Wallissch, shoemaker, and Agnes his wife, a moiety of a tenement in Newgate, between one of John de Parys and another that belonged to Adam Somyr, forester.

1363.—EDMUND DE ESSHET being steward of Morpeth, and JOHN WAREN serjeant, Roger of Newburn, June 28, gave to Robert Coy, of Morpeth, and Alice his wife, a messuage in Morpeth, upon the Law, as it lay between the ground which formerly belonged to Adam of Mitford and that of Adam of Morpeth; also half an acre on the South Stanyflat, between the ground of John Baker and that of Stephen of Dichant—the witnesses to which deed were Edmund of Esshet, then seneschall of Morpath, John de Parys, Robert de Haliwell, John Baker, Robert Usscher, Robert of the Croke, and John Waren, then serjeant of Morpath.—(*Orig. in Town's Hutch.*) Arms—A bend, and 2 bars. By another deed of the same date, and having the names of nearly the same witnesses to it, the same Roger of Newburn released to Robert Coy all his right in a yearly rent of 8s. issuing out of a tenement holden of him in fee by that service, and also granted to him half an acre of land on the north side of Cottingburn.

1364.—EDMUND DE ESSCHET, steward; WM. DE NEWTON and ROB. COY, bailiffs, and JOHN BARON, client, together with John Baker, Rob. de Halliwell, John de Houden, John de Morpath, Rob. Croke, and Adam Barker, witness the grant by which Rich. de Auland, chaplain of the chantry of the bridge and chapel of Morpeth, and the community of the same town, conveyed to John Barker two roods of land in the Newgate, between the land of Robt. the son of Peter on the

south, and that of Will. Harden on the north, to hold to him and his heirs by paying to the said chaplain and community 7s. yearly.

1365.—Feb. 2, EDMUND OF ESCHET, then steward of Morpeth, Robert Haliwell, John Baker, John Harden, and John Baron, witnessed William of Bokenfeld's grant to his brother William, son of John of Wotton, of a tenement in Morpath, lying in length between the ground of Adam Armestrang on the east, and that of Tho. de Pykden on the west—to have for seven years by paying annually a rose, if it should be asked; with remainder, after the said William of Bokenfeld's death, to his son Robert, his heirs and assigns, to hold of the chief lords of the fee, and by the payment of 40d. annually to the chapel and bridge of Morpeth, for his soul and the souls of his ancestors.

1366.—14 Sept., EDMUND OF ESSHET, then steward of Morpath, JOHN CLERK and JOHN SON OF ADAM, bailiffs, and JOHN BARON, then serjeant of the same borough, Robert Haliwell, John Barker, John Ward, Wm. de Neuton, John de Qwythill, and John Blacwod, tested a deed by which Alice de Carlton, daur. of Adam Redeheued, of Morpath, conveyed to Robert Coy, of the same place, and Alice his wife, all her tenements in Morpeth, with the buildings and gardens, and all her arable lands in the North Field, near Morpath; to hold of the chief lord of the fee, and by paying a fee-farm rent annually due to the heirs of Ralph de Botha—and to the said Alice de Carlton, her heirs and assigns, for 20 years next to come, 30s. a year—and after that term, to the said Alice, her heirs and assigns, £20 in silver annually, for ever, which last rent shows that the premises conveyed by this charter were considerable.

1368.—May 1, EDMUND DE ESSHET, steward, JOHN WARD and ROBERT HYRNING, bailiffs of Morpeth, with John de Houden, Robert del Croke, Wm. de Harden, John Bacar, John Adamsone, John Lorimer, senior, John Baronne, William Smith, and Alan del Bachous, at Morpeth, were witnesses to the grant by which Rich. Marscall, chaplain, perpetual keeper of the chantry of the *Blessed Mary Magdalene* in the chapel of Morpeth, with the consent of the bailiffs and community of that town, granted to Robert Vsscher a certain place of waste in Morpeth, lying between the ground of Thomas de Witton on the west, and the common road to Cottingwood from the south to the north, and abutting upon a tenement of John de Morpath on the north,—to hold by paying annually to the said Richard



and his successors chaplains of the said chantry, 20s.; and the same steward and bailiffs, together with John de quitheth, John of Hoveden, Robert Uscher, Robert del Croke, Robert Horne, Henry Marschal of the Law, John Barcar, William Wildebare, and others, on the Thursday next after the feast of St. John Port Latin (May 6,) in this year, were witnesses to William Harden's perpetual release to Thomas Brian, of Morpeth, and Alice his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, of all right in all that messuage in Morpeth in which Thomas ....., brother of the said Alice, was seized at the time of his death. Seal, S. WILLILMI HARDEN—with a chevron between two etioles in chief and W in the base.

1369.—Sep. 7, EDMUND OF ESSHET, steward, JOHN BAKER and JOHN COY, bailiffs, Wm. de Harden, John de Howden, Robert del Croke, John Baron, and Robert de Halliwell, are witnesses to a deed by which John Barde, son and heir of Adam Emson, of Morpeth, gave to Robert de Evenwode, parson of the church of Angreham, and Richard Marshall, chaplain, all the lands and tenements which he had by inheritance from his father; and also the tenement which he had by the gift of Isabel Verty: to hold to them, their heirs, and assigns, of the chief lords of the fee. This and the following deed are attached to that of May 24, 1523; and the seal remaining at this has a shield, the bearing of which is defaced, but the inscription WILLIAM DE HARDEN around it is still legible.

Then, on October 31, in the same year, EDMUND OF HESSHET, steward of the court of Morpeth, ROBERT DEL CROKE and JOHN CLERK, bailiffs, JOHN BARON, sub-bailiff, Wm. de Harden, John Baker, Robert Gray, and others, witnessed an indenture by which Richard Marschall, of Morpeth, chaplain, gave to Maud Verty all the lands and tenements which the same Richard had by the gift of John Barde, in Morpeth, for the term of his life, to hold of the chief lord of the fee; and, after her decease, to remain to John Barde, if he should survive her, and return to prosecute his right to them.

By deed, dated apud Londonias, on the day of Saint John the Baptist, June 24, this year, Alice de Karleton, daughter of Adam Redhed, gave to Thomas Thribley, of Newcastle, a rent of 30s. a year out of the lands and tenements holden of her by Robt. Coye, to hold for ever.

1373.—June 24, EDMUND OF ESSCHET, then steward, JOHN WARD and JOHN ROS, bailiffs, and JOHN BARON, serjeant, with Robert de Halliwell, John Baker,

Robert de Bolton, John de Whitehill, and Robert del Croke, tested John Smith (Faber,) of Morpeth's grant to John de Bedlyngton and Richard Mareschall, chaplains, of all the lands, tenements, &c. which he had in the town and fields of Morpeth, to hold of the chief lord of the fee, and by payment to Wm. de Wyndegates, his heirs and assigns, of 6s. 8d. annually for a tenement which the grantor held of him.

1374.—JOHN DE BELESYSE, steward, Robert del Croke, William de Newton, John de Wythill, Roger Welshe, and John Baron, Jan. 12, 1374—5, are witnesses to the deed by which William de Cherden and Emma his wife, daughter of the late Thomas Bryar, of Morpeth, granted to John Barker a messuage in the Newgate, lying in length and breadth between the ground of the said John Barker—to hold of the chief lords of the fee, and by paying to the said William and Emma 6s. a year.

1375.—JOHN OF BELLASIS, steward, ROBERT DE HALLIWELL and HENRY REDE, bailiffs, and JOHN ADAMSON, serjeant, with Robert de Bolton, John de Quitehill, Robert del Croke, Robert Hirnyng, John Lorimer, senior, were witnesses to the deed of Sep. 21, this year, abstracted below.

May 8, an inquest was holden on the oath of John Ward, John Spendloue, Robert Fleschewar, William of Pelton, John of Qwithill, William of Newton, Roger Walch, John Barkar, Hugh Wryght, Andrew Barker, John Lorimer, junior, John Baron, and Henry Rede, who said, that a deed shown them by John of Pashenham, chaplain, keeper of the chantry of All Saints, in Morpeth, respecting half a stone of wax owing annually to the said chantry out of a tenement upon the Lawe, in Newgate, between the land once belonging to Wm. of Newburn and that of William the Painter, was a true charter. In witness of which, John de Bellasis, then steward of Morpeth, and the said jurors, put their seals.

On Whitsunday, May 20, in this year, John de Pashenham, chaplain, minister (deserviens) of the perpetual chantry of Master Richard of Morpeth, in the chapel of All Saints there, by indenture, granted to Hugh Barker and Margaret his wife, a tenement in Morpeth, lying between one of John Spendelof on the north, and another of Robert Belbowe on the south, to hold for 20 years, paying yearly to the said John and his successors 8s., and doing to the chief lord of the fee the accustomed services.

On St. Matthew's day, 21 Sep., Richard Marschall, chaplain, granted to William, son of the late John Marscall, of Morpeth, all the lands, &c. which he had by the feoffment of John Marschall, in the town and fields of Morpeth—to hold to him and the heirs of his body of the chief lords of the fee, and by paying to Wm. Wyndegates, his heirs and assigns, 6s. 8d. yearly, for a tenement lying between the land of the late John Marschall on the east, and that of John Baron on the west—with remainder, in case of the said William dying without heirs of his body, to the chaplain serving at the Altar of the Blessed Mary in the chapel of All Saints in Morpeth, or in the parish church of Morpeth, &c.

1377.—Alicia de Carleton, daur. of Adam Redheud, by deed, dated at Newcastle on Friday before the feast of the Holy Trinity, 1377, and witnessed by John Bulkham, mayor, Lawrence de Acton, John Houden, John Howell, and William Plomer, bailiffs of that town, and Thomas de Heryngton, Thomas de Mordon, and John de Neubiggyng, granted to Thomas Thribley, of Newcastle, a rent of 30s. a year out of the tenements which Robert Koy held of her in Morpeth, &c.

1380.—April 25, JOHN DE MITFORD, steward, LAWRENCE WRIGHT, and JOHN BACON, bailiffs, and WILLIAM BELL, serjeant, with Robert del Croke, Robert Hýrnýng, John Ward, John Spendelof, John Adamson, Hugh Wright, Andrew Barkar, John Lorimar, junior, and Roger Walsch, witness a deed by which Agnes de Bolton, widow, gave to William de Newton, and John Lorimer, senior, proctors ~~and~~ of St. Mary's chantry in the parish church of Morpath, one rood of land in Nejegate, in Morpath, between the land of the chantry of the bridge and chapel of Morpeth and the land of William Scott, to hold to them and their successors for ever, of the chief lord of the fee.

On the feast of St. Valentine the Martyr, Feb. 14, 3 Richard II., the same steward, bailiffs, and serjeant, besides John de Passenham and Richard Marschall, chaplains, Robert del Croke, Robert Herning, John Adamson, John Spendlove, and Wm. Neuton, are witnesses to a deed by which Robert Coý and Alice his wife gave to John Danson, and the heirs of his body, a tenement on the Lawe, in Morpath, between the tenement of Robert Hernýng and that inhabited by Stephen Dychant, with 3 roods of land adjoining it, and 2 roods on Stanyflat; between the land of John Ward and that of Stephen Dychant, the ends of which abutted on Cot-

tingburn and the king's highway leading to Bottal—to hold to him, and the heirs of his body, by paying annually on the feast of the Holy Trinity one taper, made of one pound of wax, to burn before the image of Our Saviour in the chapel of All Saints in Morpeth, and by rendering to the chief lord of the fee the accustomed services, and in defect of paying the said candle the said chaplain to distrain for it: and on failure of issue of the said John Danson, the said tenement and five roods to go to the maintenance of one chaplain at the altar of St. Mary in the chapel of All Saints, so that such chaplain find a wax light of one pound, to burn before the image of the Saviour as aforesaid.

Dec. 7, 1380, 4 Rich. II., JOHN DE MYTFORD, then steward, ALAN BAKHOUSE, ADAM BURTON, and WM. HELMSLEY, bailiffs, with John Ward, Robert Hernýng, and John Adamson, witnessed Robert Croke's grant to sir Richard Clifford, John Passenham, and Rich. Marschall, chaplains, of two roods of land lying together at the east end of Morpeth, between the land of the chantry of All Saints and that which once belonged to John Barker, and which he had by the grant of John Baron—to hold to them, and their assigns, of the chief lord of the fee. By deed of Aug. 30, 1381, it will be seen that Wm. Helmsley was serjeant, not a bailiff.

December 21, St. Thomas's day, 4 Richard II., JOHN MITFORDE, then steward of Morpath, ADAM BURTON and ALAN BAKHOUS, bailiffs, and Robert Croke, Robert Hernýng, Wm. Newton, and Roger Walchs, witnessed John Ward of Morpeth's grant to Richard Marchall, chaplain, of all the lands and tenements he then had in Morpath, to hold of the chief lord of the fee by the accustomed service, with clause of warrantry for ever.

1381.—January 30, 4 Ric. II., Alice Karlton gives a general release of all actions, as well real as personal, to Robert Coý and Alice his wife. Dated at Morpeth, and witnessed by John Passenham, Richard Marchall, Wm. Fleschewer, and Robert Bleskton.

30 August, 5 Richard II., JOHN DE MITFORD, steward, ANDREW DE BAKHOUS and ADAM DE BURTON, bailiffs, and WM. HELMSLEY, serjeant of the borough of Morpath, together with Robert Crook, Robert Hernýng, Roger Walsse, John Adamson, and John Spendelouf, witnessed Alice Carleton's grant to sir John Passenham, Ric. Marschall, and Ric. Clifford, chaplains, Wm. Newton, Wm. Croke, and Wm. Herning, of all the lands and tenements she had in the town of Mor-



path—to hold to them, their heirs and assigns for ever, of the chief lord of the fee.

21 Sep., 5 Richard II., **JOHN DE MITFORD**, steward, **ALAN DEL BAKHOUS** and **ADAM BURTON**, bailiffs, **Rob. del Croke**, **Robert Hernyng**, **William de Newton**, **John Adamson**, and **John Spendelof**, witness **John Passenham** and **Richard Marchall**, chaplains' grant to **John Baker**, of all the lands and tenements which belonged to **John Smith**, to hold of the chief lords of the fee, and by paying to the said chaplains 13s. 4d. yearly.

See *Rolls of Parliament*, vol. iii., p. 129, for **Ralph** lord **Greystock's** petition to the king in council, respecting his ransom from captivity in Scotland. See p. 474.

1382.—Dec. 6, 6 Ric. II., **JOHN MITFORD**, steward of **Morpeth**, **JOHN LORIMER**, junior, and **THOMAS LITTESTER**, bailiffs, and **Robert del Croke**, **Robert Hernyng**, and **John Adamson**, witnessed **sir Richard Marshall** the chaplain's grant to **Agnes**, widow of **John Ward**, of all the lands and tenements he had by the gift and feoffment of the said **John Ward**—to hold for the term of her life of the chief lord of the fee, and by paying 6s. 8d. annually to the said **Richard**.

1383.—On the feast of **St. Peter** in **Cathedra**, 22 Feb., 1382—3, **John Passenham**, chaplain, released for ever to **Adam Scot**, vicar of **Horsley**, and **sirs Richard Marchal** and **Richard Clifford**, chaplains, **Wm. Hernyng** and **William Croke**, clerks, and **William Newton** and **Nicholas Walchs**, laymen, all his right in the lands and tenements which he had by the gift and feoffment of **Alice de Kerlton** in the town and fields of **Morpeth**; and in those he had in the same manner from **John Spendloue** and **Robert Hernyng**; and also in those two roods of land which he had similarly from **Robt. Croke**; which deed was tested by **Robert Croke**, **Robert Hernyng**, **Roger Walchs**, and **John Adamson**.

1384.—On **St. Luke's** day, 18 Oct., this year, **JOHN WALCHE**, then steward of **Morpeth**, **THOMAS DE WITTON** and **ROBERT DEL CROKE**, then bailiffs, **WILLIAM DE NEWTON**, then serjeant, and **John Adamson**, **Robert Hyrning**, **John Spendlowe**, **Wm. de Pelton**, **John Lorimer**, and **Thomas Sadeler**, were witnesses to a grant by which **Richard Marscall**, chaplain of the chantry of the bridge and chapel of **Morpeth**, with the consent of the community of **Morpeth**, conveyed to **Thomas Rede**, of **Morpeth**, a waste rood of land in **Hylgate**, lying between the land formerly belonging to **Robert Milner**, chaplain, on the east, and that of **Emmota Stutch** on the

west—to hold of the chief lord of the fee, and by rendering to the said **Richard** and his successors, for the support of the bridge and chapel of **Morpeth**, 8d. yearly.

1389.—The *Lansdowne Manuscript*, 260, mentions a great contention betwixt the men of **Morpeth** and **Mitford** respecting a moor, which dispute was to be settled by the arbitration of the earl of **Northumberland** and **sir John Scrope** for the one party, and the baron of **Greystock** and **sir Matthew Redman** for the other. The following document seems to be part of the record of the agreement to this arbitration. Its edges, on both sides, have been injured by damp, so that in several lines some words are either lost or illegible, but their places are here supplied by dots, thus .....:—

Itt is to rememb̄r þat touchant þe debate ye whilk hase bene for þe boundes of þe mores of **Mittford & Morpath** þai ..... chosen serteyn psones for to make pambulaçōn bytwixt þe sayd mores . þat is to say iij ancient men of the town of **Mittforde** . ⁊ vj ancient men of the town of **Morpethe** . þe whilk .ix. psones togyd wt on assent in þe p̄sence of **Nicolas Reymes** . **John of Mittforde**, **Sampson Hardyng** . **Willam of Schaftowe** . **Roç del Both** vicar of **Wodhorn** . **Gilbert Belvet** . **John Broth**..... . **Willam of Spens** ⁊ other . Thai beoan at a grene lech called mereden ioynant to a felde called **Barkerfeld** ⁊ ..... ȝode by þe sam leche like as it extendys to a way qwilke lig' to **Aldworthgrange** ⁊ fro þat way towarde þe south un to **A way** þe qwilke lyys to **Ramagrosse** and so by the same way vnto the sayd **Crosse** . and fro ye sayd **crosse** by the same way as it gang' to the **Marches** bytwixt ye mores of **Schylvyngton Morpath** ⁊ **Mittforde** . And thar the said .ix. psones ..... togeder ⁊ sayd þat all ye **More** þat was on þe south party of þe way þe qwilke þai ..... þe more of **Morpeth** . And all þe more þat was on þe north party of þe same way . was þe more of **Mittforde** . And þ̄ it was **Askid** of þam by þe sayd **Nicolays** ⁊ other aforenamyd **Iff** þai had any more called **Threpmore** if þ̄ wer ony slyk wher it was And all sayd for certeyn þat þa had slike a more callyd **threpmore** ⁊ þat none of **Morpeth** ne of ..... awght w̄thin þe sayd more cast turves ne pull hather . Bot þe people of **Mitforde** sayd þat the sayd **Threpmore** was on þe south party of þe way þat þai ȝode byfore ⁊ w̄thin þe **Boundes** þe whilk þai sayd byfore suld be þe more of **Morpeth** . ⁊ so made a pambulaçōn þ̄to and þe people of **Morpeth** sayd þat þe sayd **Threpmore** was on the **Northparty** of þe sayd way þat þai ȝode afore ⁊ w̄thin þe **boundes** þe

qwilk þai said afore suld be þe more of Mittford ʿt made a pambulaçôn þto . And for so mykil as þai variede of þe threpmore ʿt grete de ..... and damages might happyn for þe sayd cause bitwix þe pepell of Morpeth ʿt Mittforde ʿt þe lordʼ of þe sam ..... defend . And also þat þ̃ was founde þat turvys wer castyn by þe people of Morpath within þe sayd Threpmore boundes sayd afore by þe people of Mitford . And also turves were kastyn by the peopill of Mittforde ..... said threpmore boundes said afore by the peple of Morpath . So it was acordid by þe forsaid Nicolas ʿt ..... fornamyd for to nurrish pees ʿt concorde bi twix þe forsaid townes As wele for þe turves castyng . as for þe sayd Threpmores how þat þai sall be demeyned . þat is for to say . As for þe turves castyng with in þe Threpmore boundes said by þe peple of Myttforde .iiij<sup>d</sup> . sal be payd bi þe peple of Morpath . And for þe turves castyn by þe peple of Mittforde within þe said threpmore boundes callyd bi þe peple of Morpath þe qwilk was ..... petyt porcion to þe other .jd . salbe paid by þe peple of Mittforde . And thes penyes salbe put in þe handʼ of þe prior of Tymmeou as in evyn handʼ for to be kepid un to it be discussed qwilk of þe said threpmores suld be ye right Threpmore And as þat þe said Threpmore boundes cald by þe peple of Mittford be juggid to be the right Threpmore þan . ijd . of þe forsaid . iiij<sup>d</sup> . afore payd be þe peple of Morpath salbe paid to þe Lord of Mytford ʿt þe toþ . ijd . of þe forsaid . iiij<sup>d</sup> . salbe paid to þe lord of Morpath . ʿt þe peny of þ̃ was paid by þe peple of Mittford will be gyfyn to þam agayn . And ðioð ... þe sayd threpmoreboundes callyd be þe peple of Morpath be juggyd to be þe right Threpmore þan oð . of þe forsaid .jd . afor paid by þe peple of Mittforde salbe paid to the lord of Morpath ʿt þe toþ oð . to þe lord of Mitforde ʿt þe forsaid . iiij<sup>d</sup> . paid by þe people of Morpath salbe gevyn to þam agayn . And also both þe forsaid Threpmores boundes by both þe pties salbe pasturid bi þe peple of both þe townes wt owtyn enpkementʼ in þam and þat none of þe forsaid townes sall kast turves ne pull hather w̃ in þe said threpmores to þai ..... discussed and þat suld be as sone as þe Erle of Northumb̃r Sir John Scrop on þe party of þe baron of Graistok ʿt Sir Mathe redemane on þe toþ pty myt assemble togid aff þe cōmyng of þe said Erle in ... þe cuntree and it is to rememb̃r þat this accorde was rehersyd by þe said Nicolas ʿt other aformamed to þe afsorsaid baron ʿt Sir Mathe thewe ʿt þai at þe refuence of þe childir of Sir Thomas

Pcy so ner þ̃ ..... ʿt ..... forsaid baron þai held þam content of þis accorde foresaid and þis accorde & pambulaçôn afsorsad was mad ..... tuesday next aff þe fest of Seynt Barnabie þapostil þe zere of gʷce M.CCClxxxix ..... þe regn of king Rich secund aff þe conquest xiiij.\* ..... Barker . Wiðm ..... Johan Barker . Joh Bows . Wið Lorym̃ . Alann Bakhous de Morpeth :—John Miln . Roð Osborn . Thomas Franch de Mitforde so made þs pambulaçôn afsorsaid þe daye ʿt þe zere afsorsaid.

18 Oct. JOHN WALCHE, steward of Morpeth, JOHN DE SCORZEWE and GILBERT HUNTER, bailiffs, JOHN DE WYNTON, serjeant, Robert del Croke, John Adamson, John Spendlowe, and John Lorimer, witnessed Ric. Marschall, chaplain's grant to William, son and heir of Thomas Wodhewer, of Morpath, of one rood of land lying at the east end of Morpeth, between the land of Thomas Wytton on the east, and that of the abbot and convent of Newminster on the west—to hold of the chief lords of the fee, and by paying to the said Richard, or the keepers of the chapel and bridge of Morpeth, for the support of such chapel and bridge, 12d. yearly.

1391.—On Thursday in Easter week, 14 Richard II., JOHN WELCH, then steward of Morpeth, Rob. Croke, John Spendlove, John Adamson, Thomas Heghyngton, and John de Routhbery, witness the grant by which William, the son of Wm. of Morpath, son and heir of Adam Skynner, of the same place, granted to Roger Vsscher, an annual rent of 5s. out of a tenement in Newgate, between that of Wm. Coy and one of Wm. Jebb—to hold for ever. “Wiðus filius Wiði de Morpath fit ʿt hœd Adæ Skynner,” &c.

May 1, 14 Ric. II., JOHN WELCHE, steward of Morpath, RICH. DE CHAFYNGTON and JOHN SUTHWYKE, bailiffs, Robert Croke, John Adamson, Nicholas Walche, Thomas Hyghyngton, and John Routhbery, witnessed Roger Usscher's grant to John Spendlofe and Isabell his wife, of a tenement in Newgate, in Morpeth, between the land formerly belonging to John Belasise and that of B...son—to hold for ever of the chief lords of the fee.

1396.—Nov. 1, Richard Marschall, chaplain of the chantry of Master Richard of Morpeth, with the consent of the abbot and convent of Newminster, of the nearest in blood to the founder, and of the community

\* St. Barnabas day is on June 11, and Tuesday after it in 1389 was June 15; but Tuesday after the feast of St. Barnabas, in 14 Ric. II. would be on June 14, 1390.



of the ville of Morpeth, let to farm to William Lorimer and Isabell his wife, a tenement, situated between the tenement of the said abbot and convent on the east, and that which formerly belonged to John Bow on the west, containing two roods of burgage belonging to the said chantry—to hold for thirty years, at 12s. a year.

1398.—23 March, WILLIAM CHESSMAN, steward, WILLIAM MIDLAM and ADAM CADY, bailiffs, RICHARD NEWTON, serjeant, John Sothewyk, Thomas Hyghyngton, Simon Vigerous, and John Roudbery, witnessed John of Linton's grant to John Forbour of a rood of land on the north side of Hilgate, between the land of Alan del Bakhouse on the west, and that of John Barker on the east—to hold of the chief lord of the fee, and by paying to the said John Linton, his heirs and assigns, 4d. yearly.

1400.—25 April, WILLIAM CHESMAN, steward, ROBERT BARKER and JOHN DE LINTON, bailiffs, ALEXANDER TALYOUR, serjeant, Simon Vigerouse, Wm. de Midelham, John de Sothewyk, William Lorimer, John Manuel, John Brone, and Adam Cady, tested a deed by which Richard Marschal, chaplain, granted to John Barker, junior, John Lorimer, senior, Nicholas Walsch, and Richard Newton, a burgage in Newgate, in Morpeth, lying between the ground that belonged John Warde on the south, and that of William Vescy on the north; and an annual rent of 4s. issuing out of a tenement in the same street, which Richard Walker holds in fee of the said Ric. M.; and another annual rent of 4s. out of a tenement in the same street, formerly holden in fee by Robert Walker of the said Ric. M.; and also a close, near the gate of Cottýngwode, called the Northfeld lande, and lying between the closes that belonged to Robert of Haliwell on both sides; likewise one selion of land in the Rydyng, which is called the Northfelde land—to hold of the chief lord of the fee, with warranty for ever.

1402.—November 30, SAMPSON HARDYNG, steward of Morpeth, JOHN BAKER and WILLIAM FLESHOWER, bailiffs, RICHARD SMALIS, serjeant, John Sothewyk, John Lorimer, Symon Vikerus, John Brone, Nicholas Walsche, John de Lynton, John Boter, Rich. de Newton, and John de Quelpdale, tested a deed by which Roger Pantyl, chaplain, and keeper of the chantry of the bridge and chapel of the Blessed Mary Magdalene of Morpeth, John Lorimer and John Barker, junior proctors of the same chantry, with the consent of the

whole community of Morpeth, granted to Richard Marscall, chaplain, a waste messuage in Aldgate, lying between the ground of the Abbey of Newminster on the east, and that of Alice del Botha on the west—to hold of the chief lord of the fee, and by rendering to the said Roger and his successors in the said chantry two shillings annually.

1403.—WM. LAWSON and JOHN POTTER, bailiffs, RICHARD KALOM, serjeant, Richard Marshall, John Warmouth, and others, July 10 in this year, witnessed a deed by which George Buk, chaplain, feoffee in the lands and tenements which belonged to the bridge and chapel of the ville of Morpeth, demised a tenement to Wm. Modese, lying at the east end of Newgate-street, between one formerly belonging to William Croke on the west, and a tenement of Thomas Dichant on the north, and in length from the common street to the Wellclose behind—to hold to him, his heirs, and assigns for ever, at the annual rent of 5s. 6d.

1405.—Nov. 10, SYMON (so) HARDYNG, then steward, JOHN LOWSCHOLDER and WILLIAM CHALONER, bailiffs, WILLIAM WELE-THE-WID, serjeant, John de Southwik, Richard de Newton, and John Browne, witness a deed by which Nicholas Walch and John Barker grant to William Lorimer, of Morpeth, two roods of land in Morpeth, lying between the land of John de Brotherwick on the east, and the land of John of Lynton on the west—to hold of the chief lord of the fee, and by rendering to the said Nicholas and John, after the end of four years, 7s. a year.

1416.—March 10, SAMPSON HARDYNG, steward, JOHN BROWNE and RICHARD NEWTON, bailiffs, NICHOLAS ARMYSTRANG, serjeant, Thomas Manuel, John Marschall, Wm. Chaloner, John Chaloner, Galfrid Thornton, Wm. Pikden, and Robert Jackson, are witnesses to a grant by which Roger Pantill, chaplain, John Dichant, John Barker, Henry Marschell, and Nicholas Welsche conveyed to William Piper one rood of land on the east side of Newgate, between the king's land on the north, and that of the abbot of Newminster on the south—to hold of the chief lord of the fee, and by paying to the grantors, their heirs and assigns, 3s. annually.

1417.—SAMPSON HARDING, steward, NICHOLAS ARMYSTRANG and JOHN BARKER, bailiffs, JOHN CHAMBROU, serjeant, with Robert Jackson, John Brown, William Wardhaugh, William Chaloner, William Lynton, and others, were witness to an indenture by which Roger

Pantille, chaplain, John Dichant, Henry Marschell, John Barker, and Nicholas Welsch, granted to Geoffry Thornton, one waste burgage rood, lying on the east side of the way of Newgate, in Morpeth, between the land of the abbot of Newminster on the north, and that of the said Nicholas Welch on the south; also a parcel of land in the north field, on the west side of Qwhetle-way, between the lands of Richard Small on the south, and that of William Wardhalgh on the north, together with a rood of land in the Rydyng—to hold for ever by the accustomed services to the chief lord of the fee; and an annual rent of 3s. a year to the grantors.

1420.—Nov. 1, Thomas Delness, of Durham, and Marjery, formerly called Cracroke, but then bedfellow of the said Thomas, released to Alice Brown, of Morpeth, all their right and claim to a messuage which formerly belonged to John Potts, burgess of Morpeth, lying between the land of the abbot of Newminster on the south, and that of William Croke on the north—to hold to the said Alice and her heirs for ever. Witnesses, William Mitforth, John Belasyse, Wm. Croke, Symone Vigerous.

1421.—May 1 and 13, RICHARD BOND, steward of Morpeth, WILLIAM DE MITFORD and JOHN DE BELASISE, bailiffs, JOHN TOMSON, serjeant, Wm. Wardhalgh, Wm. Chaloner, Nicholas Walche, and others, were witnesses to grants by which Philippa Nowell, widow of William Nowell, gave to John Browne, of Morpeth, cordwainder, two roods of land in Newgate, lying between the land of Agnes Vescy on the south, and that of the abbot and convent of Newminster on the north, and extending in length from the king's highway to the water of Wanspek—to hold for ever by performing the accustomed services to the chief lord of the fee.

1424.—June 12, SAMPSONE HARDYNG, JOHN CLERK OF NESBIT, now seneschall (*so*) of Morpeth, Wm. Coverdale, William Wardhalgh, and John del Chambre, mercer, witnessed a deed by which Agnes, late wife of Hugh Gednay, daughter and heir of William Harden, of Morpeth, gave to James Buk, all the lands and other possessions in the town and territory of Morpeth, which had formerly belonged to her said father, Wm. Harden—to hold of the chief lord of the fee, and by rendering to her during her life 40s. a year.

1432.—June 11, WILLIAM HARDYNG, steward, JOHN MAYNSFORTH and WILLIAM HENRYSON, bailiffs, and WILLIAM HAWLE, serjeant, John Belasyse, Roger

Uscher, and Wm. Wardhaugh, witnessed a grant of Richard Marsshall, chaplain, by which he conveyed to Walter Darley, rector of the parish church of Morpeth, Master John Eland, perpetual vicar of Bedlington, Robert Berker, perpetual vicar of Whelpington, and John Lee, perpetual vicar of Wodhorne, all the lands and tenements he had in Morpeth of the gift of Richard Marsshall, his uncle, and other feoffees of the lands and tenements of the chantry of the blessed Mary the Virgin in the chapel of All Saints, in Morpeth, specially deputed—to hold of the chief lord of the fee.

1440.—30 March, John Ward and Isabella his wife grant to Richard Sharparow a burgage, in Morpeth, lying in breadth between a tenement of John Buk on the west, and one of Wm. Wardehawyt on the east, and in length from the king's street to the water of "Wansbek"—to hold of the chief lord of the fee, yielding to the said John and Isabella, their heirs and assigns, from Martinmas, 21 Hen. VI., 4s. a year. Witnesses, John Burn, vicar of Horslee, John Horsley .... of the same place, Robert Horsley, and John Palmer.

11 Nov. Wm. Wytton, of Westminster, gentleman, granted to John Barker, of Morpeth, Taylour, a tenement of two roods in Newgate, between the lands of Wm. Crwke on the north, and that of Newminster abbey on the south, and lying in length from the king's street of Newgate up to Cottyngburne on the east—to hold of the chief lords of the fee, and by rendering to the said William 2s. yearly.

1441.—4 Aug. 19 Hen. 6, John Evynwod, son of Jas. Evynwod, of Morpeth, released to John Anderson, of Morpeth, two roods of land, lying under the *Oldmot*, in the said town, between the ground of Wm. Barkar on the south, and that of ..... on the north, and extending from the street called *Pitgate*, in front, to the land of the chantry of the blessed Mary behind; also, by the same instrument, Isabella Merlay, of Durham, released to John Anderson the same premises. Witnesses, Henry Plescrope and John tournour, of Morpeth.

1442.—RICHARD MARCHAL and HENRY BROYNWIKE, bailiffs, HENRY KEYS, sergeant, Nicholas Chaloner, Wm. Barkar, John Smith, and Thomas Watson, 21 Hen. VI. (no day mentioned) witness a deed by which Walter Derlay, rector of Morpeth, granted to Wm. Whelpdalle, Berkar, one and a half rood of land, lying between the land of Newminster Abbey on the east, and that of the chantry of St. Mary Magdalen



on the west, and extending from the king's highway in front to Cotyngburn behind—to hold of the chief lords of the fee, and by yielding to the said Walter, his heirs and assigns, 6s. a year.

1443.—April 23, HENRY GRAY, steward, ROBERT BAKHOWSE and WILLIAM LYTSTER, bailiffs, RICHARD MARSCCELL, for the serjeant, John Lonnydale, John Evynwodde, Nickis Chaloner, and John Mowse, are witnesses to a grant by which John Maynysforth, of Morpath, gave to Richard de Whelpedale, of the same place, one tenement of borough land on the west side of Newgate, bounded on the south by the ground that belonged to John Belasyse, and that which was Geoffrey Thornton's on the north, and in length from the king's way to the water of Wannyspyke—to hold of the chief lords of the fee.

11 June, HENRY GRAY, then steward, ROBERT DE BAKHOWSE & WM. LYTSTER, bailiffs, and RICHARD MARSHALL, serjeant, John Evynwod, Rich. Whelpedale, and John Lonnydale, witnessed James Buk, of Morpath's, grant to Robert Bowleg, burgess, of a tenement on the west side of Newgate, between the land of the said James Buk on the north, and that of William Croke on the south—to hold of the chief lord of the fee, and by paying to the said James, his heirs and assigns, 20d. annually.

1445.—21 Dec., William Henrison, weaver, granted to William Coiner, tanner, a burge of land upon the Law, lying between the land of William Fenwick on the north, and that of the said William Coiner on the south—to hold of the chief lords of the fee, to him, his heirs, and assigns, for ever.

1447.—Feb. 2, WM. HARDYNG, steward, ROBERT LORIMAR and THOMAS WILSON, bailiffs, THOS. TAYT, serjeant, John Weremouth, Wm. Chester, and Richard Marshall, witnessed a deed by which Thomas Mittforth, chaplain of the chantry of the chapel of All Saints, conveyed to John Barber, a tenement lying on the S. side of the Market-place, between the land of the abbot of Newminster on the W., and that of William Cruke on the E.—to hold of the chief lords of the fee by the accustomed services, and paying to the said Thomas Mytforth and his successors 2s. yearly.

Nov. 10, WILLIAM HARDYNG, steward, John Warmouth, Richard Marshall, and Thomas Reide, witness an indenture by which John Evynwode grants to John Barker a tenement of two acres in Newgate, between

the land of the abbot of Newminster on the S. and that of ..... on the north, and extending to Cottingburn—to hold of the chief lord of the fee, and by a yearly rent of 2s. to the grantor.

1448.—May 13, WILLIAM HARDYNG, steward, WM. HAWLEY and THOMAS TAYT, bailiffs, ROBT. TORNER, serjeant, John Warmouth, Wm. Chester, and Richard Whelpale, witnessed a deed by which Jas. Bukk granted to Thomas Stubbell a tenement on the W. side of Newgate, between the land of the abbot of Newminster on the N. and that of the said James Bukk on the S., and extending in length from the king's way to the river Wannyspek—to hold of the chief lord of the fee, and paying 40s. annually to the grantor, his heirs and assigns.

1450.—May 25, HEN. GRAY, steward, JOHN MOWSE and ROBERT BOWLEG, bailiffs, JOHN FROST, serjeant, William Chester, Thomas Wattson, William Henreson, and Richard Whelpdale, were witnesses to an agreement by which John Elande, perpetual vicar of Bedlington, Robert Barker, perpetual vicar of Whelpington, and James Buk, of Morpeth, granted to Robert Tornor, a tenement on the east side of Newgate, between the land of the abbot of Newminster on the south, and that of the king on the north—to hold for ever of the chief lords of the fee, by paying annually to them and their heirs, 20d.

May 25, a grant from the same persons to William Chestyr, of Morpeth, of two shops, near the Market-place of Morpeth, on the north part, upon the corner lying between the land of the chantry of the Blessed Virgin Mary on both sides—to be holden by paying to the grantors 5s. yearly. Tested by the same steward, bailiffs, and serjeant, as in the last; and also by John Weremouth, James Wattson, and William Robynson.

Also, the same officers, and Nicholas Chaloner, Wm. Robynson, and William Chestyr, are witnesses to an indenture of the same date, by which the same grantors convey to William Henrison a tenement upon the Law, between the land of James Buk on the south, and that of William Midfurd on the north; also, two roods of land lying upon the Stannyflat, between the land of William Mitfurd on the south, and that of Wm. Wardhaugh on the north—to hold of the chief lords of the fee, by paying to the grantors and their heirs, 2s. yearly.

1451.—May 10, Richard Whelpdale, William Chester, William Robynson, William Barbour, and Thomas Watteson, tested a grant from John Warde to Henry

Gray, of Tynemouth, of a yearly rent of 4s. arising from a tenement then inhabited by Richard Sharprowe, in Morpeth, which tenement the said Richard had of the gift of John Warde aforesaid and his wife Isabella, at the said annual rent. Seal—on a bend, something defaced.

1452.—May 29, HENRY GRAY, steward, WILLIAM BARKER and JOHN FROST, bailiffs, JOHN LYNTON, serjeant, Wm. Chester, James Watteson, and John Mows, witnessed a deed by which a tenement on the east side of the street called Newgate, between the land of the abbot of Newminster on the south, and that of Richard Uscher on the north, was conveyed by James Bukk to Robert Tornor—to hold of the chief lords of the fee by the accustomed services, and by paying annually to the said James Bukk, during his life, a red rose, and to his heirs after his death, 4s. yearly.

1453.—On Feb. 2, Thomas Mittfurde, chaplain, and master of the chantry of All Saints, in Morpeth, by indenture, demised to Wm. Robinson, of Morpeth, cordwainer, one tenement, built and lying in the town of Morpeth (on the N.E. side of the street called *Sydgate*, and bounded on both sides by the lands of the said chantry, and\*) one house lying upon the *Stanyflat*, called a *Barkhous*—to hold from the feast of the Purification, 1453, for 20 years, at 5s. a year.

1455.—Aug. 26, WILLIAM HARDYNG, steward, Wm. HENRISON and JOHN LYNTON, bailiffs, John Wermouth, Richard Marshall, William Chester, and John Parker, tested a deed by which James Bukk, of Morpeth, conveyed to George Bukk, chaplain, his son, all his lands, tenements, rents, and services in Morpeth, with two iron vessels called salt-pans, upon the Blythe, a tenement with three bovates of land and one toft called the Spittlegarth, in Fangfosse, in Yorkshire, which the said James had of the gift of William White, chaplain; also two oxgangs of land in Barnby, which he held by the gift of Robert de Wansforth—to hold for ever, &c.

This deed is accompanied by two powers of attorney: one for the property in Northumberland, dated 12 Sep., to Richard Marshall, of Morpeth, glover; the other for the lands in Yorkshire, 10 Sep., to Robert Bukk, to give seisin. Seals, a chimerical quadruped couchant, with horns but without wings, and this inscription—*domine fac ..... in bono.*

\* The words within parenthesis have a line drawn through them in the original.

1456.—Jan. 20, 34 Hen. VI., WILLIAM HARDYNGE, then senescal, ROBERT TORNOR and THOMAS WILSON, bailiffs, JOHN TORNOR, serjeant, John Wermouth, John Mowse, and John Frost, witness a deed by which Thos. Watson granted to James Watson a tenement lately conveyed to him by James Bukk, situated on the south side of Aldgate, having on the west land of the abbot of Newminster, and on the east that of John Ward—to hold by the annual payment of 8s. to James Bukk, &c.

1457.—Nov. 13, 36 Hen. VI., WILLIAM HARDYNGE, then steward, John Wermouth, Rich. Marsgall, Thomas Rede, and John Evenwodd, witness a writing by which Richard Wardhaugh, of Morpeth, granted to John Graie and Alice his wife, one tenement, consisting of two roods of land, and situated in Newgate, in Morpeth, between the land of the abbot of Newminster on the north, and his own land on the south, and reaching from the king's highway to the rivulet of Cottynghurne—to hold to them, their heirs, and assigns, for ever, paying to the grantor his hh. & ass. 3s. 4d. a year. *Ext. et concordā cū originali s'co p me Johem Bednell. Thom's Bates.*—John Herryson and John Warrener Balliſ.—See under 1574.

1463.—Oct. 12, 3 Edw. IV., Rob. Syggyston released to William Barker, John Evenwood, Wm. Watson, and John Chaloner, a tenement in Morpeth, on the west side of one of James Buk's, and on the east of that called Hangman land: to hold to them and their heirs for ever. See below, deed Sep. 10, 1465.

1464.—July 10, 4 Edw. IV., Geo. Buch, chaplain and master of the chaptry of All Saints, in the ville of Morpeth, with the consent of the whole community of that town, leased to John Lynton, for 99 years, a tenement having land of the abbot of Newminster on both sides of it, and the common street on the north, and the river of Wanspyk on the south, at 6s. a year. No witnesses, but the sealing clause is this:—"Et p maiori securitate ptes p'dicte sigillū cōe ville p'dicte utriqz pti huius indenture apponi pcuraverunt."

1465.—Ap. 24, George Buk, chaplain, leased for forty years to Sampson Wilson, a tenement on the west side of Newgate-street, between the land of John Brown and his own land, at 4s. a year. Also, on June 2nd, Geo. Buk leased to Wm. Slegg, for 99 years, a tenement between the land of the blessed Virgin Mary on the east, and land of John Smith on the west, at 2s. a year; and, on the same day, he also granted to John Frebarn, for



99 years, a lease of a tenement on the north side of Brigstreet, between land of the chantry of All Saints and land of Robert Chambre, at 5s. a year.—Sep. 10, Richard Marreschall, Wm. Barkar, John Evenwood, Wm. Watson, and John Chaloner, had a grant from Margery, widow of Robert Syggiston, of a tenement between the land of James Buck on the west, and that called Hangmanland on the east—which tent. she had by the gift of Rich. Lastingham, late rector of Morpeth—to hold for ever of the chief lord of the fee, and by accustomed services.

1466.—Jan. 10, 5 Edw. IV., Rowland Usher grants to Henry Bewick two tenements; one between a tenement of William Robinson and one of Thos. Wilson's—the other between a tenement of the abbot of Newminster and one of William Chester's. Also a meadow called the Well Meadow, within the territory of Morpeth—which tenements the said Rowland had by charter of feoffment from Roger Uscher, at the yearly rent of 13s. 4d., to hold for ever.—April 10, George Buk, chaplain, master of the chantry of All Saints in the chapel of Morpeth, with the assent of the whole commonalty of the said town, leased for 99 years to Wm. Graunge, a capital messuage of the said chantry called *Le Chan-tree Place*, containing in breadth two roods and a half of land, and extending in length from the common street before unto the rivulet of Cottingburn to the north behind—to hold at 9s. a year rent, and by keeping the premises in good repair. No witnesses, but sealed with the common seal of the town.

1467.—WM. LAWSON, steward, JOHN LONSDALE and JOHN TURNER, bailiffs, John Wermouth, Wm. Chestyr, and others, witnessed an indenture by which Alice of Bellassise conveyed to Rowland Stokhalgh a burgage, with a garden, late in the tenure of Rob. Salmon, and which lay between a tenement of the abbot of Newminster on the east, and one late of James Buk on the west, and between the highway and the water of Wanspek.—The same steward and bailiffs, with John Parkur, John Wermouth, and others, on Nov. 11, this year, tested an indenture, by which Geo. Buck, chaplain of the chantry of All Saints, in the chapel of Morpeth, let to farm, to John Robson, a tenement, built and lying in the town of Morpeth opposite the said chapel, in breadth between the capital messuage called the Chantry-place on the west, and the tenement late belonging to John Smith on the east; and in length from the king's highway to

the rivulet of Cottingburn backwards—to hold for 99 years, at 5s. a year.

1469.—George Buk, chaplain and master of the chantry of All Saints, in Morpeth, by indenture (now much decayed on one side,) leased to Rowland Stokhalgh four roods of land, lying together upon the Stanyflat further in, between the lands that belonged to Wm. Cruke on the north, and that of Wm. Clerk on the south, and extending from the way called Wheteleeway on the east, to the rivulet of Cotyngburn on the west—to hold from Nov. 11, in 9 Edward IV., for ...ty nine years, at .. shillings a year. Sealed, but no witnesses.

George Buk, chaplain, also by indenture without date, granted to John Hutton, tanner, two tenements, with two selions of land, containing three roods, as they lay on the west side of Newgayte, between a tenement of the Blessed Virgin on the south, and one of Margaret Galon on the north, and extending from the king's highway in length to the river of Wanspek on the west—to hold for ever of the chief lord of the fee, and by the annual payment of 7s. to the grantor, his heirs and assigns; the witnesses to the deed being Jacob Bell, William Watson, John Spur, and William Elveden.

1470.—JOHN LYNTON and WM. KNIGHT, bailiffs, and all the burgesses of Morpeth, on March 7, in this year, under their common seal, and in consequence of an award of lord Greystock, released to the abbot and convent of Newminster all sort of common of pasture in an inclosure called Mardenflat, or otherwise Barcarfeld, in Morpeth. The date in the original deed is thus given: "Dat Septimo die M'cij anno ab inchoacōe regni regis Henrici sexti post conq̄u anglie quadragesimo nono ⁊ redēpōis potestatis primo," and the seal remains nearly perfect. As lord Greystock's award is curious, I add the following abstract of it:—The abbot and convent of Newminster, and the bailiffs and burgesses of Morpeth, and the predecessors of both parties, having had long disputes and variances respecting common of pasture in a close called Marden flat or Barcar Field They agreed this year to leave their respective cases to the arbitration of lord Greystock, whose deed on the subject still remains here in the Town's hutch. It sets forth that the bailiffs and burgesses "pretended thar title vnto the sayd cōmon by a grant of oon Roger Marlay the Third sumtyme lord of Morpeth ancestre vnto me the sayd lord the wyche Roger as the sayde bailleffes, burgesses, & cōmounalte sayen by his dede enseled wt the sele of his

armis graunted unto theyme cōmon of pasture in the sayd close by the name of cōmon of pasture in his demeyn landes of Morpath to haue t̃ to vse the sayd cōmon of pasture in the sayd demayn landes vnto the sayd bailliffes t̃ burgesses & there successors for eūmore after xv days that the cornes growing in the sayd close should be had or led away . And the which Roger Marlay by his dede enseyled w̃t the sele of his armis the wyche the sayd abbot shewes gave and granted in free almons all the said close, as by the names of certeyn boundours in the sayd dede more pleynty is expressed vnto God t̃ the Mownkes of our lady Seint Mari of Newmonstre to haue vnto theyme t̃ vnto there successors for eūmore to ere sawe & close at there will t̃ to do tharwythall there p̃fite"—“I therefore the sayd lord desyryng tenderly as a foundor of the sayd Monas̃te and lord of the sayd town of Morpath the good zeale t̃ p̃sperite t̃ welefair of both the sayd p̃tye” “ordeynes iuges t̃ demes in mañ & forme as folewith—That is to wete:—First that the sayd bailliffes t̃ burgesses by there dede endented sufficient undyr thayre cōmon sele shall relese vnto the sayd abbot and couent and unto theyr successors all cōmon of pasture that the sayd bailliffs t̃ burgess̃ t̃ theyr heirs t̃ eche of thayme hauen had or hereafter may haue in the sayd close t̃ in eūy pcell thare of to haue t̃ to hald all the sayd close quiet of all mañ of cōmon of pasture to close, ere, saw, t̃ do thayr p̃fite ther wythall for eūmore . And if the bestes resonable of the sayd Bailliffes t̃ Burgesses for lake of sufficient closure of the sayd close at any tyme hereafter hap to skape in to the sayd close shall not be pyndit bot esely to be put out thereof t̃ not drevyn to the p̃ynfald . For the wych relese so to be made, I the sayd lord awardes iuges and demes that the said abbot t̃ couent by there dede suffeciant vndyr there comon sele beryng date oon daye at the leist after the date of the said relese shall graunt vnto the sayd bailliffes t̃ burgesses to do oons eūy yere the Monday next after pe fest of St. Peter in Cathedra oon placebo t̃ dirige ouer night wyth note t̃ oon the morne a mes w̃t note to be doñ yerely by the couent of the sayd monas̃te in the kyrk of the sayd monas̃te at the high awter there than to pray for all thos soules of all the bailliffes & burgesses of the sayd town of Morpath frome the light of this world than taken vnto the mercy of God, and for the p̃sperite t̃ welefair of all the sayd bailliffes and burgesses than beyng and there heirs t̃ successors for

eūmore w̃th a oon clause of destres for nowñ doying of the sayd placebo t̃ dirige t̃ messe or any of thayme of oon rent of vjs. viiij. goying owt of pe place of the sayd abbot t̃ couent of heghlawe in the shire of Northumbyrland yerely to be paid vnto the sayd bailliffes t̃ burgesses t̃ their successors alsoft as the sayd placebo t̃ dirige t̃ messe or any of thayme shall not be doñ . At wyche messe w̃t note so to be doñ in toknyng that the sayd placebo t̃ dirige t̃ masse bene doñ oon of the sayd bailliffes or burgesses shall yerely at his will offre at the sayd masse jd. in affermaunce t̃ for the more credence of the premisses . In wytnes wher of I the sayd lord vnto this myñ awarde tribertite hauen set the seale of myñ arms the vj day of March in the yere of our lord God M<sup>l</sup>ccccxx.” (*Seal remaining.*) The obligation of John, abbot of Newminster, to perform the services named in the award, is dated on the 8th of March, in the year from the commencement of the reign of Henry the Sixth, the forty-ninth, and of his restoration to sovereign power the first; and has the common seal of the monastery attached to it, but much chipped and broken about the edges.

1471.—Nov. 11, 11 Edw. IV., Roger Usher, esq., gave to Henry Bewick, merchant in Morpeth, a power of attorney to receive his rents, services, &c. in Morpeth.

20 Dec., George Buk, master or keeper of the chantry of All Saints, in the chapel of Morpeth, with the consent of the bailiffs and community of Morpeth, the patrons of that chantry, leased to Thomas Swan, a waste tenement in Morpeth, lying in breadth between a tenement of Ralph, baron of Greystock, lately inhabited by John Coupland, wright, on the east, and that of William Barker, then in the occupation of William Marshall, weaver, on the west, and in length from the king's highway on the north, to the water of Wanspik on the south, for 100 years, at the rent of 3s. 4d. a year.

1472.—Ap. 7, Geo. Buk, chaplain, granted to Henry Buyk, a tenement, between one of the abbey of Newminster and another of John Tornor, together with a rood of land extending from the street of Aldgayt to the land of the said abbey towards the north—to hold forever.

May 4, George Buk, chaplain, leased for ninety-nine years, to Patrick Johnson, a tenement, lying between one of Thomas Wilson on the west, and the land of the chantry of All Saints on the east, and extending from the highway before to Cottingburn behind, at the yearly rent of 5s.



11 Dec., Bond from Roger Usher, gentleman, to Hen. Bewyk, in £20, with consideration to this effect:—That if the said Henry Bewyk peaceably enjoyed to him and his heirs for ever, two tenements, with their appuñts, in Morpeth, one between a tenement of Wm. Robynson on the east, and one of Thomas Wilson on the south: the other in Aldgate, bounded on the south by a tenement of the abbey of Newminster, and on the east by one of Richard Marshall; as also a certain park, called Wellmeadow, and all those lands of the said Roger lying upon the Milnhaugh, also a close called the Gleyd-hough, and all the lands and tenements of the said Roger in the high fields of Morpeth, according to the form and effect of an indenture between the said parties, dated Dec. 10, 12 Edw. IV.—then that this obligation be void.

12 Dec., Roger Usher leased to Henry Bewick, for 21 years, all his possessions in the town and fields of Morpeth, at the yearly rent of 6s. 4d.

1473.—12 Feb., Wm. LAWSON, steward, JOHN CHALONER and ... TODDE, bailiffs, and Richard Marshall, tested a deed by which George Bukke, chaplain, granted to Thomas Watson, "schomaker," a tenement in Morpeth, lying in the west side of that town, between a tenement of the chantry of the blessed Mary on the south, and one of the abbey of Newminster on the north—to hold for ever of the chief lord of the fee, and by paying to the grantor, his heirs and assigns, 3s. annually.

1475.—(No day.) ROBERT POTTE and JOHN BARBITONSORE, bailiffs, are witnesses to a deed of entail, by which William Barker gave to Robert Lam, in free marriage with his daughter Johanna, wife of the said Robert, and their lawful heirs, a tenement in Briggate, between one of Ralph lord Greystock on the west, and one of the chantry of All Saints on the east, together with a rood of land in Hylgayt, bounded by the land of the Blessed Mary on the west, and that of Wm. Chester on the east—and in default of heirs of them lawfully begotten, the said tenement and rood of land to revert to the heirs of the said William Barker.

1478.—Feb. 10, George Bukk, chaplain, granted to Isabella Potter, a barn, with half a rood of land, lying on the north side of Aldgate-street, between the land of Thomas Wilson on the west, and the lands of Robert Gibson on the east—to hold for ever at the yearly rent of 20d.

1479.—Jan. 5, 18 Edw. IV., Robert Smyth, cousin

and heir of master John Eland, late vicar of Bedlington, granted to George Buk, chaplain, Wm. Norton, chaplain, William Evenwode, chaplain, Henry Brotherwick, George Lawson, John Dolphenby, John Reed, and John Walson, all those lands, &c. which the said John Eland, together with Walter Darley, late rector of Morpeth, Robert Barker, late vicar of Whelpington, and John Lee, late vicar of Woodhorn, had of the gift of Richard Marshall, chaplain, which said land descended to the said Robert as cousin and heir of the said John Eland—to hold to the said George Buk, and others their heirs, for ever, of the chief lords of the fee.

1480.—April 17, 20 Edw. IV., George Buk, chaplain, master or keeper of the chantry of All Saints, with the assent and consent of Henry Brotherwek, true patron of the said chantry, leased to Thomas Swan, a waste tenement, bounded on the east by a tenement of Ralph lord Greystok, then inhabited by John Cowpland, wright, and on the west by one of William Barker, on the north by the highway, and on the south by the Wanspek, for 100 years, at 3s. 4d. a year.

1481.—Feb. 14, 20 Edw. IV., George Buk, chaplain, leased to William Redhed, for 99 years, a tenement, bounded on both sides by tenements of All Saints, and extending from the king's highway before unto the Cottingburn behind—to hold for 99 years, by paying to the said George and his heirs, 6s. annually.

1483.—April 26, the bailiffs and burgesses grant to John Reed and William Bewyk an acre of land in the High-field of Morpeth—to hold to them and their heirs for ever, of the chief lords of the fee, and by rendering 8d. every third year to the said bailiffs and burgesses.

1484.—March 15, 1 Ric. III., JOHN HEROUN, then steward, WILLIAM KNYGHT and JOHN REED, bailiffs, ROBERT ....., serjeant, John Robson, Thomas Norton, and Thomas Huchonson, witnessed a grant from George Buk, chaplain, to John Walys, of a tenement opposite the water-mill, and lying between the land of the Blessed Virgin Mary on the west, and a tenement of John Lamb's on the east—to hold for ever of the chief lord of the fee by the usual services, and an annual payment of 4s. to the grantor.

Aug. 28, 2 Ric. III., George Buk, chaplain, son and heir of James Buk, late of Morpeth, granted to Robert Charlton, abbot of Newminster, Richard Burton, rector of Morpeth, William Norton, master of the Hospital of our Lord God at Berwick-upon-Tweed, and William

Ewynwood, vicar of Woodhorn, all those lands and tenements which late belonged to the said James Buk, and at his death descended to the said George—to hold to them and their heirs of the chief lord of the fee, and by the usual services.

1485.—In Nov. this year, William Norton, rector of Walton, William Evenwood, perpetual vicar of Woodhorn, George Lawson, Henry Brotherwick, John Dolfenbee, and John Reed, by the gift and grant of all the burgesses of the town of Morpeth, feoffees of the chantry of the Blessed Mary in the chapel of Morpeth, granted to John Anderson, chaplain of the said chantry, for the term of his natural life, with consent of the said burgesses, all the lands, &c. of the said chantry, on condition of his performing, at all proper times, the services of the said chantry.

1487.—June 3, William Loncaster, John Reyde, Richard Jacson, and Thomas Norton, witnessed a grant from John Anderson, chaplain and keeper of the chantry of the Blessed Mary of Morpeth, with consent of the whole commonalty of Morpeth, to John Richardson, glover, of a tenement on the west side of Newgate-street, between the land of the abbot of Newminster on the north, and that of the Blessed Mary on the south, and from the highway before unto the Wanspek behind; likewise a rood of land in le Pathgate, between the land of William Lawson on the south, and that of the Blessed Mary on the north, extending from the highway before unto Raynhald ..... behind, for 100 years, save one day, by the yearly payment of 3s. 4d.

1490.—May 20, WILLIAM FAWCUS and THOMAS NORTON, then bailiffs, and THOMAS WATSON, serjeant, witness a grant from John Anderson, chaplain and keeper of the chantry of the Blessed Mary in the chapel of Morpeth, with the consent of William Norton, rector of Whalton, William Evynwood, vicar of Woodhorn, Geo. Lawson, John Dolphenbie, Henry Brotherwick, and John Reid, and also with the assent of the whole community of the town, to James Rychester, of a tenement in Aldgate-street, between the land of John Fawcus on the west, and that of the Blessed Mary, in the tenure of William Bewick, which extended from the highway before, to the land of the abbey of Newminster behind, and which contained one rood—to hold for ever at the reserved rent of 12d. a year.

1490.—5 Henry VII., no day mentioned, WILLIAM FAWCUS and THOMAS NEWTON, bailiffs, and THOMAS

WATSON, serjeant at mace, tested a deed, by which John Anderson, chaplain and keeper of the land and tenements of the Blessed Mary, in the chapel of Morpeth, with the consent of the whole community of that town, gave to James Rochester, currier, (allutarius) a burgage of one rood on the north side of the street called Aldgate, between the land of John Fawcus on the west, and that late of Henry Bewick on the east, and extending from that street to the ground of the abbot of Newminster—to hold of the chief lord of the fee, and by paying to the said John and his successors chaplains there, 12d. a year.

1493.—Sep. 24, 9 Hen. VII., JOHN CHALONER and THOMAS WATSON, bailiffs, and JOHN TURNOUR, roper, serjeant at mace, were witnesses to a grant, whereby Thomas Swinburne, of Nafferton upon Tyne, conveyed to John Richardson, of Morpeth, “seretcario,” a waste in that town, lying between a tenement of the abbot of Newminster on the north, and one late in the tenure of John Chaloner on the south, and extending from the highway on the west to Winsheleway on the east—to hold, with half an acre of land adjoining, at the yearly rent of 5s.

1494.—May 14, William Bewick leased, for 23 years, to Thomas Hawll, smyth, a tenement on the west side of Newgate, between the land of the abbey of Newminster on the north, and that of John Turner on the south, at the yearly rent of 10s. 8d. Witnesses—James Rychester, shoemaker, Alexander Marshall, smythe, Thos. Rychester, glover, and Thomas Couartt, taylor.

1495.—May 2, William Bewyke, of Morpath, leased, for the term of 47 years, to John Hawmarr and Janet his wife, and their heirs, a burgage in Aldgate, as it lies “closyd” in between a tenement of Cuthbert Heron and one of George Rychester, on a rent of 3s. yearly. Witnesses—Alex. Marshall, Thos. Kyrsope, Thos. Hall.

1496.—11 Hen. VII. No day mentioned. Grant from Robert Lamb, of Tynemouth, miller, to Henry Hochon, of the same place, taylor, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of the said Robert, in free marriage, a burgage in Briggate-street, between a tenement of the noble lord John de Graystock on the west, and one belonging to the chantry of All Saints on the east, with a rood of land lying in Hilgate, between the land of the Blessed Mary on the west, and that of Wm. Chestre on the east—to hold in fee tail, with remainder to the grantor's reight heirs.

1500.—June 7, JOHN REDE and MILES HENRISON,



bailiffs, JOHN MAN, serjeant, and John Anderson, chaplain, test a deed, by which John Lange, chaplain and keeper of the chantry of All Saints, in the chapel of Morpeth, with consent of the abbot and convent of Newminster, of John Bell, lord of Belacys, and also of the whole commonalty of the town of Morpeth, granted for 90 years, to William Marshal, weaver, a burgage containing half an acre of land, in Brygestrete, bounded on both sides by the land of All Saints, and extending from the highway before unto Fulbek behind, at the yearly rent of 5s. to the said John Lange and his successors.

1505.—Dec. 14, 21 Hen. VII., Marg. Buk, widow, and James Buk, of Newcastle on Tyne, merchant, leased for 30 years, to Robert Trewick, of Morpeth, weaver, and Joan his wife, and their heirs, a tenement in Aldgate-street, between land of Newminster Abbey on the west, and of John Ward on the east—to hold “of the hede lord of the fee by the suice of burrow farme & rent thereof dew,” and 6s. yearly, and to the chantry priest of Our Lady’s Chantry, in All Hallows Chapel, at the bridge end, 8s. yearly; “& the said Rob. & Joan promise to bynd them & ther heyres wthin two years and ane halff yere next folloyng on the bakeside of the said tenement to beld and mak-of-new a house of foure cuppelles wt balkes, sparres, & oth tymb work therunto belongyng and the walles þof of the highte of seven ffoote of stone & mortar sufficiantly, wt wyndoe & dores, and to theke the same house wt hedder and straw to gedders, or medow thake & t hadder to gedders.”

1515.—Feb. 15, 6 Hen. VIII., HENRY WHELPDEN and GEO. SMYTHE, bailiffs, and JOHN MYLNEBURNE, serjeant, and Wm. Bewick, conveyed to Wm. Turner, of Morpeth, tanner, 22 roods of land, lying in the Milnhaugh, extending along the east side of the way called Winselway, to the land of the Blessed Virgin Mary on the north, and the land of John Bell on the south, and to the North-field on the east side, to hold for ever of the chief lord of the fee—the witnesses being sir John Anderson, chaplain, John Reide, Edward Davy, Henry Nichol, James Robinson, and John Fawcus.

1517.—June 14, Indent. dated at Newcastle, by which Marg. Buk, one of the daughters and heirs of Thomas Swan, of Newcastle, merchant, deceased, by Elizabeth his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of William Buk, granted to William Russ, of Morpeth, taylor, and Alice his wife, a tenement on the south side of Aldgate—to

hold for ever by paying to her 6s., and to the chaplain of All Saints’ chantry 8s. a year.

1518.—May 23, 10 Henry VIII., William Venis, of Morpeth, fuller, leased to Thomas Nicholson, tanner, for 31 years, a tenement on bowllis greyn, bounded on both sides by lands of the abbot of Newminster “and from the street to Cottingburn.” Witnesses—John Atchinson, cordwainer, and Richard Mavyn, tanner.

1519.—Ap. 1, 10 Hen. VIII., THOMAS HARMORAR, steward, JOHN HEDLE and EDW. HENRESON, bailiffs, and RICH. SOMER, serjeant at mace, witnessed a deed, sealed with the common seal of the town, by which Henry Cowarte and Robert Necholson, proctors, of the guild of St. George, in the parish church of Morpeth, with consent of the brothers of the whole guild, conveyed to Richard Greyne, tanner, in fee, a tenement in Newgate, upon the Lawe, between the land of the chantry of the Blessed Virgin Mary on the south, and that of William Dobson on the north, and extending from the highway before to Winselway behind—to hold by paying to the proctor of the said chantry and his successors 2s., and to the chaplain of All Saints’ chapel,  $\frac{1}{2}$  a lb. of wax, and to the proctors of the said guild, 16s.

1520.—Aug. 2, John Brandling, Peter Chaytor, Geo. Burrell, Barth. Bee, Edward Swynburne, and Percval Bewyk, of Newcastle, merchants, test a deed of William Bewyk, son and heir of Henry Bewyk, deceased, granting to Andrew Bewyk, of Newcastle, his heirs & assigns, for ever, all his lands, tenements, &c. in the town and fields of Morpeth.

Aug. 6, Andrew Bewyk, of Newcastle, merchant, in consideration of the grant of William Buik, of Morpeth, dated Aug. 2, covenants to give to the said William an annuity, and meat and drink at his table as much as “the said William pleaseth to take, for the term of his natural life, chargeable upon his lands in Morpeth.” This indenture has annexed to it, a rental of all the possessions in Morpeth which the said William Bewick conveyed to Andrew Bewick, which rental consists of several small sums payable out of several tenements, and amounting in all to £3 6s. 8d., out of which was to be allowed “for free farmes 11s., a pound of peper 16d., two lb. of wax 12d., in all 13s. 4d., and so remaneth that Andrew Bewyk must pay yearly to the said Wittm Bewyk and his assigns fifty and three shillings and four pence,” &c.

1521.—May 19, sir Thos. Bell and sir Thos. Lighton, chantry priests of the chantry of All-hallows, with the consent of Christ. Bell, lord of Bellasyse, true patron of that chantry, and of the abbot of Newminster and the burgesses and community of Morpeth, granted to Robert Nicholson a tenement in Brigg-street, called the *Mansion-house*, between land of Christ. Bell on the west, and of the same chantry on the east, with the lands belonging to it in the High-field of Morpeth, for 100 years save a day, at £1 6s. 8d., to the said priests, and keeping the premises in repair. Sealed with the common seal of the town.

1524.—19 March, George Lawson, of Bywell upon Tyne, gentleman, and last feoffee of the lands, &c. of the chantry of the Virgin Mary in the chapel of Morpeth, released to the venerable master Cuth. Marshall, D.D., and rector of the church of Whitburn, Mr Wm. Marshall, B.L.L., and vicar of Berwick, John Hixon, vicar of Stannington, Stephen Halliday, chaplain, Christ. Bell, of Bellasyse, gent., Thomas Hedley, William Almyre, and Roger Thompson, burgesses of Morpeth, all the right and claim he had in the same chantry by gift of John Eland, vicar of Bedlington, to the use of John Anderson, chaplain, for his life.

May 15, John Milburn and Wm. Hotone, proctors of the guild of St. George, with consent of the brothers of the guild, grant to Richard Watson, weaver, a burgeage on the west side of Newgate, bounded by land on the north of Roger Thompson, and on the south of the chantry of the Virgin Mary in the chapel of All Saints and extending from the highway before to the Wanpek behind—to hold for ever at an annual rent, to John Anderson, chaplain, and his successors, of 3s. 4d., and to the proctors of the said guild 2s. 8d.

1525.—April 20, 17 Hen. VIII., Bartholomew Hochone, son and heir of Henry Hotchone, of Tynemouth, granted to John Hochone, of Tinemouth, taylor, a tenement in le Briggate, between one of William lord Grey-stock on the west, and one belonging to the chantry of All Saints on the east; also a rood of land in Hilgate, between that of the Blessed Mary on the west, and that of William Chester on the east—to hold to the said John and his heirs for ever. And, on the same day, by another instrument, Sibilla, daughter and heir of Hen. Hochone, released the same premises to the same grantee, George Robeson, senior, of Tinmouth, Thomas

Dinnund, of Chirton, George Bettis, and John Weddle, being witnesses to the transaction.

May 20, 17 Hen. VIII., maister Thomas Bell and sir Thomas lyghton, chantry priests of the chapel of Morpeth, with consent of Christopher Bell, their patron, and of the abbot and convent of Newminster and the commonalty of Morpath, demised to Nourman Milburne, a tenement in Morpeth, lying in Bryge-street, on the north part of the said town, “betwix þe fiket steids on þe west ptie and Synnborne lands on þe est ptie t fro þe said bryge street on þe sowth ptie to þe saide chantere lands on þe north ptie,” to hold for ever at 4s. 4d. a year.

1526.—March 27, Robt. Buke, son and heir of James Buik, late of Newcastle, merchant, and Margaret his wife, granted to Andrew Bewik, a tenement on the south side of Aldgate—to hold to him and his heirs for ever.

1529.—Feb. 4, GEORGE MILNER and ROGER THOMSON, bailiffs of Morpeth, and JOHN WARENELL, serjeant at mace, witnessed the release by which Edward Rochester, of Newcastle, quit-claimed to Andrew Bewick, all right to a tenement on Bowle's grene, between land of Edward Rochester, tanner, and Dogger dike, from the highway before to the Wanspeck behind—to hold for ever.

May 16, William Rose and Richard Fawcus, proctors of the guild of St. George, granted to Wm. Armstrong, a messuage in Aldgate, having land of Our Lady's chantry on the east, and of John Boag on the west, and extending from the said street before to lands of the abbot of Newminster behind—to hold to him, his heirs and assigns, for ever. Witnesses—Gilbert Whitfield, Geo. Smith, and Robert Nicholson.

June 11, Nicholas and Robert Buk, sons and heirs of James Buk, late of Newcastle, became bound to Alan Mylburn and Roger Clark, proctors of the guild of St. George, in the penalty of £10, “to keep them harmless anens an annuity of 4s. of whyt rent of a tenement in Morpeth;” and, on the same day, the same Nicholas and Robert “Buik” released to the same Alan and Roger, all their right in the said rent of 4s. arising from a tenement in the “M'gaitsted,” on the south upon the land of the chantry of the Blessed Mary, as far as the “Tolbouth”—to hold to the said proctors and their successors.

Dec. 8, Edward Rochester, glover, leased for the term of 14 years, to Andrew Bewyk, of Newcastle, merchant, a tenement on “Bowle's green near unto Grave-gate



yate, between lands of Edward Rochester, tanner, and Dogger dyke, from the king's street before unto the water of Wansbek backward, as it is pallised new by messures and bounds," at 6s. 8d. a year. The deed, No. 20, and dated on Feb. 4, following, is in Latin, but to the same purport as the last.

1530.—Feb. 2, GEORGE WHELPDANE and THOMAS AYDEN, bailiffs, HENRY NYCHOLL, serjeant, Gilbert Whitfield, George Smith, Rich. Greyn, Wm. Almere, Robert Nicholson, Alen Haull, and John Warrenell, *aldermen*, leased to John Cavert and Wm. Gavston, for 61 years, ground and pasture enclosed from the Myln to Holborn, by metes and bounds from the Wanspek, (except a close and tenement of Richard Tode, as it is closed) at the yearly rent of 3s. 6d.

Nov. 11, John Anderson, chaplain, and keeper of Our Lady's chantry, in Morpeth chapel, with consent of the bailiffs, serjeants, and aldermen named in the last abstracted deed, granted to Umfra Dave, glover, for 60 years, two shops, and a loft upon them, in the M'kgatsted of the town of Morpeth, between lands of the said chantry on both sides, at 10s. annual rent. Sealed with the common seal.

1531.—Andrew Bewyk, of Newcastle, merchant, granted to John Atkinson, "schomaker," a burgage in Aldgate, bounded on the west by lands of the chantry of St. George the martyr, in Morpeth church, and on the east by lands of the lord of Meldon, on the south by the highway, and on the north by "Bewyky's lands," at 4s. a year. Witnesses—Henry Nichol, of Morpeth, schomaker, and John Garnet, of Eschete, husbandman.

1533.—May 24, Roger Clarke and John Huntle, proctors of the guild of St. George founded in Morpeth church, with the consent of the brothers of the whole guild, granted to Thomas Place, tanner, and his heirs for ever, a stone-built tenement on the east side of Newgate-street, containing two roods, between land of the Abbey of Newminster on the north, and that of Roger Swinburne on the south—to hold by paying the said proctors 6s. 8d., and to Roger Swinburne and his heirs 5s. annually.

1534.—"The xi of July, Lord Dacres of the north was arraigned at Westminster of high treason, where he so wittily confuted his accusors, that to their greates shame hee was found not gultie."—(*Stowe's Chron. abridged Ed.*, 1598.)

1535.—About this period, Morpeth castle was used as

a prison, and was broken open by a gang of Tindale men, for the purpose of rescuing Cokes Charleton, "the most notable thief in that country," who had been arraigned at the bar for certain felonies but remanded to prison. (*See III. i. 39.*) And on July 9, this year, William lord Dacre was tried in Westminster Hall, most probably on the charges contained in the roll printed in Part III., vol. i., p. 31, &c. He was acquitted, and at the verdict, "Not guilty," the people shouted.—(*See above*, p. 379.)

1337.—July 8, JOHN MYLBURNE & RICHARD SPORE, bailiffs, WM. BLAKET, serjeant at mace, and Thomas Add and John Huntle, witness a deed by which John Hochone, of Tinmouth, taylor, with the assent of Thos. Hochon, his son, and Thomas Barker, of Morpeth, son and heir of Wm. Barker, released to William Glantley and John Clark, of Morpeth, proctors of the guild of St. George, all claim to a burgage in Briggate-street, between a tenement of William lord Dacre and Greystock on the west, and land of the chantry of All Saints on the east, and to a rood of land in Hilgait.

1541.—Feb. 1. Indenture between Master Cuthbert Marshal, clerk, archdeacon of Nottingham, for and in the name of others his co-feeoffees in lands and tenements belonging to a chantry of our Lady or a priest's service in the chapel of Morpeth of the one part, and Robert Nicholson, William Green, and William Lydale, attorneys under the common seal of the town of Morpeth for and in the name of all the burgesses and commonalty of Morpeth of the other part, recites that suits and controversies had been moved between the said parties before the lord president, king's council in the north parts, concerning the nomination to the said chantry or priest's service being then void by the death of John Anderson, late chantry priest of the same. Now finally, by the mediation of the said council, the parties aforesaid did agree in manner following:—First. The said Master Marshall, and others his co-feeoffees, should by their deed infeoff the bailiffs and aldermen then being in Morpeth, in all and singular the lands and tenements belonging to the said chantry, to the intent that they so being seized of the same, should, with the consent of all the burgesses and commonalty, make a lawful gift and grant under their seal unto Thomas Husband, then chaplain to the said Master Marshall, for the term of his life, of and upon the said chantry or priest's service, with all profits belonging to the same; and,

moreover, of intent that the said *sir Thomas Husband* should keep a school and teach the children of the *burgesses and inhabitants* of the said town in grammar and other literature, without taking any wages or salary for the same. And 2ndly, the said Nicholson, Green, and Lyddale, for the said *burgesses and commonalty*, did covenant that if the yearly revenues of said chantry would not amount to £6 13s. 4d. a year, then they should pay yearly to the said Thomas Husband as much as should make up to him the said salary; and the said *sir Thomas Husband* should be at liberty to take his advantage of all other scholars, except the children of the *burgesses and inhabitants* of the said town of Morpeth. And when it should fortune the said chantry to be void by death of the incumbent or otherwise, then such as should from time to time be infeoffed in the lands and tenements belonging to the said chantry, with the assent of the *burgesses and commonalty* of Morpeth, should, from time to time, grant the said chantry to an able and honest priest, within forty days next after such vacation. And when, and as often, as it should fortune such feoffees to die, so as there should remain no more of them living but one, two, or three, then those one, two, or three so surviving their co-feoffees should make a new feoffment to such persons as then should be bailiffs and aldermen of Morpeth, and no other; and so to continue perpetually from time to time for ever.

Feb. 8, ROBERT NICHOLSON and ALEX. WALKER, being bailiffs, Wm. Bell, Thomas Hedley, William Lyddale, Thomas Eawarde, James Fawcus, William Venis, and Christopher Wheldene, aldermen—According to the first article in the agreement above recited, the said Master Cuthbert Marshall, clerk, archdeacon of Nottingham, Stephen Halliday, chaplain, Christopher Bell, of Bellasyse, and others, conveyed to the bailiffs and aldermen above named, all lands, tenements, and hereditaments, which they with others deceased had had of the gift of George Lawson, late of Bywell, to hold to them and their heirs for ever.

Sept. 23, 33 Hen. VIII., the same bailiffs and aldermen, together with Thos. Husband, chaplain of the chantry of our Lady in the chapel of All Saints, conveyed to John Herryson, merchant, of Morpeth, "the west half of their great stone Playce in the Market-stead, with all the bak houses of the west side unto the great bak gait, with free lycence to build upon the vowl of the west side"—to hold for ever by paying to the said Thomas

and his successors, and to Roger Swinburne and his heirs, 6s. 8d. a year each.

1542.—Nov. 27, ROBERT NYCHOLSONE and RICHARD GRENE, bailiffs, and the *burgesses and commonalty* of Morpeth, and their successors, had from Thomas Barker, of the High Church, a release of all his right to a close called "Barker's Baungke, otherwise the Allery Baungke," near the Renesse\* grene on the west, and the land called the High-field on the east, and extending from Winselway on the south, to the park of the lord on the north—to hold to the said bailiffs and their successors for ever. Witnesses—Wm. Hayre, curate, and Thos. Lightone, *sir* Richard Ree, *sir* Thos. Husbunde, and *sir* Thomas Jaxone, presbyters.

1544.—Jan. 12, Thomas Barker, of Morpeth, leased for 20 years, to Andrew Bewick, of Newcastle, merchant, one-half of all that his husbandry and grounds, near the High Church of Morpeth, as well in the fields there, as the one-half of all such houses as are built within and without the Faldeyates there—of which husbandry the said Thomas hath one-half, and this half now demised contains *one full oxgang* of land, or one *Plough tilte*—to hold at 13s. 4d. a year; the said Thomas acknowledging that he had received in advance £5 13s. 4d., being the rents for 8½ years. This is a mere Welch mortgage. Barker's lands, near the High Church, are all marked on the Plan of Morpeth in 1603.

1546.—Oct. 21, 38 Hen. VIII., ROBERT NYCOLLSON and WILLIAM GLANTON, bailiffs, and Wm. LANGAYSTE, serjeant, Thomas Hedley, William Grene, Wm. Venis, Richard Tode, Thomas Potts, William Bell, and Umfray Davy, aldermen, granted to George Nichol, of the same town, cordwainer, a rigge of land, lying in Algayt, between the land and earth of our lord the king on the west, and those of John Warden on the east—to hold at the yearly rent of 16d.

1547.—Jan. 1, 38 Hen. VIII., Bartholomew Bewick demised to George Thompson, yeoman, for 16 years, all those lands leased by Thomas Barker, of Morpeth, to Andrew Bewick, of Newcastle, merchant, deceased, and described in a deed dated Jan. 12, 1544—to hold at the yearly rent of 18s.

The earl of Huntley was taken near Musselburgh in 1547; and, this year, *sir* Robert Carnegy, of Kynard,

\* This name is indorsed on this deed in a modern hand, *Renold's Green*.



knt., was sent into England to require him to be delivered on payment of a reasonable ransom; and if that could not for the present be granted, to desire license for his lady to repair to him, and remain in England with him. "The Protectour & his counsaile wald in no wayis aggre that the erle of Huntlie should be suffered to depairt for any ransone befor the endé of the warris, bot yit war content, that he mycht pas towart the bourdouris, always being in the gairde, and keping of sir Rauff Avaine his taker, and thair that his lady shuld be permittit to repair towart him for certane dayis. Sir Robert Carnegy being returnit with this answer, the erle accompaneit with his taker, and mony uther gentill men appointit for his moir suir keping, depairted from Lunden be jornay north, and come to Morpeth, being xij myle distante frome Scotlande, the xxij day of December, quhair he was appointit to remaine for the cuming of his lady frome Edinburgh, quha was thair resident. Bot it happinnit so that he maid furth the rest of the jornay towart hir him self; for ane gentill man called George Kar, bordurar, come to ye town of Morpeth the nyght, and one man with him, with two guid horsses led, and awaitit at the back syd of the toune for receaving of the erle and one servand with him. Eftir supper, the erle playit at the cartis with his keparis, and thinking lang for sum advertisment frome the said George, quhairby he mycht know all to be in redines, he raise and past to the wyndock of the chalmer, and luiking furth and perceaving it to be verrey mirke, and the signe be the quhilk he understuid all to be redy for his departing, he chanced opinlie to say thir wordis, quhilis he suddantlie repented thaireftir: 'Ane mirk nycht, ane wearie knyght, ane wilsum way, and knowis not quahair to go, God be my gyd.' Sir Rauf Avane, his kepar, hering this speches, he inquired at the erle quhat he meant be these wordis. He answered that it was ane ancient saying in Scotland, and was first said be the ould erle of Mortoun, quhen he was lying to die, and sence hes bene used in all tymes as ane proverbe in that realme; and for removing of all suspitione, he entered to the cartes agane with thame; bot within ane short space he gaif his place to ane uther to play for him, and past as it wer to do sum necesser effaris of his awin; and suddantlie he and his servant, callit Johnne Innes, departed at ane back duire of the ludgeing, and wes received be George Kar, and suirle convoyit through the bordouris of Inglande, and part

our the merchis befor day licht was cumin; and eftir he was cum to the watter of Tueid, he reposed him a certane space in the said Georgeis awin house, and departed that same nycht, being yuill," (yule,) "evin to Edinburgh, quhair he wes received be the quene, the governour, his awin lady and utheris his freindis, quaha was awating on his cuming, to the gret rejosing and confort of thame all; quhilk was the caus, that thay keped thair yuill feistes with gretar merines nor uther wayis thay had done. Suddantlie efter his departing furth of his chalmer in Morpeth, he was missed, and gret diligence was maid, for all the company went to thair horsses to serche for him and follow. Bot the nycht wes verrey mirke, and the most parte of his keparis wer southland men and no borduraris, and so none of thame wes so perfyt a gyd in that cuntrey as was George Kar, quha careit his pray with him, notwithstanding of the gret diligence thay maid to followe and stay the same."—(*Bishop Lesley's Hist. of Scotland*, 220-222. *Extracted by W. C. Trevelyan, Esq., of Warrington.*)

1551.—April 8, ROBERT NYCHOLSON and WILLIAM LONGASTER, bailiffs, Thomas Hedley, Geo. Milburne, Richard Tode, Umfray Davy, John Rochester, William Bell, and George Wilson, aldermen, with consent of the commonalty, (communitatis,) granted to Edward Donne a tenement on the west side of the Market-place of Morpeth, between the lands then in the tenure of the parson of Morpeth on the north, and that of Lawrence Whitfield on the south—to hold by paying to the said bailiffs 4s., and to the king 4s. 4d. a year.

1552.—The following is a full copy of the charter of the Royal Grammar School of Morpeth, founded by Edward the Sixth, March 12, 1552. I met with it among lord Widdrington's papers, in the Tower of London, and procured this copy of it for the corporation of Morpeth in 1819, from Mr Lysons, then keeper of the records there:—"EDWARDUS sextus Dei gracia Anglie Francie et Hibernie rex fidei defensor et in terra eccie Anglicane et Hibernie supremū caput Omnibus ad quos presentes littere pveniant saltem Sciatis qd nos ad humilem petitionem tam Witti Dñi Dacre Greystok et Gilleslond quam ballivoꝝ et burgensiū ville de Morpeth in com' nro Northumbꝛ ac alioꝝ plurimoꝝ subditoꝝ nroꝝ tocius pñie ibidem vicine nobis pro Scola gramaticali ibidem erigend et stabiliend pro institucoe et instructioe pueroꝝ et juvenū de gracia nra speciali ac ex

certa sciencia et mero motu nostris volum<sup>9</sup> concedimus et ordinamus qd de cetero sit et erit una Scola gramatical in dicta villa de Morpeth que vocabitur **LIBERA SCOLA GRAMATICALIS REGIS EDWARDI SEXTI** pro educatione institutione et instruccione pueroꝝ et juvenū in gramatica perpetuis temporibus futuris duratuꝝ Ac scolam illam de uno magistro seu pedagogo et uno subpedagogo sive ipodidasculo pro perpetuo continatur erigimus creamus ordinamus et fundamus per presentes Et ut intentio nostra predicta meliorem capiat effectum Sciatis qd nos de gracia nostra speciali ac ex certa sciencia et mero motu nostris dedimus et concessimus ac per presentes damus ac concedimus prefatis ballivis et burgensibus dicte ville de Morpeth in dicto com' Northumb omnes illas duas nuper cantarias in Morpeth in dicto com' Northumb Ac totam illam nuper cantariam scī Egidii fundat' in capella de Witton in parochia de Harte-bourne in com' predicto cum earum juribus et pertinentiis universis Ac omnia et singula mesuagia terras tenementa cotagia gardina prata pascuas pasturas boscos redditus reversiones servicia et hereditamenta nostra quecumq; cum pertin' situat' jacen' et existen' in Morpeth et Netherweton alias Netherwitton ac alibi ubicumq; in dicto com' Northumb dictis nuper cantariis sive ear' alicui quoque modo spectan' sive pertinen' aut que ad sustentacōem aliquorum presbiterorum antehac celebran' in eisdem nup cantariis seu ear' aliqua vel aliquibus antehac dat' concess' assignat' vel appunctuat' fuerunt Ac omnia singula mesuag' cotag' terras teñta prata pascuas pasturas boscos redditus reversiones servicia et hereditamenta nostra quecumq; cum pertinentiis situat' jacen' et existen' in Morpeth predict' ac in ponte Island Mylburne Darishall High Callerton Berrickhill parva Callerton et Denyngton seu alibi in dicto com' nō Northumb que ad sustentacionem aliquoꝝ presbiterorum antehac celebran' in Morpeth predict' aut que ad sustentacionem pedagogi seu Magistri Scole in Morpeth predict' aut que ad sustentacionem presbiteri in ponte Islande in com' predicto antehac quoquo modo dat' concess' assignat' vel appunctat' fuerunt Ac reversionem et reversiones quascumq; omniū et singulorum premisorum et cujuslibet inde parcell' Necnon reddit' et annualia pficua quecumq; reservat' super quibuscumq; dimisionibus et concessionibus de premissis seu de aliqua inde parcella quoquo modo fact' Adeo plene libere et integre ac in tam amplis modo et forma prout aliqui cantariste capellani aut aliqua (so) alii ministri dictarum

nuper cantiarum aut aliquis pedagogus in Morpeth predict' aut aliquis alius sive aliqui alij premissa aut aliquam inde parcellam antehac habentes possidentes aut seisite inde existentes eadem aut aliquam inde parcellam unquam habuerunt tenuerunt vel gavis fuerunt habuit tenuit vel gavisus fuit aut habere tenere vel gaudere debuerunt aut debuit Et adeo plene libere et integre ac in tam amplis modo et forma prout ea omnia et singula ad manus nostras ratione vel pretextu cujusdam actus de diversis cantariis collegiis liberis capellis gildis et fraternitatibus dissolvend et determinand in parlamento nostro tento apud Westm anno regni nostri primo inter alia edit' et provis' seu quocumq; alio modo jure seu titulo devenerunt seu devenire debuerunt ac in manibus nostris jam existunt seu existere debent vel deberent **QUE QUIDEM** mesuagia terras ten' reddit' ac cetera omnia et singula premissa modo extenduntur ad claz annuū valorem viginti librarum decem solidos et octo denariorum Habend tenend et gaudend predict' mesuagia terras tenementa prat' pastur' boscos redditus reversiones servicia et cetera omnia et singula premissa cum pertiñ pfat. ballivis et burgensibz dicte ville de Morpeth et successoribz suis impetm Tenend de nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris ut de manerio de Estgrenewyche in com' nostro Kanc' per fidelitatem tantum in libero soccagio ac reddend inde annuatim nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris decem solidos et octo denarios legatis monete Anglie ad festum Scī Michis Archi singulis annis solvend pro omnibus redditibus serviciis et demandis quibuscumq; Necnon dedimus et concessimus ac per presentes damus et concedimus prefatis ballivis et burgensibus omnia exitus redditus reversiones et proficua predictorum mesuagiorum terraz tenementorum ac ceterorum premissorum a festo annunciacionis beate Marie Virginis ultimo preterito hucusq; provenien' sive crescen' Habend ejusdem ballivis et burgensibus ex dono nostro absque compoto seu aliquo alio proinde nobis heredibus vel successoribus nostris quoquomodo reddend solvend vel faciend Et ulterius de uberiori gracia nostra ac ex certa sciencia et mero motu nostris predictis dedimus et concessimus ac per presentes damus et concedimus prefatis ballivis et burgensibus et successoribus suis ac majori parti eorundem plenam potestatem et auctoritatem nominand et appunctuand Pedagogum et Subpedagogum scole predictae tociens quociens eadem scola de pedagogo vel subpedagogo vacua fuerit Et qd ipsi ballivi et burgenses cum



avisamento Epi Dunolm pro tempore existent' de tempore in tempus faciant et facere valeant et possint idonea et salubria statuta et ordinacões in script' concern' et tangen' ordinem gubernacionem et direcionem pedagogi et subpedagogi ac scholarum scole predictæ pro tempore existen' ac stipendij et salarij eorundem pedagogi et subpedagogi ac alia eandem scolam ac ordinacõem gubernacionem preservacionem et disposicionem reddit' et revenc' ad sustentacionem ejusdem scole appunctuat' et appunctuand tangen' et concernen' Que quidem statuta et ordinacões sic fiend volumus concedimus et per presentes precipimus inviolabili<sup>9</sup> observari de tempore in tempus imperpetuū Et ulterius de uberiori gracia nostra dedimus et concessimus ac per presentes damus et concedimus prefatis ballivis et burgensibus licenciam specialem liberamq; et licitam facultatem potestatem et auctoritatem habend recipiend et perquirend eis et eorū successoribus imperpetuū tam de nobis heredibus vel successoribus nostris qm de aliis quibuscumq; personis et alia persona quacumq; maneria mesuagia terras tenementa rectorias decimas ac alia hereditamenta quecūq; infra regnū Anglie seu alibi infra dominaciones nostras dūmodo non excedant clarum annuū valorem viginti librarum tam ad sustentacionem et manutenencionem scole predictæ qm ad sustentacionem pontiū de Morpeth predict' ac aliorum onerum necessariorum ville de Morpeth predict' ultra dict' mesuagia terras tenementa et cetera premissa prefatis ballivis et burgensibus et successoribus suis ut prefertur per nos in forma predicta concess' statuto de terris et tenementis ad manū mortuam non ponend aut aliquo alio statuto actu ordinacõe seu provisione aut aliqua alia re causa vel matia quacūq; in contrariū inde hita fact' edit' ordinat' seu provis' in aliquo non obstan' Et volumus ac per presentes ordinamus qd omnia exitus redditus revenciones et proficua dictorum mesuagiorum terrarum tenementorū et ceterorum premissorum per presentes per nos dat' et concess' ad sustentacionem scole predictæ ac pedagogi et subpedagogi ejusdem de tempore in tempus exponantur et expendantur Et qd exitus redditus revenciones et proficua omniū aliorū messuagiorū terrarum tenementorū reddituū revencionū reversionū possessionū et hereditamentorū virtute licencie nostre predictæ per ballivos et burgenses ville de Morpeth predict' quoquo modo imposterum obtinend vel perquirend de tempore in tempus exponantur et expendantur ad sustentacionem et manutenencionem scole predictæ ac pedagogi et subpedagogi

ejusdem scole vel ad manutenencionem et annuam reparacionem cujusdam pontis lapidei vulgariter nuncupat' MORPETHE BRYGGE et ad usum et cōmodum ejusdem ville de Morpeth predict' prout ballivis et burgensibus ville de Morpeth predict' pro tempore existen' melius videbitur expedire Et volumus ac per presentes concedimus prefatis ballivis & burgensibus qd habeant et habebunt has litteras nostras patentes sub magno sigillo nostro Anglie debito modo fact' et sigillat' absq; fine seu feodo magno vel parvo nobis in Hanapio nostro seu alibi ad usum nostrum proinde quoquomodo reddend solvend vel faciend Eo qd expressa mencio de vero valore annuo aut de aliquo alio valore vel certitudine premissorū sive eorū alicujus aut de alijs donis sive concessionibus per nos sive per aliquem progenitorū nostrorū prefatis ballivis et burgensibus ante hec tempora fact' in presentibus minime fact' existit aut aliquo statuto actu ordinacõe pvisione sive restricõe inde incontrariū fact' edit' ordinat' sive provis' aut aliqua alia re causa vel materia quacumq; in aliquo non obstant' In cujus rei testimoniū has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes Teste me ipso apud Westm̄ duodecimo die Marcij anno regni nostri sexto.—NEL. BEAUMONT. Per bre de privato sigillo & de dat' predict' auctoritate parliamenti.—Eā p H. HAWFELD.—Irr in officio Ric̄i Hochonson auditor Dñi R. in Rem Northumb̄ p̄dict' xxvj<sup>to</sup> die marcij anno r̄ R. predict' sexto.

1552.—The nightly watches against incursions of the Scots, established in September this year, in this neighbourhood, were the following:—From Kirklay mylle to Medforthe, to be watched with twelve men nightly, of the inhabitants of the three Doddens, Twysell, Saltwick, Shelvingtone, Stanyngtone, Clyftonefield, Trenwell, Heighe-church, Catcheburne, Stobhill, Highehouse, Abbay mil, Medforthe of the south side of the bridge, and Eddington. Setters and searchers of these watches, Richard Rand, Cuthbert Pye, Edward Graye, William Copping, Geo. Harker, John Sabrame. Overseers, Cuthbart Medforthe, Gawen Ogle, Matt. Ogle, and John Ogle.

From Morpeth Lonnyng to Rauf Lillie's house, to be watched with twelve men of the inhabitants of Langherst, Pegsworth, Hebburne, Hougham, Tytlington, and Ersden. William Taylier, John Alben, Thomas Sympson to be setters and searchers of the watch. Overseers, Robert Ogle and John Wilson.—(*Border Laws*, pp. 288, 289.)

1556.—Oct. 5, WILLIAM GREEN and CHRISTOPHER MYLBURN, bailiffs, and all the burgesses of Morpeth, conveyed to William lord Dacre and Graystoke a waste tenement in Briggate, on the side of the town, between one of the said lord on the W., and one of John Chaloner on the E., and from the highway on the N. to the land of the late Abbey of Newminster on the S.; and a selion lying near the Stanylborne, belonging to the said tenement—to hold for ever by paying to the said burgesses and their successors 4s. a year.

..... 25 Oct., JOHN NICHOLSON and GEO. MILBURNE, bailiffs, conveyed to Richard Mylburne a shop at the east corner of the Market-place—to hold for ever at the yearly payment of 4s. to the said bailiffs. Indorsed by another hand, “The counterpart of the lease for the corner shop in the Market place in the tenure of William Widdrington.” [The date in the original of this deed is very dim, and I am not sure that I have put it into the right year.]

1559.—Aug. 10, WM. LANGASTER and ROBERT STOORAT, bailiffs, and RICHARD BAREHEAD, serjeant, leased for eighty years, to Cuth. Duxfield, 2½ roods of land, on the north side of Holdgait, between the lands of Gawen Metforth on the west, and those of John Thowe on the east.

1562.—Aug. 22, CHRIST. MILBURNE, and RICHARD FAWCUS, bailiffs, and JOHN SNOWDON, serjeant at mace, witness Humphrey Davy’s release to them and their successors of all claim to 16s. a year rent out of a tenement in Boles-green, between the land of Alex. Heron, of Meldon, Esq., on the west, and a tenement of the late Wm. Thompson on the east.

1565.—May 25, 7 Eliz., Peter Hedley, James Burton, and Lancelot Wysman, servants of Thomas lord Dacre and Greystock, sold to Wm. Lancaster, John Snawdon, Cuth. Hedley, Richard Pye, Robert Donne, John White, John Venis, Robert Turner, and Gilbert Dave, of Morpeth, yeoman, one parcel of wood within Cottingwood, lying off the west of the last spring as it is “boundret wt all man off wodd’ &c.”

1566.—Jan. 21, 8 Eliz., Richard Cowart’s assignment to John Davison, of Morpeth, mason, of a lease of ground and pasture, as then closed from the East Mill to Holburne by metes and bounds from the way to Wanspeck, except a close tenanted by Richard Tode.

1567.—April 23, 9 Eliz., CHRIS. MELBURNE and RICHARD FAWCUS, being bailiffs of Morpeth, John

Harrison, son and heir of John Harrison, late of Morpeth, merchant, mortgaged to his uncle Michael Harrison, of Morpeth, merchant, all his burgages, &c., in that town, with a clause for equity of redemption; which transaction is in two deeds, each of which on the back sets forth that they were sealed in Morpeth Toll-booth, in the presence of the above named bailiffs and Philip Grene, John Chaloner, John Rychester, Roger Taylyere, George Smith, and John Davy.

1571.—Aug. 20, ROGER DOBSON and GILBERT RATCLIFF, being bailiffs, and GEORGE LONCASTER, serjeant, the house called the *barn* of the chantry, with a little close, and certain butts of land, were leased for nine years to Alexander Heitton, of Ponteland, at 1s. 6d. a year.

1572.—The following letter to the burgesses of Morpeth seems to have been written about this time by Philip earl of Arundell, brother to lord Wm. Howard: “After my hartie comendations; where towe of the towne of Morpeth hath exhibited unto me tres of supplicacon importing a request to contynue the occupacon of a pcell of the demeanes of Morpeth called Clyfton field during the minoritie of my brother Willia for the yearlie rent of x l. whereunto calling my officer to advertise me what the same pasture doth conteyne in acres and what everie acre he estemeth to be worthe to be lett—he hath ascertained me that the same pasture doth conteyne xvc acres and everie acre to be reasonable rated at ij<sup>s</sup>, which in the rate of the whole number of acres doth amount to the sume of one hundred” and fifty “pounds by the year. Nevertheles having received Theis from my verie good lord the lord warden in yor favour and being no lesse advertised of the poore estate of y<sup>r</sup> towne—I am well contented that yo<sup>w</sup> shall have the occupacon of the same pasture for fyve yeares for one hundred younds a year rent the w<sup>ch</sup> is lesse by £50 a yearè then I am enformed the same is worth. This I trust my offer will like you well: yf yt shall not I pray y<sup>w</sup> lett me have y<sup>r</sup> answeare in writing as spedelie as y<sup>w</sup> can, that against michaelmas next I may take order that the same may be disposed of to my best comoditie. My meaning is not to take from you such boundes in the same pasture as is alledged hath bene of long tyme by custome belonging to the inhabitants of ye towne: but to allow of everie thing that y<sup>w</sup> can by lawfull custome challenge and to doe y<sup>w</sup> any other favour I can and so I bid y<sup>w</sup> farewell—*Concord’ cu’ original’.*”



This document, as would appear from the letter of the commissioners on the 16th of Feb. next year, does not seem to have been very gratefully accepted by the burgesses; but to have been followed by some sort of claim of property by them in the lands it relates to.

1573.—“To oure lovinge friendes the Bayliffes and Burgesses of the Towne of Morpeth, and every of theme:—After oʳ hartie comēdacons:—Whereas yoʷ be at this pntē fermors at will of the ferme called Cliftonfeilde pcell of the deamenes of Morpathe, and for the yeare past at Michaelmas last yoʷ refused to accepte suche a lease thereof as we sent yoʷ and myslikid of the covenantes therein on yoʳ pte to have bene pformed: Whereby we intended to pvidʳ for the benefitt of the rest of thʳ inhabitants of the baronye there, and the powrest of yoʳ towne in suche sorte as had bene before tyme accustomed. And where also yoʷ have refusid to suffer the bearer Mr Fallowfeilde Constable and Receyvoʳ of the said Baronye to have his accustomed and knowne boundes of medowe belonging to his said severall offices in the said feild—Whereby for this year past he was inforced to pay for the same as a stranger (w<sup>ch</sup> yoʳ dealinge we maye neither like nor allow of) This is to give you warnyng that yf yoʷ meane any longer to continewe fermors there yoʷ determyne w<sup>th</sup> yoʳ selves frome hencefurthe to agree to accept a leas frome us thereof in suche forme as we were contentid to graunt the same to yoʷ the last yeare suffering also this bearer to have his said accustomed boundes of medowe in the p̄mises without yeldinge any thinge for the same. And that yoʷ advertise us in the beginninge of the next terme of yoʳ full determination therein accordynglie. Or otherwise for want of yoʳ agreement in suche sorte as aforesaid to be signified unto us, Theis are to discharge yoʷ and every of yoʷ of the occupacon of the said ferme called Cliftonfeilde, so as yoʷ have no dealinge therewithall frome and after Michaelmes next for that we meane to lett the same to other psons that will stand contentid to pforme suche covenantes as we will p̄scribe unto them. And therefore willinge yoʷ to appoynte yoy selves accordynglie we bydd yoʷ farewell.—From Howard house the xvij<sup>th</sup> of February 1573—Your Loving friends—WILLM DYER. WILLM CANTWELL. LAWRENCE BANASTER.”

1574.—Feb. 25, queen Elizabeth granted lands and tenements in Morpeth to Thomas Haggerston.—(*Land Rev. Off. Rec. iii. 256.*)

PART II. VOL. II.

Oct. 4, GEORGE LONGKESTER and WM. BURTENE were this year chosen bailiffs.

1575.—May 1, CHRIST. MILBOURNE and RICHARD PYE being then bailiffs, William Graye, of Newcastle upon Tyne, merchant taylor, entered into an obligation of 20*l.* to stand “the award of Robert Dallyvell of Ceton Delaval, Nicholas Ridleye of Wilymountswyke, Robarte Wetherington of Woddrington, and Richard Fallowfield, constable of Morpeth, esquires, arbitrators elected to order and judge all such sewtes between the above bounden Withm Graye of the one partie and Christophere Milborne and Richard Pye balives of Morpeth in the name of all the inhabitants of the said towne of the other party, touching the title and enterest of one burgage in Morpeth in the tenure of Elizabeth Thompson wedowe &c.” The award was, that the town should pay to William Gray £5, for which there is a receipt to the bailiffs, C. Milbourne and R. Pyc, dated 7th June, this year, attached to the last abstracted bond, and the deed in 1457. Richard Fallowfield, esq., here mentioned as constable of Morpeth, was proprietor of Great Strickland, in Westmorland, in which place his ancestors were seated in 10 Hen. V., and from whom was descended the late rev. Thomas Fallowfield, M. A., Fellow of Peterhouse, Cambridge, second master of Morpeth School from 1813 to 1816, afterwards curate of Hebburn, who died in his native village of Great Strickland 21st Oct., 1831.

1575.—17 Eliz., March 12, or, as in the town’s abstract, May 3, GEORGE SMITH and ROBERT TURNER being then bailiffs, Thomas Watson and others gave them and the aldermen a bond for the payment of £40.

1577.—March 13, RICHARD FAWCUS and PHILLIP GREEN, being bailiffs, JOHN CRAW, serjeant, and Wm. Marshall, glover, gave to Thomas Bates and Elizabeth, his wife, seizin of a tenement in Brigg-street, between the land of the late chantry of All Saints on the east, and that of ..... Parker on the west, and extending from the highway before to Beggar Rode behind—to hold for ever; which said tenement the same William Marshall had before leased to George Milburne for 74 years, at 2*s.* a year.

March 20, John Fortescue, esq., had a grant of two closes of land in Morpeth, from queen Elizabeth.—(*Land Rev. Off. Rec. i. 231.*)

Sept. 30, GAWINE ROBINSON and EDWARD WELDON chosen bailiffs, and mentioned in a corporation book, in

an account without date, of vestments of velvet, linen, &c., in the common hutch.

1578.—20 Eliz., August 1, GAWEN ROBINSON and EDW. WELDON, bailiffs, with Philip Green, John Oran, John Snawdon, Robert Snawdon, Roger Tailer, Gilbert Davi, and Andrew Davi, aldermen, granted to Thomas Wanless, tanner, 2½ roods of land on the south side of Nether-oldgait, between the land of the said Thomas Wanless, called Bayis Land, on the east, and the water of Wanspeck on the west, at 4s. 8d. a year.

Sept. 24, GAWEN ROBINSON and EDWARD WELDON, bailiffs, had of Anthony Melborn, tailor, for 26s. 8d., a selion of land on the Myars, in the field of Morpeth, near the Rennalde Greene, between the land called Langsongholds on the north, and the land of the bailiffs, &c., on the east, and which had belonged to a tenement inhabited by the said Anthony Melborn, called Croftes Land—to hold for ever.

1578.—Oct. 6, JOHN SNAWDON and ROBT. TURNER elected bailiffs.

1579.—Oct. 5, RICHARD PYE and JOHN WALKER, bailiffs.

1580.—“The 13 of June, about vj of the clock, at Shepwash, within Bothal barony, in Northumberland, there happened a tempest of lightening and thunder, after the which, of a sodanie, came a great showers of haile, amongst y<sup>e</sup> which were stones of diuers shapes.”—(*Stowe's Chron. Abridged, ed. 1598.*)

1580.—“After our hartie comendacons, upon intelligence given us by our officers as well of y<sup>r</sup> suite for the occupying of pcell of the demeanes of Morpeth called Clifton field conteyning xvc acres, as also of the value thereof: We are well contentid for the better maintenance of yor estate and the rather also at the request of our verie good friend the lord warden that yow shall have the same in lease from michaelmas next for the terme of fyve yeares then next ensuing employing yt to tillage or pasture to yor best comodities at y<sup>r</sup> choise and pleasures for the yearlie rent of one hundred pounds being much lesse then yt is worthe, and that upon y<sup>r</sup> yearlie payment of the usuall rents y<sup>w</sup> shall have and enjoye the use and profit of such meadowes and haye boundes in the saide Clifton field as y<sup>w</sup> accustomed had in the late lord Dacres tyme. And if you shall dislike or not so well accept the lease of the said Clifton field as we have ment w<sup>th</sup> greate favour to deliver it unto y<sup>w</sup>, we will then upon y<sup>r</sup> answeare returned, wh<sup>ch</sup>

we furthw<sup>th</sup> expect of y<sup>w</sup>, deliver the said Clifton field over to others to our better comoditie. And nevertheless to pmitt y<sup>w</sup> in forme aforesaide to enjoye th'other saide medowes. And thus we bidd y<sup>w</sup> farewell. From London the xiiij of June 1580—Yor loving frends—ARUNDELL. WILLIAM HOWARDE—concord cū origin.” On this subject, see more above, at p. 286, and in these Annals, in 1572 and 1573. There are also registered proceedings in chancery, under these references, respecting the manor, town, and castle of Morpeth:—G. g. 12, 55; H. h. 20, 10; L. l. 10, 72; N. n. 1, 39—4, 17.

Oct. 3, WILLIAM BURTONE and PHILLIP GREENE chosen bailiffs.

1581.—Oct. 2, GEORGE LONGKESTER and GEORGE SMITH chosen bailiffs.

1582.—Oct. 1, GAWINE ROBESON and ROBERT TURNER chosen bailiffs; and, on the same day, at the courte holden at Morpeth, it was ordered, that no inhabitors of the borough of Morpeth shall let their haybonds in Clifton Field to any manner of person, except to inhabitants of the said towne, and that whosoever shall hereafter offend contrary to this order shall *ipso facto* be deprived of all the freedoms and other commodities he hath of the said towne.

1583.—Sept. 30, RICHARD PYE and JOHN WAULKER chosen bailiffs.

1584.—Oct. 5, ROGER NICHOLSON and EDW. WHELDON chosen bailiffs.

1585.—May 22, Robert Oliver, freeman and glover, before Edward Wheldon and Roger Nicholson, bailiffs, “granted to pay 20s. for his agreement with the towne, and at four several terms.”

Oct. 4, ROBERT RIDLEY and ROBERT SNOWDON, bailiffs.

1586.—At the head court, April 12, we, the 24 burgeses of the towne and borough of Morpeth, do, by our verdict, pronounce William Burton deprived of his freedom and all other the privileges of the towne and borough of Morpeth, for breaking the order for alienating the haybunde in Clifton field. Recorded by Robert Ridley, recorder of the towne for the time. Signed by Robt. Ridley and Robt. Snawden, bailiffs, the sergeant, and 24 persons forming the two juries.

28 Eliz. 1586.—Oct. 3, Robert Ridley and Robert Snawdon, bailiffs, and others, granted to Isabella Nicholson, for £4, a tenement on the west side of Newgate-street, between one of Roger Nicholson on the south,



and one of widow Brown on the north—to hold for ever at 3s. 4d. a year.

Oct. 3, ROBERT TURNER and ROGER MILBURNE, bailiffs.

1587.—29 Eliz., Jan. 9, ROBT. TURNER and ROGER MILBURNE, bailiffs, and THOMAS FAWCUS, serjeant, and others, for 21 years, leased to James Thompson, of High Callerton, a farmhold there, for a fine of 16s. 8d. paid to the corporation, and yearly rent of 7s.

Oct. 2, GAWINE ROBINSON and THOS. WARRENER chosen bailiffs.

1588.—Sept. 30, WILLIAM BURTON and ANTHONY MILBORNE, bailiffs.

1589.—Oct. 6, EDWARD WHELDON and GEORGE SMITH, bailiffs.

31 Eliz.—1589.—Case with baron Saville's opinion.

1. The burgesses of the town of Morpeth being a corporation lawfully made by prescription or otherwise, time out of mind, have been seized of one tenement now in the tenure of Thomas Pase in right of their corporation and received the issues and profits thereof by the space of three score years and above:—Whether they may enjoy the same lawfully is the question?

I am of opinion that as the corporation is by prescription, so they may enjoy lands by prescription.

2. And whether the same corporation by grant from lord Greystock were lawfully seized of certain lands by deed to them without date contained within certain express boundaries?

I am of opinion that the said corporation is to enjoy the same and especially if they have had possession thereof time out of mind; for that it shall be intended that the same corporation at the time of the grant made were capable to take the same.

JA. SAVILLE. 1589.

The impannelling of the jury shall not be prejudicial to the right of the town of Morpeth, if the council can inform me to the contrary. WILLIAM HOWARD.

1590.—Oct. 5, ROBERT TURNER and ROBERT BARKER chosen bailiffs.

1591.—Oct. 4, ROGER MILBURNE and THOS. WARRENER chosen bailiffs.

1592.—Oct. 2, AMOS OXLEY and ARCHIBALD REED, bailiffs.

1593.—Alex. Reed, then bailiff, had a son, Michael, baptised at Morpeth church.—(*Par. Register.*)—Alex. Reed was again bailiff in 1605.

Oct. 1, THOS. AYDON and CUTHBERT SMITH chosen bailiffs.

1594.—30 Sept., WILLIAM REDHEAD and JOHN PYE chosen bailiffs.

1595.—Oct. 6, ROBT. TURNER and ANTHONY MILBURNE chosen bailiffs.

1596.—Oct. 4, ROGER MILBURNE and HENRY BLAYLOCK elected bailiffs.

1597.—June 2, this year, queen Elizabeth granted to George Bethome land and a tenement in Morpeth.—(*Land Rev. Office, Rec. x., 163.*)

Oct. 3, EDW. WHELDON and CUTHBERTE HEADLYE chosen bailiffs.

1598.—Jan. 12, Jannet Browne and Uswyne Browne, both of Newcastle, assigned to Thomas Harrison, citizen of London, all their interest in the lands, tenements, &c. in Morpeth, which had late belonged to Robert Nicholson, of the Chantry-house.

Oct. 2, WILLIAM READHEAD and THOS. MELBORNE chosen bailiffs.

1599.—Oct. 1, AMOS OXLEY and LAWRENCE ATKINSON, bailiffs.

1600.—Oct. 6, CUTHBERT SMITHE and THOS. MILBORNE appointed bailiffs.

1601.—Oct. 5, ROGER MILBURNE and JOHN PYE appointed bailiffs.

14 Oct., this year, "Robert Todd, a Morpeth man," was presented at the visitation, as being "suspected to be a mediciner of cattle or charmer of things hurt!"

19 Dec., Edw. Carrell and others had a grant of property in the borough and ville of Morpeth, from the crown.—(*Land Rev. Office, Rec. xii., 160.*)

1602.—March 17, at the visitation, the churchwardens were presented, because the "register book is in pap and not in parchment."

Oct. 4, WILLIAM REDHEAD and JOHN WARRINER elected bailiffs.

1603. September.—The particular content of the demees of the manor of Morpeth, measured exactly by Mr Wm. Heiward, mense Septembr. a<sup>o</sup> 1603.—WEST PARK, containing the scite of the Castle, Kirkhill, Barbonies close, and Peter's land, 142 acres 1 rood.—EAST PARK, 418 acres.—COTTINGWOOD, 284 acres.—CATCHBURNE, including Sturdiside, Southmore, foxholes, Cowclose, Riehill, and Catchburne house, 318 acres.—STOBHILL, including Braunclose, Catchburne flat, Galowclose, Harburne Shawe, and Whitacre moore, 444

acres 3 roods.—CLIFTON FIELD, including Clifton house, Gallilawe, Northfield, and Grange moore, 1,346 acres 2 roods.—HEPSCOTE, which contained Hepscote house, Holewood, Stadffen, and Infield, 1,310 acres.—TRANWELL, consisting of Tranwell house and Tranwell moore, 480 acres; and GUBBION, including Gubbion house, 24 acres 3 roods. Gubbion moore, 391.—Dogghouse close and Foxhills-ashbank, 8 acres.—In all, 5,167 acres 1 rood: besides the manor of Netherton, in Bedlingtonshire, in the bishoprick of Durham, containing 1,363 acres, 0 roods, 13 perches.—(*MS. at Corby Castle.*) Ulgham is not noticed in this survey.

Oct. 3, AMOS OXLEY and THOMAS MILBORNE chosen bailiffs.

1604.—Oct. 1, HENRY BLAYLOCK and THOS. ADENE chosen bailiffs.

1605.—16 March, Ralph Bullock and Ralph Atkinson, farmers of the rectory, were presented at the visitation, because the chancel of the church was in decay.

On the accession of James the First, 24 March, the bailiffs and burgesses were summoned to appear, &c., upon a quo warranto, to shew, I suppose, by what title and claim they, as a corporation, held their franchise.—(*Orig. in Town's Hutch.*)

Sep. 30, ALEXANDER REED and CUTHBERT SMITH, bailiffs.

1606.—Oct. 6, WILLIAM REDHEAD and JOHN PYE, bailiffs; to whom, Nov. 20, in this year, Robert Brandling, of Felling, granted 8 acres and 20 poles of land at the south end of High Callerton, in exchange for the like quantity of land dispersed in sundry places in the fields of the same place, and given to the said bailiffs, among other things, for maintaining the Grammar School of Morpeth.—(*Abstract in Town's Hutch.*)

1607.—Oct. 5, AMOS OXLEY and THOS. MILBORNE elected bailiffs.

1608.—Aug. 7, Thomas Rogers, citizen of London, assigned to the bailiffs of Morpeth the mansion-house in Brig-street, called the chantry-house, and lands in the High-fields and in Catchburn ground, which he held under a lease, dated 13 Hen. VIII., 1521.—(*Town's Abstract.*)

Sep. 3, Wm. Errington, of Benwell, gent., granted to the bailiffs, &c. a burgage in Brigg-street, between the lands which late belonged to All Saints' chantry on the E., and those of Parker on the W., and extending from the Highway before, to "Beggar Rodde" behind, to

hold for ever. There is also a bond for 20l. from Errington, of the same date, to convey to the said bailiffs, the premises free of incumbrances, &c.

Oct. 3, THOMAS WARRINER and HENRY BLAYLOCK chosen bailiffs.

1609.—Oct. 2, CUTHBERT SMITH and THOS. READHEAD chosen bailiffs.

1610.—8 James the First, no day mentioned, one Harrison makes a grant to Cuthbert Smith and Thomas Redhead, bailiffs, of messuages, &c., described in two recited deeds.

Oct. 1, WM. REDHEAD and GILBERT WRIGHT elected bailiffs.

1611.—30 Sept., JOHN PYE and THOMAS MILBURNE, merchant, chosen bailiffs.

At Naward Castle at the auditt ther holden 14<sup>o</sup> Decembrj 1611.—Comitat Northumbr—Morpeth Burgus p anñ xxij ti. v s. ... ob.—Morpeth maner p anñ vij xlj ti. xj s.—Benridg maner p anñ vj ti. v s. x d.—Netherton maner p anñ xvij ti. xj s. iij d.—Stannington maner xij ti. ix s. x d.—Benton magna mañ xlj ti. vj s. x d. ob.—Tine-mouth p anñ c s.—Heddon sup murū mañ cum Newbigging liij ti. iij s. vj d.—Angerton mañ p anñ xxxiij ti. xv s. x d.—Horsley mañ cum Todburne p anñ xlvj ti. xiiij s. xj d. ob.—Ulgham mañ xxxj ti. xiiij s. vj d.—Officiū balt forensē vij ti. iij d. q5.—Tenā (4) in Thirlway xvj s.—Hertleburne maner lxviij s. iij d.—Softley, in Knarsdale, lx s.—Venditio boscoꝝ cōmunibus annis xxiiij ti.—Perquiss. cur in cōm pdco coibus annis lx s.—Total Mlvij ti. iij s. iij d. ob q5.—(*MS. at Corby Castle.*)

1612.—Oct. 5, THOS. AYDON and NICHOLAS HUNTLEY, bailiffs.

1613.—Oct. 4, CUTHBERT SMITH and CHRISTOPHER DAWSON, bailiffs. Town's tolls £13 2s. 4d. this year.

1614.—Oct. 3, CUTHBERT WRIGHT and RALPH SHOTTON, bailiffs.

1615.—Oct. 1, MICHAEL MILBORN and EDW. WATSON, bailiffs.

1616.—Sept. 30, WILLIAM READHEAD and NICHOLAS HUNTLEY, bailiffs.

1617.—Oct. 6, CHRISTOPHER DAWSON and JAMES ATKINSON, bailiffs.

1618.—Oct. 5, THOS. READHEAD and GEO. CHALLINER, bailiffs, Cuth. Oxley, serjeant. Ric. Thursby, clerk, 21 Dec. licenced to be preacher and curate of Morpeth.

To all christian people—We, the bailiffs and burgesses of the borough of Morpeth send greeting:—Know ye,



that whereas there hath been controversys heretofore between lord William Howard and the then burgesses, concerning the right of court leet and court baron within Morpeth, and concerning the fairs and markets there, and the tolls of the same, claimed by the said burgesses, our predecessors, as by a quo warranto against them in the bench of the king in Easter term, in 3 James I., whereupon judgement was given by the said court, and entered upon record against our said predecessors:—AND whereas our said predecessors, by their deed under their common seal, dated April 9, 3 James I., resolved that the said courts, fairs, and markets, and other the premises did of right belong to the said lord William, as lord of the said manor of Morpeth, and that they had no right to have any use or exercise in the same, and by the said deed disclaimed any title therein; as also thereby did promise, that if any of the inhabitants of Morpeth should after that time grind any corn from the lord's mills without lawful cause, that they the then burgesses would not defend any such inhabitant in any action concerning the not grinding at the lord's mills, but present such of them at the court as they should know to offend herein, as by their said deed appeareth:—AND whereas about the same time was a controversy between the said lord William and the said bailiffs and burgesses touching the right and title of a parcel of pasture, called Cottingwood, containing about 200 acres, the said lord claiming the same as parcel of his demesnes of the manor of Morpeth, and our said predecessors pretending thereto an estate of inheritance by prescription to them and their heirs, which coming to a trial at Newcastle, in the 2nd year of his majesties reign, upon an "ejectione firme," the verdict was given for Wm. Dawson plaintiff, claiming under the title of the said lord against Wm. Fawcus and other the townsmen of Morpeth, and judgement entered accordingly in Mich. term, in the years 44 and 45 of the late queen Elizabeth:—AND whereas our said predecessors, by their deed, dated 15 Jan., 11 Jas. I., 1614, did in all humble manner acknowledge that they did then hold the said pasture ground called Cottingwood of the said lord at his good will and pleasure and no otherwise:—Now this present deed witnesseth that we the said bailiffs and burgesses, upon deliberate and mature consideration, do voluntarily and freely acknowledge the right and title of the said lord William Howard, as well to the said courts leet and court baron, as also to the said fairs and markets, with the several

tolls, as also that we ought to grind at the mills of Morpeth, by antient custom:—AND that we hold the said pasture of ground called Cottingwood only during the will of the said lord William Howard, his heirs and assigns:—AND that whatever we have heretofore done to the contrary concerning the premises the same proceeded merely out of ignorance, and for want of knowledge of former proceedings, which in all humility we do acknowledge, and for the same submit ourselves to the said lord William; and by these presents for ourselves, heirs, and successors, absolutely and freely renounce to the said lord William, his heirs and assigns, all right in the premises to ourselves, and successors, to be absolutely barred for ever by these presents:—AND we hereby further covenant unto the said lord Wm. and his heirs, never hereafter to attempt to possess the premises; but by the leave and licence of the said lord Wm. or his heirs, lords of Morpeth, and that only by will and by no other title:—AND also hereafter to observe all other articles mentioned in the said deeds of our predecessors under their common seal;—SAVING to us and our successors, that we claim to be a corporation incorporate by the name of the bailiffs and burgesses of the borough of Morpeth, in such manner and form as our predecessors formerly claimed the same.—In witness whereof we have to these presents set our hands and common seal, Jan. 17, 16 Jas. I., 1619. Signed as follows:—Thomas Readhead, Georg (his  $\times$  mark) Challoner, bailiffs; Cuthbert Oxley, serjeant: also by the seven aldermen and eleven of the freemen, of whom four of the aldermen and five of the freemen set their mark to their names.

1619.—Oct. 4, EDW. WATSON and BERTRAM HAIRE, bailiffs.

1620.—Oct. 2, MICHAEL MILBOURNE and WILLIAM WARRINER, bailiffs.—10 Oct. James Hume licenced to be curate of Morpeth.

1621.—Oct. 1, ..... MILBOORNE and ..... WARRINER were bailiffs this year, but both died before their year was out, and their widows Jane Milbourne and Margery Warriner accounted for them.

1622.—30 Sept., EDWARD WATSON and BERTRAM HAIRE, bailiffs.

1623.—6 Oct., CUTH. SMITH and THOS. PYE, bailiffs.

1624.—4 Oct., GILBERT WRIGHT and GAWIN MARCHALL, bailiffs.

1625.—Oct. 3, CHRISTOPHER DAWSON and BERTRAM HAIRE, bailiffs.

1626.—Oct. 2, CUTHBERT SMITH and GEO. GARE, bailiffs.

1627.—Sept. 30, THOMAS PIE and JOHN WHITE, bailiffs.

1628.—Oct. 6, BERTRAM HAIRE and WM. GREENE, bailiffs.

1629.—5 Oct., JOHN BULMAN and ROBERT WARD-HAUGH, bailiffs. They accounted to the town April 28, 1631.

1630.—Oct. 4, ANDREW MAR and JOHN GREENE, bailiffs: they passed their accounts Sept. 12, 1631.

1631.—Aug. 20, Súsanna Martin sold to Robt. Smith, for £74, the close, and parcel of ground belonging to it, called the Old Mill-race, bounding on land of William lord Carlisle on the E., on lands of the borough of Morpeth on the W., on the bank called Allery-haugh, also belonging to the said borough, on the S., and on ground called the Lower Steps Close on the N.—Was the Lower Steps then the same as is now called the Low Stanners? and have not both it and the High Stanners derived their names from stepping stones situated at them?

Oct. 3, BERTRAM HAIR and PHILIP HARRISON, bailiffs; in a memorandum, Feb. 13, 1632, are described as late bailiffs.

1632.—Oct. 1, THOMAS WIDDRINGTON, esq., presided at the court holden this day; and WM. GREEN and JOHN PYE were elected bailiffs.

1633.—30 Sept., JOHN BULMAN and ROBT. WARD-HAUGH, bailiffs, and described as such in a memorandum of March 24, 1633-4; but did not pass their accounts till 24 Nov., 1635.

1634.—Oct. 6, WILLIAM GREENE and PHILIP HARRISON, bailiffs.

1635.—Oct. 5, BERTRAM GAIKE and LAWRENCE SOFTLEY, bailiffs, who, on March 28, 1636, were "behind of their accompts."

1639.—Bryan Henshaw, clerk, master of the school of Morpeth, charged the bailiffs and burgesses with detaining from him the school wages; but the commissioners, before whom the case was tried at Durham, "decreed the said bailiffs and burgesses to be dismissed this honourable court, the costs to be paid them by the said Henshaw, the party agent in the cause."—(*Hunter's MSS.*)

1640.—Oct. 5, PHILIP HARRISON and JOHN PYE, bailiffs, and occur as such 13 Sept., 1641.

"Newcastle thus taken in, the generall causes quarter,

his army partly within the town, partly at Morpeth, and diuerse other pairts round about 12 myles distant to the camp, when, to their incredible joy, they lived both on burgh and land at their pleasure, ay and so long as they remained in that bounds."—(*Spalding's Troubles*, i., 254.)

1641.—Oct. 4, WM. GREENE and EDWARD BEWICK, bailiffs, and mentioned as such in a corporation book, June 1, 1642.

1643.—Gryte diligense and expeditioun maid throw all the schires of Scotland for raising of men to send efter oure army, who is now lying at Morpet, haveing sondrie nobillmen, sic as the marques of Argyle president of the army, &c.—(*Spalding's Troubles*, ii., 177.)

1644.—30 Sept., JOHN PYE and THOMAS WATSON chosen bailiffs; and mentioned Sept. 2, 1645, in a document in the town's hutch.

Oure army now being in England, ane mission wes written from general Lesly, the marques of Argyll, the erll of Lyndsay, and remanent of the committee of our Scottish army encampit at Morpit, 12 myllis distant from Newcastle, daitit about the 25 Januar 1644, and direct to sir Thomas Glenhame now governour of Newcastle in the place of the deposit traittoure sir Johne Morall, &c.—(*Spalding's Troubles*, ii., 181.)

"Ye hard befor of the ingoing of oure army to England. They marchit fairlie on touardis Morpit wnder generall Leslie his excellence, with ane weill orderit army, hors and foot." "He had many feild peices, pulder, ball, and armes in abundance with baggage, and uther provisioun necessar, haveing ane army of hors and foot of 20,000 men, dragoneiris bag and baggage, sum saying less some saying moir, and went into Morpet, within 12 myllis, to Newastell, quhair thair wes ane lettir wretten and ansuerit of the 25 of Januar, as ye have befor.—(*Id.* 192.)

In May.—"Word cam heir of ane gryte overthrou givin to oure Scottesmen lying at Morpet be the kinges forces."—(*Id.* 233.)

The castle of Morpeth was besieged and taken by the earl of Montrose, in May, this year, as shown above from the Somerville Memoirs; and Whitelock, in his Memorials, says that—

In June following, the earl of Calender possessed himself of Morpeth for the parliament.

\* On the margin of the manuscript is written—"ane overthrow, bot not trew."



In June, "Thair was ane fight about Morpith, quhair divers of our Scottis foot soldiouris was overcum by the Borderis, strippit out of thair clothis and armes, and sent hame naikit about this tyme."—(*Spalding's Troubles*, ii. 233.)

1646.—Oct. 5, THOMAS PYE and GEORGE FENWICK, bailiffs.

1647.—Oct. 4, JOHN PYE and JOHN SMITH, bailiffs.

1652.—Oct. 4, THOMAS GAIRE and JOHN WOODRUFFE, bailiffs, were, on April 3, 1654, presented at a court leet as late bailiffs, and fined 39s. 11d. for not suppressing ale-houses, and for not repairing the Well-bridge, the New-bridge, and the Newmill-bridge.—(*Court Roll*.)

1653.—Oct. 3, EDWARD BEWICK and GERRARD FENWICK, bailiffs, who, at a court leet holden before Richard Stote, esq., steward, April 3, 1654, presented Edward Janson, for saying that they collected cesses for the town's use, and put up in their own pockets, for their own ends and purposes, 10s.—(*Id.*)

1654.—Oct. 2, JOHN PYE and MICHAEL WIDDINGTON, bailiffs, whose names occur in a corporation book on Feb. 2, 1654—5.

1655.—Oct. 1, GEO. MARSHALL and FRANCIS PYE, bailiffs.

1656.—Inquest at the court leet, April 14, after the death of Cuthbert Cowle, and whether Margaret Errington be his heire, &c.—Oct. 6, THOMAS WATSON and THOMAS MILBURNE, bailiffs.

1657.—Oct. 5, MICHAEL WIDDINGTON and THOS. WARDHAUGH, bailiffs.

1658.—Oct. 4, JERVASE FENWICK and FRANCIS PYE, bailiffs.

1659.—Court leet, holden April 11, the jury found that the then bailiffs should repair the Pinfold and Green-butts in three weeks time, or be fined 39s., and that the serjeant should scour the Stanbourn unto the ash tree, within 14 days, or pay a fine of 6s. 8d.—Oct. 3, AMOS OXLEY and LAWRENCE ATKINSON, bailiffs, mentioned in a corporation paper, dated 18 Sep., 1660.

1660.—Jan. 4, this day general Monck was attended at Morpeth by the sword-bearer of London, with an express of letters from the corporation of London. There came also the sword-bearer of Newcastle, with compliments and kind invitations from that town.—(*Kennet's Register*, p. 6.)

1661.—Sep. 30, FRANCIS PYE and WILLIAM URWIN,

who are mentioned in a corporation record, dated 6 Sep., 1662.

1662.—Oct. 6, THOMAS GAIRE, senior, and ARTHUR FENWICK, were chosen bailiffs; and are mentioned as such in a record in the town's hutch, dated June 1, 1663.

December 30, the king, by one of the antient royal methods of raising the wind about the time of accession to the throne, granted a charter to the corporation of this town, for which they paid a fine of ten pounds.

1663.—July 16, by indenture between Charles earl of Carlisle, Henry lord viscount Mansfield, William lord Widdrington, Philip Howard, kt., brother of the said earl of Carlisle, sir Wm. Fenwick, of Wallington, bart., sir Ralph Delaval, bart., sir Cuthbert Heron, bart., sir Thomas Widdrington, kt., serjeant at law, sir George Downing, of East Hatley, in Cambridgeshire, kt. and bart., and Ralph Knight, of Nottingham, on the one part; and lord viscount Morpeth, Wm. Widdrington, of Widdrington Castle, esq., John Fenwick, of Wallington, Robert Delaval, of Seaton Delaval, esq., William Widdrington, of Bolton, esq., the parson of Morpeth, and the two bailiffs of Morpeth, of the other part, the said Charles earl of Carlisle, in consideration of the smallness of the revenues of the school of Morpeth, and for the augmentation of the same, granted in trust to the said second party, a yearly rent charge of £5 to the said school, out of his lands in this county. The original document is still in the town's hutch, but it is long and difficult of abridgment. See Rep. on Char. in 1829, p. 461.

Oct. 5, THOMAS WARDHAUGH and WILLIAM WIDDINGTON, bailiffs, whose names occur in a document in the town's hutch, dated Sept. 1, 1664. At the court leet, on the same day, several persons presented for not grinding at the lord's mill, for baking from the lord's common bakehouse, for keeping swine contrary to order, for keeping common middings before their doors, &c.; also four persons ordered to make their fronts clean within 14 days, or pay a noble a piece.

1664.—Oct. 3, JOHN CHALLONER and JOHN WOODRUFFE chosen bailiffs; and mentioned in a record dated March 13, 1664—5.

1665.—It is traditionally reported that the plague visited Morpeth in August this year, and that the bodies of those who fell victims to it were buried in a small close adjoining Holburn, on the north side of the Quarry-bank. Many of the town's people, to escape the infection,

built and lived in huts in that part of Cottingwood called the "Hollin Post."—(*W. W.*)

1667.—Oct. 1, MICHAEL WIDDRINGTON and ARTHUR FENWICK, bailiffs. Their names occur in a deed dated Jan. 1, 1666-7.

1667.—Sept. 30, WILLIAM PYE and MATT. CHALLONER, bailiffs.

1668.—Oct. 5, FRANCIS PYE and WILLIAM MARSHALL, bailiffs.

1669.—Oct. 4, JOHN WOODRUFFE, senior, and THOS. GAIER, bailiffs.

1670.—Oct. 3, MICHAEL WIDDRINGTON and WM. FENWICK, bailiffs.

1671.—Oct. 2, THOMAS WARDHAUGH and HENRY CHALLONER, bailiffs. The following is an abstracted schedule of the rental of the *school lands* in this year:—John Thornton, for land in Netherwitton, £8; Mr Baites, for Milburne, 3s. 6d.; Mr Errington, for Berwick-on-the-hill, 1s. 8d.; more for Pontiland, 8d.; Darishall, 1s. 2d.; Cargee for Pontiland Cottage, 7s. 6d.; Arthur Fenwick, for Chantry Close, £1; Mr William Horsley, for lands in Callerton, £1 10s.; Catchburne, 6s. 8d.; Francis Pye, for the Green, £3 17s. 6d.; Mayson Dinnington, 2d.;—in all, £15 8s. 10d.

1672.—Sept. 30, THOMAS GAIRE and CHAS. STODDART, bailiffs.

1673.—Oct. 6, MICHAEL WIDDRINGTON and MICHAEL THOMPSON, bailiffs.

1674.—Oct. 5, JOHN WOODRUFFE and FRANCIS GREENE, bailiffs.

1675.—Oct. 4, FRANCIS PYE and WM. MARSHALL, bailiffs.

1676.—Oct. 2, ARTHUR FENWICK and CHAS. STODDART, bailiffs. In this year, the old book of the fullers' and dyers' company was destroyed by a sudden and unaccountable fire, which broke out in the house of their alderman.—(*Above*, p. 430.)

1677.—Oct. 1, THOMAS WARDHAUGH and THOMAS GAIRE, bailiffs.

1678.—Sep. 30, MICHAEL WIDDRINGTON and FRANCIS GREEN, bailiffs.

1679.—Oct. 6, ARTHUR FENWICK and WM. PYE, bailiffs.

1680.—Oct. 4, FRANCIS PYE and CHAS. STODDART, bailiffs.

October 6, the grand jury of the county, at the sessions at Morpeth, allowed a bill of £95 17s. 6d. for what

moneys have been disbursed for repairing the "Keye" of Morpeth.—(*Orig. in Town's Hutch.*)

1681.—Oct. 3, THOMAS GAIRE and AMOS WILLS, bailiffs.

1682.—Oct. 2, WILLIAM MARSHALL and WILLIAM FENWICK, bailiffs.

1683.—Oct. 1, FRANCIS PYE and FRANCIS GREEN, bailiffs.

Presentments at the Visitation at Morpeth, at Michaelmas, 1683:—We present *John Fenwick and his wife*, Thomas Hunter and his wife, Mrs Mary Coates, vid., *Mrs Faith Wilson*, vid., *Mrs Ursula Davison*, and *Elizabeth the wife of Mr Edward Pye*, Mrs Eliz. Watson, spinster, Arthur Fenwick and his wife, Andrew Lumsden and his wife, Hugh Darne, Michael Thompson, Wm. Huntley, John White, Richard White, glover, Richard White, weaver, Robert Hills, Robert Storey, Edw. Thompson and Margaret his wife of Neale-motes, for not coming to church and not receiving the sacrament, according to the rites of the church of England.—(*MS. penes Mr I. Bell.*) At other visitations, Mrs Eliz. Swan, and the persons whose names are printed in italics, are all presented as papists.

1684.—Oct. 6, WM. PYE and HENRY CHALLONER, bailiffs.

1685.—5 Oct., THOS. GAIRE and CUTHBERT STEELE, bailiffs. In this year the earl of Carlisle granted to the corporation that parcel of ground, near the view of his castle of Morpeth, heretofore used as a bowling-green, and called the Bowling-Green, with liberty to build a house near it.—(*Orig. in Town's Hutch.*)

1686.—4 Oct. WM. FENWICK and ROBT. MITFORD, bailiffs. Before Dec. 14, this year, a dreadful fire happened in Morpeth, and burnt the bye-laws of the Butchers' and Skinners' company, and the house of their alderman.—(*Above*, p. 431.)

1687.—3 Oct., FRANCIS PYE and GEORGE FENWICK, bailiffs.

1688.—Oct. 1, FRANCIS GREENE and ROBERT MITFORD, bailiffs.

1689.—Extract from the sessions books for first William and Mary:—Ralph Douglas, of Morpeth, mason, Wm. Sadler, of the same, mason, Thos. Thompson, of the same, carpenter, Robert Donkin, Robert Mitford, and George Fenwick, gents., inhabitants of the same town, do severally make oath, that upon Monday the 29th July last past, about two in the afternoon of the



same day, a sudden and terrible fire did break forth at the same town of Morpeth, which by reason of the fierceness thereof, within the space of three hours burnt down and consumed the dwelling-houses, kilns, barns, stables, and out-houses of about 50 of the said inhabitants. And that we have seen and viewed the said dwelling-houses, &c. burnt by the said fire, and severally make oath, that we judge and believe that the sum of £3,530 will not re-build the same, and put the said dwelling-houses, &c. in good and sufficient repair, and satisfy the loss of the several inhabitants. Sworn in the court, and tested by the signature of the several jurors.

The following is also given in Mackenzie's History, ii., 191, as a literal copy of an original letter, about the same fire:—"Mr Pye,—I am very sorry to hear of the sad accident at your town yesterday, and for the great losse the poor people have receiv'd. I shal be glad to hear that there be noe hurt to be persons, that the goale be safe & the records. I designed to have waited on Coll. Stafford this day, but now I judge visitts unseasonable 'till the hurry be over; but if he expect me send the messenger back and I will come. I pray you if you can order the matter so come with him hither to dinner on Thursday, & as I wrote before, desire him to chuse his owne company. I pray you speak to Mr Forster about the £100: you know what my occasions are to have it paid. I send your wife's cloths by the bearer, if you have any news I pray you let me hear it, and how this sad accident happened ..... our taken from ..... if Londonderry be not ..... 3 shippes and would remove out of that kingdom, and that it was guessed he intended for Scotland. I hope you may come back from Alnwick to-morrow at night to come with Coll. Stafford: send me word what he saith. Yor. lo. frd. RICH. NEILE. Pl. ye 30, July, '89." Addressed to Mr John Pye, at Morpeth. Sir Richard Neile resided at Plessey Hall. See above, at p. 298.

Sep. 30, WILLIAM FENWICK and ARTHUR FENWICK, bailiffs.

1690.—Oct. 6, ROBERT MITFORD and GEO. MARR, bailiffs.

1691.—Oct. 5, GEO. FENWICK and ROBT. FENWICK, bailiffs.

1692.—Oct. 3, THOS. GAIRE and FRANCIS GREEN, bailiffs.

1693.—Oct. 2, ARTHUR FENWICK and WM. WOOD, bailiffs.

1694.—Oct. 1, ROBERT MITFORD and WM. GAYER, bailiffs.

1695.—There is a duplicate, in the Town's Hutch, of a return, dated June 29 this year, made by the bailiffs, aldermen, and burgesses, to a writ of mandamus brought by Thomas Clarke, and others, to admit them to their freedom; and, in the preamble to this document, some of the customs are stated about the mode of electing freemen. Sept. 30, GEO. MARR and GEO. WOODRUFFE, bailiffs.

1696.—Oct. 5, ROBT. MITFORD and JOHN GAYER, bailiffs.

1697.—Oct. 4, THOS. GAYER and WM. WARRINER, bailiffs.

1698.—Oct. 3, WILLIAM GAYER and JOHN BITTLESTON, bailiffs.

1699.—Oct. 2, GEORGE FENWICK and GEO. MARR, bailiffs.

1700.—Sep. 30, THOS. GAYER and WM. WOOD, bailiffs.

1701.—Oct. 6, WM. FENWICK and THOS. WARRINER, bailiffs.

1702.—Oct. 5, ARTHUR FENWICK and WM. GAYER, bailiffs.

1703.—Oct. 4, THOMAS GAYER and THOMAS PATTERSON, bailiffs. A memorandum on 16 Dec., 1703, calls them present bailiffs: but another, on March 1, 1704, describes them as late bailiffs, and George Marr and Thomas Marshall present bailiffs; consequently Gayer and Patterson must, before the latter date, have vacated their office, and Marr and Marshall been elected in their stead.

1704.—Oct. 2, WILLIAM WOOD and JOHN BITTLESTON, bailiffs.

1705.—Oct. 1, WILLIAM WARRINER and WM. MARR, bailiffs.

1706.—Sep. 30, WM. FENWICK and ROGER MARR, bailiffs.

1707.—Oct. 6, GEORGE MARR and JOHN FENWICK, bailiffs.

1708.—Oct. 4, THOMAS WARRINER and THOMAS MARSHALL, bailiffs.

1709.—Oct. 3, WM. WOOD and JOHN WILKINSON, bailiffs.

1710.—Oct. 2, THOMAS MARSHALL and WILLIAM MARR, bailiffs.

1711.—Oct. 1, GEO. MARR and THOS. THOMPSON, bailiffs.

1712.—Oct. 6, JOHN BITTLESTONE and ANDREW FENWICK, bailiffs.

1713.—Oct. 5, THOMAS MARSHALL and THOMAS RICHARDSON, bailiffs.

1714.—Oct. 4, JOHN FENWICK and GILBERT CHALONER, bailiffs.

1715.—Oct. 3, THOS. WARRINER and JOHN LUMSDEN, bailiffs. Oct. 13, "The rebels entered and lodged at Morpeth."—(*Bothal Registers.*) Patten, as quoted by Brand, says that "on Monday, Oct. 10, the rebels marched to Morpeth about 300 strong, all horse."

1716.—Feb. 18, it appears by Mr Hodgson, of Elswick's, extracts from sessions books, that John Fenwick, of Morpeth, was liberated from Morpeth gaol, to which he and others had been committed on account of disaffection to his majesty's government. Oct. 1, THOMAS MARSHALL and WILLIAM BULLOCK, bailiffs.

1717.—In Hillary term this year, there was a trial, on the chancery side of the exchequer, for suit of mill in Morpeth, which was dismissed.—(*Martin's Index.*) Sep. 30, WILLIAM WOOD and THOMAS WARRINER, bailiffs.

1718.—Oct. 6, JOHN FENWICK and THOMAS GAYER, bailiffs.

1719.—Oct. 5, THOMAS MARSHALL and EDWARD LUMSDEN, bailiffs. Among the disbursements this year was 2s. 6d. to John Stoddart, town clerk; and, on Nov. 4, after long law suits, about the lands at Netherwitton, belonging to Edward the Sixth's school here, it was agreed by the contending parties that the owner of that estate should pay to the school £100 a year.—(*Stanton Papers.*)

1720.—Oct. 3, WM. BULLOCK and THOS. WRIGHT, bailiffs.

1721.—The bailiffs paid "for a new bell and mending the bell rope £2 11s."

1723.—Sep. 30, ANDREW FENWICK and THOS. WARRINER, bailiffs.

1724.—Oct. 5, JOHN FENWICK and WM. BULLOCK, bailiffs.

1725.—Oct. 4, THOS. MARSHALL and EDW. LUMSDEN, bailiffs.

1726.—Oct. 3, WM. WOOD and THOMAS WRIGHT, bailiffs.

1727.—Oct. 2, THOMAS WARRINER and EDWARD MARR, bailiffs.

1728.—June 4, a sum of money to be obtained for

carrying on the suit against Mr Bates. Sep. 30, THOS. MARSHALL and THOMAS RICHARDSON chosen bailiffs.

1729.—July 11, THOS. MARSHALL and THOS. RICHARDSON are mentioned in a memorandum as then bailiffs.

Oct. 6, JOHN FENWICK and EDW. LUMSDEN chosen bailiffs; and mentioned as such in a memorandum, dated Feb. 8, 1729—30.

1730.—Oct. 5, THOMAS GAYER and JOHN FENWICK, bailiffs.

1731.—Oct. 4, JOHN FENWICK and ROBERT CLARK chosen bailiffs, and described as such in a memorandum dated 9 Feb., 1731. Mr Woodman, since the preceding account of Horsley, the antiquary, was printed off, has forwarded to me the following extract from the parish register of Morpeth:—"Burials at Morpeth.—1731. Jan. 15, Mr John Horsley." Such was the brief chronicle, which the parish clerk of Morpeth entered in his register, to the memory of a man, whose learning, and knowledge in science had far out-stripped the acquirements of his northern neighbours. But, nomen quæsitum ingenio non excidit. There is certainly no tombstone to his memory in the burial ground of Morpeth; and, if there ever was one, it has probably shared the fate of the many frail monuments of a similar kind, which once claimed from friend or relative the passing tribute of a sigh, but are now converted into paving-stones for the church-yard walks.

1732.—Oct. 2, THOMAS WARRINER and THOMAS WRIGHT, bailiffs. But, from the documents before me, there seems to be a good deal of confusion in the guild books respecting the succession of bailiffs about this time; as this Warriner and Wright, on 12 March, 1733, accounted "with the then bailiffs."

1733.—Oct. 1, JOHN FENWICK and ROBT. CLARK, who, on Sep. 9, 1734, are called late bailiffs, and had accounted with the then present bailiffs—I suppose Lumsden and Tate.

1734.—On Sep. 9, EDWARD LUMSDEN and WILLIAM TATE occur as bailiffs; but to be then in office, if they served out their municipal year, they ought to have been elected on Oct. 1, 1733. They are also described as late bailiffs on April 12, 1736.

Sep. 30, THOS. WRIGHT and THOS. GAYER, bailiffs.

1735.—Oct. 6, THOMAS WARRINER and RICHARD FENWICK, bailiffs.

1736.—Oct. 4, JOHN FENWICK and ROBERT CLARK, bailiffs.



1737.—On Sunday, Sep. 10, Mary Coxon, in the time of divine service in Morpeth church, was publicly denounced and excommunicated for contumacy, for not appearing at the archdeacon's court to receive sentence for the crime of fornication.—(*Ex. Orig. Denunc.*)

1738.—Oct. 2, WILLIAM TATE and EDW. LUMSDEN, bailiffs: mentioned in a corporation paper dated before the first Monday after Michaelmas day in 1739. In this year, JOHN RASTRICK, an ingenious engineer, who claimed to be the inventor of the Thrashing Machine now in use, was born at Bowles' Green. He died in Morpeth, June 9, 1826.

1739.—Oct. 1, THOS. WARRINER and ROBT. CLARK, bailiffs.

1740.—Feb. 16, Hepscot covered with lead, and in which the late Mr Robert Bulman lived, advertised to be let.—(*Newc. Cour.*) July 13, three men and two women escaped out of Morpeth gaol. On Sunday, Sep. 10, William Storey, in his penitential habit, having a white sheet on and a rod in his hand, and standing in a high place, did penance for fornication. Oct. 6, JOHN FENWICK, senior, and RICHARD FENWICK, bailiffs.

1741.—March 14, Morpeth cattle fair advertised to be holden on the first Wednesday in April, and to be continued weekly till Christmas. April 21, the gaol broken into, and four prisoners escaped. Lord Carlisle worked a colliery on Shaldfen in July.—(*Newcastle Cour.*) Oct. 5, THOMAS GAYER and GEORGE NICHOLS, bailiffs. Dec. 3, Elizabeth, wife of George Holborn, punished with the branks for two hours, at the Market Cross, by order of Mr Thomas Gair and Mr George Nichols, then bailiffs, for scandalous and opprobrious language to several persons in town, as well as to the said bailiffs.

1742.—Jan. 6, James Whitfield and Edward Jackson took the oath of messengers or gaugers of excise, before Gair and Nichols, bailiffs. Oct. 4, THOMAS COOPER and THOS. WEATHERHEAD, bailiffs.

1743.—The Corporation books contain many such minutes as the following:—May 29, Margaret Spence, scotchwoman, brought before Mr Thomas Cooper and Mr Thomas Weatherhead, bailiffs, for stealing two table cloths and eight napkins, the goods of Eliz. Baite, of Morpeth, and a hen, drest for the spit, from Joseph Clark, butcher; which facts being by her, the said Spence, acknowledged, and by others proved—"We," the said Cooper and Weatherhead, "immediately sent

her to the clock-house, and whipt her next day." Oct. 3, RICHARD FENWICK and THOMAS CLARK, bailiffs.

1744.—Oct. 1, EDW. LUMSDEN and ROBERT CLERK, bailiffs.

1745.—Oct. 6, GEORGE NICHOLS and THOS. COOPER, bailiffs. Hay, straw, and other requisites, were this year provided, for encamping General Wade's army on Cottingwood.

"Christmas sessions, 1745. Thomas Collingwood, a state prisoner. It is ordered, that a reward of £18 (including the sum already paid) be paid by the treasurer, for apprehending and re-taking the said Collingwood, and conveying him to Morpeth gaol, from whence he had escaped; to be distributed and paid to the persons that took him, or assisted therein, in such manner and proportion as sir Will. Middleton, bart., George Delaville and Mark Aynesley, esqrs., or any two of them shall direct." "Mr Geo. Nichols, bailiff of Morpeth. Ordered, that the treasurer pay him 18s. for labourers work in pulling down and removing hedges in the road to Morpeth for the more commodious passing of his Majesty's forces, and to Geo. Pickard for the like, 30s. 6d." "Ordered to pay Mr Geo. Nichols and Mr Thos. Cooper, bailiffs of Morpeth, £3 11s. 6d. for horse hire and riding charges in procuring carriages and straw for the accommodation of his Majesty's forces."—(*Extracted by John Hodgson, esq., M.P.*)

1746.—April 6, Resolved by the corporation, that none but a freeman or brother shall exercise the trade of a whitesmith, blacksmith, saddler, armourer, or hardwareman, within the borough. The guild books contain many similar resolutions respecting other trades.

Easter sessions.—Ordered, that the treasurer pay to the bailiffs of Morpeth, the sum of £114 19s. 3d. for conveying his Majesty's baggage from Morpeth to Felton and Alnwick, and from Morpeth to Newcastle.—(*Extracted by John Hodgson, esq., M.P.*)

31 May.—"On the arrival" here "of the Prince of Hesse, the magistrates, gentry, and clergy assembled, had the honor to wait upon his highness, who very graciously received the compliments made him in a short, but completely congratulatory address from the chief magistrate. A general satisfaction extended itself through all ranks of the people, and concluded with many public worthy healths at the Cross, bonfires, repeated peals of bells, loud huzzas, and all possible variety of loyalty."—(*Newcastle Courant.*)

Oct. 6, RICHARD FENWICK and WILLIAM TATE, bailiffs.

1747.—Oct. 5, EDW. LUMSDEN and GEO. NICHOLS, bailiffs.

1748.—Oct. 3, THOS. COOPER and THOS. WEATHERHEAD, bailiffs.

1749.—Oct. 2, RICHARD FENWICK and WM. TATE, bailiffs.

1750.—Oct. 1, THOS. COOPER and CUTHBERT BULLOCK, bailiffs.

1751.—Sep. 30, EDWARD LUMSDEN and RICHARD FENWICK, bailiffs.

1752.—Oct. 2, GEORGE NICHOLS and THOS. COOPER, bailiffs.

1753.—Oct. 1, EDWARD LUMSDEN and CHAS. PYE, bailiffs.

1754.—Sep. 30, THOMAS WEATHERHEAD and EDW. RICHARDSON, bailiffs.

1755.—Oct. 6, GEORGE NICHOLS and WM. TATE, bailiffs.

1756.—Feb. 26, died at Morpeth, Mr Wm. Fenwick, clerk of the roads. Oct. 4, RICHARD FENWICK and ANDREW BULLOCK, bailiffs.

1757.—Jan. 15, advertised to let, the Manchester manufactory, at Morpeth, a building proper for manufacturing Manchester small wares in, and containing 20 looms, a dye-house, with leads, pewters, &c. It has been carried on for some years "by a set of gentlemen," to employ the poor. Enquire of Lisle and Co., Morpeth.—(*Newc. Courant.*) Oct. 3, EDWARD RICHARDSON and OLIVER NICHOLS, bailiffs.

1758.—Oct. 2, GEORGE NICHOLS and ANDREW FENWICK, bailiffs.

1759.—April 21, died at Morpeth, Mr James Fenwick, apothecary there.—(*Newc. Cour.*) Oct. 1, THOS. SOFTLEY and GABRIEL DUNN, bailiffs. Dec. 1, 19 stacks of corn and 250 tons of hay, standing in the stack-yard of Mr Ralph Fenwick, of Ulgham Grange, were set on fire, and totally consumed. This act of fire-raising was supposed to have been the work of malicious incendiaries.—(*Newc. Courant.*)

1760.—Oct. 6, EDWARD RICHARDSON and ANDREW FENWICK, bailiffs.

1761.—Oct. 5, GEORGE NICHOLS and WM. TATE, bailiffs. Nov. 9, there was so great a flood in the Wansbeck that the arches of the old bridge were nearly filled, and the overflowing of the river ran down Old-

gate and Bridge-street to the east end of the town.—(*W. W.*)

1762.—Oct. 4, EDWARD RICHARDSON and THOMAS HANCOCK, bailiffs.

1763.—Oct. 3, ANDREW FENWICK and EDW. OLIVER, bailiffs.

1764.—Oct. 1, GEORGE NICHOLS and EDW. YOUNG, bailiffs.

1765.—Aug. 15, Joseph Hall, a soldier, for a highway robbery near Gosforth, was executed here.—(*Newc. Courant.*) Sep. 30, WILLIAM TATE and EDWARD RICHARDSON, bailiffs.

1766.—Oct. 6, GEO. NICHOLS and GILBERT SHOTTON, bailiffs. During this year, the corporation resolved to improve the low common, which contains about 400 acres; in consequence of which, certain parts of it have from time to time been enclosed, and put under a regular course of husbandry, and thus rendered greatly more profitable to the freemen and free brothers.—(*Case with an opinion signed George Wood, 17 Nov., 1795.*)

1767.—In January, this year, John Brotherwick died at Ulgham, aged 105.—(*Newc. Courant.*) Oct. 5, WM. TATE and ANDREW RICHARDSON, bailiffs. 28 Nov.,

1767. Last week, the king's bench refused a motion to set aside the verdict obtained by certain elected freemen of Morpeth; and, on Wednesday last, 33 of them were admitted free burgesses, under authority of writs of mandamus.—(*Newc. Courant.*)

1768.—Oct. 3, EDWARD RICHARDSON and THOMAS DAVISON, bailiffs.

1769.—March 10, died, aged 73, at her house in Morpeth, Mrs Challoner, relict of John Challoner, an eminent apothecary. Aug. 8, died at Fernybed-house, near Morpeth, Mr Jos. Swan, aged 93. He was a surgeon's mate at the taking of Vigo.—(*Newc. Courant.*) Oct. 2, HENRY HANCOCK and ANDREW FENWICK, bailiffs.

1770.—Sep. 6, at a common guild, Mr Dunning having given his opinion, that tithe was not due from the lands put under cultivation on the Low Common, the corporation resolved to resist Mr Naylor, the rector's suit in the exchequer, to enforce the payment of such tithe. Akenside wrote the first copy of his Pleasures of Imagination, at Morpeth, during this year. Oct. 1, THOMAS DAVISON and WILLIAM WOODMAN, bailiffs.

1771.—Sep. 30, HENRY HANCOCK and ROBERT FENWICK, bailiffs.

1772.—In this year there was a decree in the exche-



quer respecting right of tithes in this parish.—(*Martin's Index.*) Oct. 5, ANDREW FENWICK and THOS. WOODMAN, bailiffs.

1773.—Died, Jan. 2, Mrs Grace Milburne, of the Nag's-head, in this town, aged 100 years.—(*Newc. Cour.*) Oct. 4, WM. TATE and ANDREW FENWICK, bailiffs.

1774.—Oct. 3, ANDREW FENWICK and ROBT. COOPER, bailiffs.

1775.—Oct. 2, HENRY HANCOCK and THOMAS DAVISON, bailiffs.

1776.—Sep. 30, EDWARD RICHARDSON and ROBERT COOPER, bailiffs.

1777.—Oct. 6, WM. TATE and ROBT. FENWICK, bailiffs.

1778.—On Sunday, Aug. 23, or 30, two French privateers attacked the Content, of Newcastle, about Druridge Bay, and the drum beat the Huntingdonshire militia, then stationed here, to arms, to the no small terror of the peaceful people of the place. Oct. 5, ANDREW FENWICK and GEORGE MILBURN, bailiffs.

1779.—Oct. 4, THOMAS DAVISON and HENRY HANCOCK, bailiffs.

1780.—Oct. 2, ANDREW FENWICK and ROBT. MILBURN, bailiffs.

1781.—Oct. 1, ROBERT COOPER and EDW. CHALONER, bailiffs.

1782.—ROBERT MORRISON, D.D., was born at Bowle's Green, Jan. 5, 1782, where he continued to reside till about 1785, when his parents went to reside in Newcastle. He was first taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, by his uncle, Mr James Nicholson, a respectable teacher in Newcastle; but at an early age became an apprentice to his father, who was a Dumfermline man, and whose business was that of a last and boot-tree maker, in which business his son soon became skilful and industrious. But the duties of religion engrossed his affections, and the acquirement of classical knowledge his ambition. He became desirous of entering into the christian ministry, and began to read in Latin and Greek, under the rev. A. Laidlaw, minister of the Presbyterian meeting in Silver-street. Here also he commenced to read Hebrew, to write short-hand, to study theology, and became a zealous member of the Society for the Relief of the Friendless Poor. On Jan. 7, he commenced probationer in the Academy at Hoxton, and on the 21st was fully admitted. Nearly 12 months after, the London Missionary

Society accepted his services as a missionary to Canton, in China; and he removed to the Academy of that institution at Gosport, where he learned French, but gave his greatest attention to the Chinese language, in which he was assisted by Yung Saam Tak, a native of China. Two years after, he went to study medicine in London, and after attending a regular course of lectures in that science and the hospitals for some time, commenced astronomy at Greenwich under Dr. Hutton. His copy of the Harmony of the Gospels, in Chinese, and now in the British Museum, was written before he left England.

On Jan. 31, 1807, he embarked for Canton, where he arrived on the 4th of September following, and was strongly encouraged by many European and American gentlemen there to translate the Bible into Chinese: but owing to some political disputes in 1808, he removed to Macao, and on Feb. 20, in that year, married Miss Morton, daughter of John Morton, of Liverpool, a surgeon in the Royal Artillery. In 1811, he sent to the directors of the London Missionary Society "Specimens of Chinese Literature from the Maxims of Confucius and the history of Fuh;"\* with copies of a fine edition of the Acts of the Apostles, printed at Canton, which were so much approved of, that the British and Foreign Bible Society awarded £500 for translating and printing the whole of the Scriptures into Chinese. The same body also, in each of the years 1814 and 1817, gave £2,000 for the same purpose, which was finally effected by different hands—Morrison, Miln, and others.

The first edition of the New Testament, in Chinese, in 1813, consisted of 2,000 copies. In 1815, two impressions of it were printed at Malacca: one of 1,500 copies, in 8vo.; the other, of 8,000, in 12mo.

Mr Morrison was also author of a Chinese Grammar, a revised copy of which he presented to lord Minto, when that nobleman was governor-general of India; and, in 1815, an impression of it was printed at Serampore, at the expence of the colonial government.

Mr Morrison's boldest and most important work is, however, his Dictionary of the Chinese language, which is "founded on the Imperial Dictionary, compiled by order of Kang-he, late emperor of China." It contains above 50,000 characters, and consists of three parts:—

\* *Home Stnice, or Translations of the Popular Works of the Chinese.* London, 1812, 8vo., 3s.—(*Watts.*)

the Chinese radicals. Part II., Chinese and English, arranged alphabetically. Part III., English and Chinese." This work was printed in parts, "at the Honourable East India Company's press, at Macao, and at their sole expense." The first part came out in 1815—the last in 1823. It is on India paper. The introduction contains a history of the Chinese language, and some account of the changes it has undergone, of its dialects, and of "the most useful book, on Chinese, yet printed in Europe," "the late Chinese Dictionary, published at Paris, and printed from the Manuscript Dictionaries of the Romish Missionaries." Specimens are also given of the antient Chinese seal letter, and of their running-hand. On this, and some other new philological works respecting this antient and curious language, a writer in the Supplement to the Encyclopedia Britannica has said, that "the laudable industry of Dr. Marshman and Mr Morrison has supplied us with Grammars and Dictionaries of this singular language. They have not only placed the treasures within our reach, but given us a key to unlock them, though in an uncouth and unsystematic manner,—a defect which, however, is likely to be soon remedied by Mr Manning." Macao was a favourable situation both for compiling and printing the Dictionary.

In 1816, Mr Morrison was appointed interpreter to the English Embassy to Peking, under Lord Amherst; which office he discharged with much address and ability. His narrative of this embassy, according to Mr Mackenzie, was printed in England.

On Dec. 24, 1817, the University of Glasgow conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity; and, in 1818, on the establishment of a College at Malacca for the education of English and Chinese, he subscribed £500 towards the building, and £500 more towards purchasing a library.

I am unable to give a perfect catalogue of Dr. Morrison's literary works. Besides presenting the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle with a copy of his Dictionary, he has added to their library his Chinese Grammar, printed at Serampore in 1815; his View of China for Philological Purposes, at Macao, in 1817; and his Chinese Miscellany, in London, in 1825. These three works are all in quarto. But besides these, Mr E. Mackenzie, who tells us he "speaks from a long acquaintance" with Dr. Morrison, and "to whose early acquirements he had the honor to contribute," has, in a

Memoir\* of his friend, printed under Morpeth, in his History of Northumberland, attributed to him the following works, all written and printed in China:—1. "A Collection of Dialogues," &c. in Chinese and English.†—2. "A View of China for Philological Purposes," in English.—3. "The Morning and Evening Prayers of the Church of England," in Chinese.—4. "The Psalter," &c., in English.—5. "Retrospect of the first ten years of the Chinese Mission."—6. "A volume of Sermons, preached at Macao."—7. "A Geographical Description of the World," in Chinese, with Maps drawn by himself. This last work is very popular in China. Dr. Morrison is also a contributor to a Quarterly Magazine, called "The Indo-Chinese Gleaner; a valuable depot of Asiatic thought and learning: and was also the projector of "The Fund of Widows and Orphans of the Ultra-Ganges Mission." His wife, by whom he had a son and a daughter, died in China in 1820.

March 11, the Wansbeck at Morpeth rose about 12 feet above its usual level at the north arch of the Old Bridge.

Sep. 30, THOMAS DAVISON and JAMES THOMPSON, bailiffs.

1783.—Oct. 6, ANDREW FENWICK and JOHN BILTON, bailiffs.

1784.—Oct. 4, ROBT. COOPER and GABRIEL DUNN, bailiffs.

1785.—Oct. 3, ROBERT FENWICK and EDW. CHALLONER, bailiffs.

1786.—Oct. 2, JAMES THOMPSON and JOHN DAVISON, bailiffs.

1787.—Oct. 1, ANDREW FENWICK and THOS. DUNN, bailiffs.

1788.—Oct. 6, ROBT. COOPER and GEO. MILBURNE, bailiffs.

1789.—June 15, the prisoners in the gaol having sawn off their irons, forced the inner-door, knocked down the turnkey, and imprisoned the gaoler in their own ward: but by the assistance of a party of artillery, then in the town, were brought to submission, and made secure. Oct. 5, EDWARD CHALLONER and ROBT. FENWICK, jun., bailiffs.

\* From which parts of this account are compiled.

† Two Dialogues in Chinese and English, and on 8 pages, 8vo., were circulated with the first No. of the Chinese Dictionary.



1790.—Oct. 4, THOMAS DAVISON and THOMAS MILBURN, bailiffs.

1791.—Oct. 2, JOHN BILTON and JAMES ATKINSON, bailiffs.

JEFFERY EKINS, D.D., rector of this parish, died at Parson's Green, near Fulham, in this year. He was born in the rectory-house of Barton Seagrave, in Northamptonshire, in 1730; the living of which parish belonged to his father and grandfather. In 1764, he was preferred to the rectory of Quainton, Bucks; and, in 1771 published, in quarto, the *Loves of Medea and Jason*; a poem, in Three Books, translated from the Greek of Apollonius Rhodius' *Argonauts*, Lond. 3s. 6d., which work went into a second edition, in octavo, in 1772; and concerning which, it is said in the Preface to Fawke's *Translation of the whole of the Argonautics*, that "Mr Ekins has translated the third book, and about 200 lines of the fourth. Had this gentleman undertaken a version of the whole poem, Mr Fawkes, I am confident, would have desisted from the attempt." In 1775, he was rector of Morpeth; in 1779, of Sedgfield. Lord Carlisle, when he went to be Lord Lieutenant in Ireland, made him his chaplain; and, in 1782, he was preferred to the deanery of Carlisle. His *Jason and Medea* was re-printed in 1810, and had then appended to it certain *Miscellaneous Pieces of Poetry*, the copies of which impression were distributed amongst the author's friends. He was also author of several poetical effusions which have never been published—amongst which may be reckoned, a Latin ode, in hexameter and pent-

ameter verse, to his friend Jeffery Clarkson, on his first going to live in the vicarage-house at Whelpington.

"I was," says Cumberland, in the *Memoirs of himself*, "in the habits of the most intimate friendship with two young men of my own age, sons of a worthy clergyman in our neighbourhood, the Rev. Mr Ekins. Jeffery, the elder, now deceased, was dean of Carlisle, and rector of Morpeth; John, the younger, is yet living, and dean of Salisbury. Few men have been more fortunate in life than these brothers; fewer still have probably so well deserved their good success. With the elder of these, my intimacy was the greatest; the same passion for poetry possessed us both, the same attachment to the drama: our respective families indulged us in our propensities, and were mutually amused with our domestic exhibitions. My friend Jeffery was in my family, as I was in his, an inmate ever welcome. His genius was quick and brilliant; his temper sweet, and his nature mild and gentle in the extreme. I loved him as a brother. We never had the slightest jar; nor can I recollect the moment in our lives, that ever gave occasion of offence to either. Our destination separated us in the more advanced period of our time. His duties drew him to a distance from the scenes I was engaged in. His lot was prosperous and placid, and well for him it was; for he was not made to combat with the storms of life." I gladly attempt to perpetuate the memory of this amiable and ingenious man, and revered divine, in a genealogical sketch of his ancestors and descendants, as far as I am able to give a correct account of them.

#### PEDIGREE OF EKINS.

I.—I. ELIZABETH,  $\overline{\text{JEFFERY EKINS}}$ , born in 1669; in 1723, rector of—2. SUSAN, daur. of John Allcocke, esq., of Loddington, FREESTON, | Barton, Seagrave.\* Northamptonshire.

II.—JEFFERY EKINS, DD., born in 1730; married in April, 1765;  $\overline{\text{ANNE}}$ , daur. of Philip Baker, esq., of London, deputy died in 1791, aged 61. | secretary at war.

III.—FREDERICK EKINS, M.A., born at Quainton, Bucks, Dec. 25, 1791; succeeded his father  $\overline{\text{JANE-OGLE}}$ , daur. and co-heir in the rectory of Morpeth; married Aug. 23, 1802; and to whom I am indebted for a manu- of James Tyler, of Whalton, in script copy of his father's Latin verses to Mr Clarkson, on his coming to reside in the Vicarage- this county, esq. house in which this volume has been compiled.

IV.—1. JEFFREY EKINS, born 2. CAROLINE ISABELLA EKINS. 4. SARAH CAROLINE,  $\overline{\text{JAMES BAKER}}$ , spiritual chancellor of the diocese of Durham, and rector of Nuneham, Oxfordshire. In 1803; admitted to holy or- 3. EMILY FREDERICA EKINS. married Oct. 13, 1829. ders in 1831.

V.—FREDERICK BAKER, born Aug. 1, 1830.

\* Mr Ekins was executor to lady Lemington, grand-niece of sir Isaac Newton, and, as such, or by her will, came into possession of several of the Original MSS. of that philosopher, "on history, chronology, astronomy, and passages in the Bible, besides 4 or 5 autograph letters;" and bishop Horsley, while he was engaged with his edition of Newton's Works, had, from his son, the use of these MSS., one of which, "A short Chronicle from the first Memory of Things in Europe to the Conquest of Persia by Alexander the Great," he printed, for the first time, in the fifth volume of that work, which came out in 1785. The whole of these manuscripts are at present in the possession of his grandson, the rev. F. Ekins, at the Rectory-house in Morpeth.

1792.—Oct. 1, GEORGE COOPER and JAMES THOMPSON, bailiffs.

1793.—Sep. 30, EDWARD CHALLONER and THOMAS CLENNELL, bailiffs.

LUKE CLENNEL, an engraver on wood and a designer, and painter of considerable promise, was born at Ulgham, and brought up by his uncle, Mr Thomas Clennel, of Morpeth. He was bound an apprentice to Mr Thos. Bewick, of Newcastle, and when he had there fulfilled "his certain term," went to London; but while he was employed, by the earl of Bridgewater, in painting a picture of the Feast of the Sovereigns at the Guildhall, in London, his mind began to give way, and has never again recovered its former brightness and vigour. He married a daughter of Warren the engraver, by whom he has several children.

1794.—Oct. 6, ROBERT FENWICK and WM. SINGLETON, bailiffs.

1795.—Oct. 5, THOMAS MILBURNE and JOHN WILSON, bailiffs. Dec. 22, resolved at a common guild, that no stock—not the property of persons by franchise, entitled to eatage on Morpeth commons, be allowed to graze upon them, unless their owners reside within the limits of the borough.

1796.—Oct. 3, ROBERT COOPER and BENJAMIN WOODMAN, bailiffs. The school revenues, this year, were £172 8s. 11d.

1797.—Oct. 2, WILLIAM SINGLETON and GEORGE FENWICK, bailiffs.

1798.—May 4, Morpeth volunteers, amounting to 132, were embodied, under the command of John Bell, major—the other officers being, John Wilson, captain; William Wilson, second captain; Benjamin Woodman, lieutenant and adjutant; and Wm. Hawdon, lieutenant and surgeon. Oct. 1, JOHN WILSON and ROBERT NEVINS, bailiffs.

1799.—Sep. 30, BENJAMIN WOODMAN and WILLIAM BOOTYMAN, bailiffs.

1800.—Aug. 18, while Barbara and Margaret Purdy were washing vegetables in the Wansbeck, at Bowle's green, one of them fell into the river, and the other attempted to save her, but both were hurried down the stream, and drowned.

Oct. 6, THOMAS MILBURN and GEORGE FENWICK, bailiffs.

1801.—May 7, four prisoners escaped from the gaol. Oct. 5, JOHN WILSON and MAJOR FENWICK, bailiffs.

1802.—May 4, the Morpeth volunteers disembodied. Oct. 4, BENJ. WOODMAN and ROBT. NEVINS, bailiffs.

1803.—Oct. 3, GEORGE FENWICK and WM. BOOTYMAN, bailiffs.

1804.—Oct. 1, ROBERT FENWICK and WILLIAM TATE, bailiffs.

1805.—Printing was first established in Morpeth, this year, by Mr Stephen Wilkinson, bookseller and postmaster. Sep. 30, BENJAMIN WOODMAN and JAMES FORSTER, bailiffs.

1806.—May 13, resolutions were entered into, at a common guild, to defend Gubeon against the claims made upon it by lord Carlisle. The corporation rents, this year, amounted to £149 14s. 10d. Oct. 6, GEORGE FENWICK and THOMAS MILBURNE, bailiffs.

1807.—Oct. 5, ROBERT FENWICK and JAMES FORSTER, bailiffs.

1808.—Oct. 3, BENJAMIN WOODMAN and WILLIAM YOUNG, bailiffs.

1809.—Oct. 2, ROBT. FENWICK and JOS. FORSTER, bailiffs.

1810.—Oct. 1, BENJAMIN WOODMAN and WILLIAM YOUNG, bailiffs.

1811.—Sep. 30, ROBT. FENWICK and JOS. FORSTER, bailiffs.

1812.—Oct. 5, BENJAMIN WOODMAN and WILLIAM YOUNG, bailiffs. Mr Woodman is in possession of a curious correspondence between his father and Dr. Barrington, late bishop of Durham, respecting the statutes of Morpeth School, which correspondence commenced in March, 1810, and ended in September, 1811, but which is incapable of much abridgement, and too long for insertion here.

1813.—Oct. 4, ROBT. FENWICK and JOHN WILSON, bailiffs.

1814.—Oct. 3, BENJAMIN WOODMAN and JOHN WATSON, bailiffs.

1815.—Oct. 2, ROBT. FENWICK and JAS. RAILSTON, bailiffs.

1816.—Sep. 30, BENJAMIN WOODMAN and JOHN WATSON, bailiffs.

1817.—Oct. 6, ROBERT FENWICK and JAMES RAILSTON, bailiffs.

1818.—Oct. 5, BENJ. WOODMAN and THOMAS KING, bailiffs.

1819.—Oct. 4, ROBERT FENWICK and JAMES WATSON, bailiffs.



1820.—Oct. 2, BENJ. WOODMAN and JAMES RAILSTON, bailiffs. Nov. This town was illuminated to show the approbation of a part of its inhabitants at the acquittal of Queen Caroline.

1821.—Oct. 1, ROBT. FENWICK and THOMAS SLOAN, bailiffs. The corporation rents in this year amounted to £264.

1822.—July 11, the foundation stone of the new gaol, in this town, was laid by his Grace the Duke of Northumberland. Aug. 31, a valuable silver cup was presented to Benj. Woodman, "by a few of those who admired his integrity and perseverance."—(*Newcastle Chronicle*.) 30 Sep., BENJAMIN WOODMAN and JOHN WATSON, bailiffs.

1823.—Oct. 6, ROBT. FENWICK and THOMAS KING, bailiffs; and after Robt. Fenwick's death, JAMES RAILSTON was elected in his room.

1824.—Oct. 4, BENJAMIN WOODMAN and THOMAS SWAN, bailiffs.

1825.—Oct. 3, JOHN WATSON and JOHN BOOTYMAN, bailiffs.

The following is the schedule of the half-yearly rents belonging to the corporation of this town in 1825:—

	£.	s.	d.
Mr Jacob Hudson's heirs, Wright's-house, -	0	2	6
William Bolam, quit rent for his fields, -	0	1	8
Do. for lands of the corporation, -	0	12	6
Henry Dickson, Tenter Close, -	4	0	0
Edw. & Thos. Proctors, West Greens, -	9	0	0
Thomas Purdy, Middle Greens, -	11	10	0
Edward Bennette, East Greens, -	6	15	0
Laz. Brown, Goose-hill, -	4	15	0
John Charlton, Grey's Land, -	0	10	6
Robert Fenwick, Lady Close, -	0	3	3
Thomas Lowrie, Oldgate-house, -	7	10	0
Mrs Mattison, Bay's Land, -	0	2	0
Mr Jobling, Marr's-house, -	9	0	0
The Trustees of Turnpike Roads, -	0	3	2
Rev. Edward Otter, Cooper's-house, -	0	3	4
Mr James Mackay, Clark's-house, -	3	0	0
Messrs Bowser and Co., Corner Shop, -	12	10	0
Mr Robert Blakey, house, Bridge-street, -	9	0	0
Mrs Stephenson, for window lights, -	0	0	6
Mr Bullock, Barn Garth, -	1	0	0
Anthony Daglish, house, -	9	0	0
William Leighton, house, -	7	10	0
Robert Creighton, house, -	8	0	0
George Young, house, -	2	0	0
Mrs Nevins, house -	6	0	0
Mr Robert Singleton, High Church, -	2	5	0
Carried forward -	£114	14	5

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	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward -	114	14	5
Mr Thomas King, Job's Well Close, -	0	6	0
Nich. Henderson's heirs, alms-house, -	4	0	0
Richard Partis, house, -	4	5	6
Robert Fenwick, Hardy's Hole, -	0	10	0
Robert Moor's widow's house, in Oldgate, -	3	2	6
Thomas Blair, way leave, -	0	2	6
Joseph Wright's rent upon wall -	0	0	6
Pinfold, not let, -	0	0	0
Total amount -	£127	1	5

1826.—Oct. 2, JAMES RAILSTON and THOS. KING, bailiffs.

1827.—March 3, the bailiffs advertised to be let by proposal the repairing of king Edward the Sixth's school, according to plans and specifications by John Dobson, architect, Newcastle; which repairs were done during the next succeeding midsummer vacation.

June 1, Mr Archdeacon Singleton visited the chapel of Ulgham, and the following are extracts from the minutes he made on that occasion:—The chapel has parochial limits, the inhabitants within which contribute to its repairs; but [contrary to general usage] pay nothing to Morpeth. The curate is stipendiary, with a salary of £70 a year, and surplice fees. When he is resident, he has usually been accommodated with one of two cottages, in the village, which belong to the rector, who has here 18 acres of good glebe land, well fenced, and well ascertained. Lord Carlisle's demesne lands pay a modus for all tithes. The rector repairs the chancel. The clerk receives groats, and some other antient payments. Mrs Dinah Wilson's benefaction, mentioned by Dr. Sharp, is unknown; but Miss Coward's is in the Saving's Bank.

June 3, the archdeacon visited Morpeth church, and some extracts from his curious and valuable minute book are given above, in the account of Morpeth church.

October 1, THOMAS SWAN and ROBERT WATSON, bailiffs.

Till this year the road-way through the streets of this town was a rough hog-backed pavement, very dangerous and inconvenient; but during the winter of 1827-1828, it was taken up and well Macadamized, to the great comfort of the town's-people and travellers. The charge of this great improvement fell upon the earl of Carlisle, who, as lord of the manor, is said to be bound to keep the streets of the town in repair; though it does not appear, as far as I have seen, that he is either entitled to,

or receives, *toll thorough* for any carriage or commodity, either entering or leaving the town.

1828.—Oct. 6, JAMES RAILSTON and THOS. KING, bailiffs.

1829.—Oct. 5, THOMAS SWAN and ROBERT WATSON, bailiffs.

The commissioners for enquiring concerning charities, visited Northumberland this year, and in their report have occupied eight folio pages of the result of their inquest respecting Morpeth; five of which pages are occupied by details respecting the Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth. The rest, respecting charities to the poor, which charities consist of rents of a house in Newgate, let for £11 a year, and a rent charge of 20s. a year out of another in Bridge-street, left by *Thomas Pye*; from a house in Oldgate, left by *John Bulman*, 5s. a year; interest of £30 a year, left by *Elizabeth*, the Countess of Carlisle, 30s. a year; charity, by *Jane* and *Edward Ward*, left in 1713, from one house in Morpeth, 5s., from another 5s., and from a third 6s.—of which sums only 10s. a year seem to be now paid; from *John Ward's* charity\* of £100, given in 1795, £3 10s. a year,—which sums of interest and rents added together amount to £17 15s. a year; besides which, the interest for £10, left by *Thos. Shipley*; of £3, by *Thos. Pye*; and of £20, by *Mrs Naylor*, is discontinued to be paid. At the time the inquest was holden, there were also two years arrears due of a rent charge, left in 1734, by *John Wilkinson*, out of a close called Wilkinson's Close, near the High Stanners, which rent charge had been before paid by Mrs Swan, the owner of a house built upon Wilkinson's banks. *George Wilson*, of Hepscoth, in 1711, left 30s. a year to the poor of the country part of the parish, which is annually, at Easter, divided among the nine townships of the parish, exclusive of the borough of Morpeth, and the chapelry of *Ulgham*; which last district was found to have 30s. a year left by *Geo. Wilson*,

\* The whole of this legacy was £150; of which the rector of Morpeth laid out £84 17s. 6d. in the purchase of £100 stock, and gave £14 2s. 6d. to the overseer of the poor. £50 of the legacy was left to the Sunday Schools of the town; and £48 17s., the residue of it, after payment of some incidental expences, was delivered over to the treasurer of such schools. Dr. Singleton, on the subject of Sunday Schools, says, "the rector has in his hands (vested, however, in the 3½ per cents.) the accumulated sum of £400 towards the foundation of a school, but feuds and animosities seem hitherto to have prevented the completion of this most desirable object."

of Hepscoth, in 1711, and paid at Easter; and £1 a year, the interest of *Miss Coward's* legacy, paid at Christmass.

1830.—Oct. 4, JAMES RAILSTON and THOS. KING, bailiffs.

Nov. 1, 1830, Luke Ripley, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, resigned the situation of head master of Edward the Sixth's school.

Mr Woodman-furnished me with the following table, which did not find its proper place in the history of the corporation,\* so that I have now no other alternative but that of localizing it under the year in which I received it, or omit it. I am unable, also, to give any account of the ceremonies, customs, or festivities, that were celebrated or prevailed on the feast days of the several companies. Some of them, no doubt, had features of common resemblance to the devotions and revels that belonged to the saint days on which they were holden. The tanners had a custom, which was typical of their own business. They decorated the doors of the High Church and the toll-booth with branches of oak, went in procession to church, and after dinner made themselves merry with wine, sack, and sugar. But these, and all similar customs, have fallen into disuse; and are only heard of in the dubious, but ear-commanding tales of tradition. The annual festivities of guild, and village-saint days, are forgotten; and we have in their room the bachanalian orgies of weekly or monthly club-days, or the seditious wisdom of common drunkenness.

1831.—Feb. 24, CHRISTOPHER RAPIER, B. A., of Trinity College, Dublin, was elected *head master* of the Grammar School of king Edward the Sixth, and not *under master*, as, by some mistake, is stated above, at p. 405.

Oct. 3, ROBERT RAILSTON and JOHN BURN, bailiffs. The new Chapel Bridge was completed and opened in November, this year.

\* See at p. 432: BRO. in the table below, stands for brothers, and FRE. for freemen.

COMPANIES' NAMES.	1600.	1650.	1700.	1750.	1800.	1830.		FEAST DAYS.
	BRO.	BRO.	BRO.	BRO.	BRO.	FRE.	BRO.	
Merchants & Tailors	37	29	50	31	...	47	25	Corpus Christi.
Tanners .....	48	43	60	39	70	72	21	Trinity Sunday.
Fullers and Dyers...	...	16†	25	51	51	33	25	St. James.
Smiths, &c. ....	16	18	37	34	92	31	66	St. Loye.
Cordwainers .....	...	...	54	123	143	20	80	St. Thomas.
Weavers .....	...	...	44	59	40	24	13	St. Peter.
Skinners, &c. ....	...	27†	50	137	169	13	105	.....

† These 16 brothers of the Fullers and Dyers are for 1675; and the 27 of the Skinners Company for 1675.



## ADDITIONS TO ANNALS.

1515.—This year a truce was made on the 17th of January, "quhilk time the quene was seik in Morpeth in Ingland, perrell of her lyffe."—(*Bp. Leslie's Life*, p. 105.) This was Margaret, sister of Henry the Eighth, dowager queen of Scotland, who, after her flight from Scotland, probably resided in Morpeth castle till lord Dacre, its proprietor, and then warden of the marches, found her an asylum in Harbottle castle. Lord Dacre received her on Aug. 26, this year.—(*Hol. Hist. of Scotland*, p. 303, ed. 1585.)

1644.—General Levin, in his march into England, was at Morpeth five days from the 2nd of January to the 3rd of February, on which he marched to New-castle.—(*Rushworth, Part III., vol. ii., p. 618.*)

Burgesses in Parliament for the Borough of Morpeth since the first year of queen Mary, daur. of Henry the Eighth, 1553, when this town first sent burgesses to parliament. Lord Dacre, at this time, was warden-general of the marches between England and Scotland, and this franchise to his borough here, of the privilege of sending members to parliament, was probably granted him to strengthen his hands in supporting the political and religious views of Mary and her court. The Journals of the House of Commons mention antient articles made between the lord Dacre, lord of the manor, and the burgesses and commonalty of the town, whereby the seven crafts are instituted, and many orders for their regulation provided; but do not give the date of the document. Was it made on the occasion of the privilege of sending burgesses to represent the town in the House of Commons being granted? It is certain that some of the crafts existed and had statutes before that time.

The following list is chiefly taken from the one in Hutchinson's View of Northumberland; and I lament that, for want of books, and confinement at home, when this article was called for by the press, I have not been able to correct and illustrate it sufficiently. Several additions and corrections will, however, be found in it, especially from the Journals of the House of Commons.

## MARY, AND PHILIP AND MARY.

1553.—John Watson, gent., and William Ward, gent.  
The family of Watson are old in this neighbourhood, in which they have had property in various places, but principally at North Seaton. The Wards, too, were resident in Morpeth long prior to this time. They oc-

cur in the Annals of this town from 1366 to 1505; and even till of late years a respectable family of the name, of which Mr Ord, of Nunnykirk, is the representative, resided here.

1554.—Thomas Bates, gent., and William Ward, gent.  
Thomas Bates, of Halliwell, was supervisor of all the crown lands in Northumberland (*Hutch. View*, ii. 168); and Thomas Bates and Elizabeth his wife occur in Morpeth Annals in 1677.

1554.—Henry Percy, gent., and Robert Ward, gent.

1555.—Cuthbert Horsley, gent., and Thos. Bates, gent.  
Cuthbert Horsley was proprietor of Longhorsley, and M.P. for Northumberland in 1553 and 1554.—(*Above*, p. 104, *Gen. II.*)

1557.—Robert Wheteley, gent., and Thos. Bates, gent.

## ELIZABETH.

1558.—Thomas Bates, gent., and

1562.—Wm. Ward, gent., and Arthur Welshe, gent.

1571.—Francis Gawdy, esq., and Nicholas Mynn, esq.

1572.—George Bowes, knt., and Richard Wroth, gent.

George Bowes was knighted at Leith by Edw. Seymour, earl of Hertford, for his services against the rebellion of Northumberland and Westmorland in 1569; he was by special commission made knight marshal north of the Trent. He died in 1580.

1585.—William Carey, esq., and George Gifford, esq.

1586.—Robert Carey, esq., and Anthony Felton, esq.

Robert Carey was eldest son of lord Hunsden, and both he and his father were wardens of the marches in Northumberland. He married Elizabeth, widow of sir Henry Widdrington, and was created earl of Monmouth. I find in a document, dated in 1608, one Anthony Felton, gent., charged with taking away the lead of Bywell tower "within these last 16 years."—(*K.* 42.)

1588.—Robert Carey, esq., and Henry Nowell, esq.

1592.—Edmund Boyer, esq., and Francis Tindall, gent.

1597.—Robert Printell, esq., and Thos. Carleton, esq.

1601.—George Saville, esq., and John Browne, esq.

## JAMES THE FIRST.

1603.—Charles Perkins, knight, and John Hare, esq.

1614.—Charles Perkins, knight.

1620.—Robert Brandling, esq., and John Robson, rec-tor of Morpeth, clerk; instead of the latter of whom, a new writ was ordered to elect a burgess in his place, he being a clergyman.

"All of opinion against ....., a clerk, returned; because he had a right to have a voice in the Convocation house; therefore, not fit to be admitted here, and would have fined the town, but for their poverty."—(*Journal House of Commons*, i. 511.)

1623.—William Carnaby, of Halton Tower, knight, and Thomas Reynell, esq.

## CHARLES THE FIRST.

1625.—Anthony Herbert, knt., and Thos. Reynell, knt.

1625.—Thomas Reynell, knight, and John Banks, esq.

1628.—Thomas Reynell, knight, and John Banks, esq.

1640.—Phil. Mainwaring, knt., & Thos. Wethering, esq.

1640.—John Fenwick, esq., and sir William Carnaby, knight, of Halton Tower.

Aug. 26, 1642.—“Resolved, that sir William Carnaby shall be disabled to sit any longer a member of this house during this parliament, for refusing to attend the service of the house upon summons, and for raising arms against the parliament.”—(*Jour. H. C. ii. 738.*)

.....—John Fiennes, esq., and George Fenwick, esq.

These two members came in on the Republican side, when those elected in 1640 either died or were removed for their loyalty between that year and 1653. Fenwick died March 15, 1656.

## OLIVER CROMWELL, PROTECTOR,

During whose Usurpation it does not appear that Morpeth was ever summoned to send members to the house of commons. Indeed, in the “Little Parliament, holden at Westminster in 1653, no representatives for cities or boroughs, excepting London, were summoned to it.”

## RICHARD CROMWELL, PROTECTOR.

1658.—Robert Delaval, esq., and Robert Mitford, esq.

1660.—Edw. lord Morpeth and sir Geo. Downing, knt.

This was called the Convention Parliament, and met April 25, this year. May 31, 1660, ordered to prepare a new writ for election of a burgess for Morpeth, in the place of Thomas Widdrington, esq., deceased.—(*Jour. H. C. viii. 52.*) Sir George Downing married Frances, daur. of sir William Howard.—(*See above, p. 382.*)

## CHARLES THE SECOND.

1661.—Edw. lord Morpeth and George Downing, knt.

Sept. 18, 1665.—An order of the house of commons to make out a new writ for electing a burgess for Morpeth, in the room of sir Henry Widdrington, deceased.—(*Jour. H. C. viii. 625.*)

1678.—Edw. lord Morpeth and George Downing, bart.

1679.—Geo. Downing, bart., and Dan. Collingwood, esq.

The parliament to which they were summoned met at Oxford.

## JAMES THE SECOND.

1685.—Sir Wm. Pickering, knt., and John Oglethorp.

1688.—Roger Fenwick, esq., and Charles lord Morpeth.

This also was called the Convention Parliament. It assembled on Jan. 22.

## WILLIAM AND MARY.

1689.—Roger Fenwick and Charles lord Morpeth.

## WILLIAM THE THIRD.

1695.—Sir Henry Bellasis, knt., and George Newland.

25 Nov. 1695.—Henry Lumley, esq., in a petition to the house, said, that “George Nichols” and himself were duly

chosen for Morpeth; but that one of the pretended bailiffs had returned Mr Nichols and sir Henry Bellasis: and, on March 9 following, it was reported to a committee of the house, that “as the poll was taken, there was for Mr Nichols 90, for sir Henry Bellasis 51, and for Mr Lumley 39.” The petitioner, however, insisted “that the freemen of the several crafts, being in number 7, had an equal right to vote with the free burgesses; that the oath of the Fullers’ and Dyers’ Company required from that body fealty to the town; and that articles between lord Dacre and the burgesses and commonality of the town in which the seven crafts are instituted, and many orders for their regulation provided; and particularly, that every apprentice serving seven years in the town, should pay to the common hutch, 12d.—that on these accounts the free brothers were freemen of the town: but evidence, written and oral, being produced to the contrary, it was resolved, “That the right of electing burgesses to serve in parliament for the borough of Morpeth is only in the bailiffs and free burgesses of the said borough.”—(*Jour. H. C. xi. 337, 500.*)

1698.—Sir Henry Bellasis, knight, and the hon. Philip Howard.

1700.—Sir John Delaval and Emanuel Howe.

1701.—Sir John Delaval and Emanuel Howe.

## ANNE, 1702.

1705.—Sir Richard Sandford, bart., of Sandford Castle, Westmorland, warden of the mint, and Edmund Maine, esq.

1708.—Sir Richard Sandford, bart., and sir John Bennet, knight, serjeant-at-law.

1710.—Sir Richard Sandford, bart., and Christopher viscount Castlecomer.

1713.—Sir John Germaine, bart., of Drayton, Northamptonshire, and Oley Douglas, esq.

## GEORGE THE FIRST.

1714.—Henry viscount Morpeth and Christopher viscount Castlecomer.

March 5.—A party of the burgesses petitioned the House of Commons, setting forth that Alexander Douglas, now elected and returned to parliament, was guilty of many notorious bribes.—(*Jour. H. C. xvii. 848.*) On March 31, Oley Douglas’ petition set forth to the house, that lords Morpeth and Castlecomer, Thomas Renda, esq., and himself, were candidates for Morpeth; but that lord Castlecomer procured his own return by getting the earl of Carlisle’s agents, in his lordship’s name, to influence the voters, and to give them money, meat, and drink, and by sons of freemen being refused their freedom by the bailiffs. Also, on the same day, Mr Renda set forth, in a petition, that the major part of the legal voters offered to poll for him, but the bailiffs refused them.—(*Id. vol. xviii. p. 39.*) On April 20, Oley Douglas had liberty to withdraw his petition, and the



committee of elections was discharged from proceeding upon it.—(*Id.* p. 426.) Lord Castlecomer being chosen for Rippon, a new writ, on March 26, 1717, was ordered for Morpeth.—(*Id.* p. 514.)

**1717.—Geo. Carpenter, esq., and Henry lord Morpeth.**

Mr Carpenter was a colonel in the army; and, on Feb. 10, 1731, became lord Carpenter, of Homme, in the county of Hereford.

**1722.—George Carpenter, esq., and Hen. lord Morpeth.**

GEORGE THE SECOND.

**1727.—George Carpenter, esq., and Hen. lord Morpeth.**

On Feb. 7, 1728, Robert Fenwick, in a petition to the house, set forth, that at the late election for Morpeth, the lord Morpeth, Thomas Robinson, esq., and himself, were candidates; but that Mr Robinson, by bribery, procured himself to be elected, to the prejudice of the petitioner, who ought to have been returned with the lord Morpeth.—(*Jour. H. C.* xxi. 42.) Though Mr Fenwick's petition was committed, I do not see that it was either withdrawn, or any resolution of the committee made upon it. This Thomas Robinson, against whom he petitioned, was a cornet in gen. Wade's regiment, and afterwards sir Thomas Robinson, of Rokeby, baronet.

**1735.—Sir Hen. Liddell, bart., and Hen. lord Morpeth.**

Lord Morpeth, on the death of his father, the earl of Carlisle, May 1, 1738, being elevated to the peerage, a new writ was ordered for Morpeth on May 9, and

**Henry Furnesse, of Gunnersby-house, esq.,**

Was elected in his room.

**1741.—Sir Henry Liddell, bart., and Robert Ord, esq.**

Mr Ord was, at this time, of Petersham, in Surrey, and a F.R.S. He was a friend of Mr Pultney, who was created earl of Bath in 1742, and much employed by him. After he was made chief baron of the exchequer in Scotland, about October, 1755, he settled in Edinburgh. He was a younger brother of John Ord, esq., great grandfather of Wm. Ord, esq., the present member for Morpeth. He died Feb. 13, 1778.

**1747.—James viscount Limerick and Robert Ord, esq.**

**1754.—Thomas Duncomb, esq., and Robert Ord, esq.**

Mr Duncomb was of Duncomb-park, Yorkshire, and married Dianah Howard, sister of Frederick, fifth earl of Carlisle. On Mr Ord being made chief baron of the exchequer, a new writ, on Nov. 21, 1755, was ordered to be issued to elect a Burgess in his room, when

**1755, Sir Matt. Featherstonhalgh, F.R.S., was chosen.**

He was created a baronet Jan. 3, 1747, and was father of sir Hen. Featherstonhaugh, of Up-park, in c. of Sussex.

**1761.—Thomas Duncomb, esq., and John Stewart, viscount Gairlies.**

At this election, on March 28, John Ord, esq. and major Mitford were also candidates, and the poll of burgesses, in No. 51, stood thus:—Mr Duncomb 31, lord Gairlies 26, John Ord 25, major Mitford, 20. Lord Gairlies was

eldest son of Alexander, seventh earl of Galloway; Mr Ord, eldest son of baron Ord, and a master in chancery.

**1768.—Peter Beckford, esq., and sir Matthew White Ridley, of Blagdon, bart.**

The election this year was on March 21, and the poll thus—Beckford 51, sir M. W. Ridley 29, Francis Eyre 24.—(*Newc. Cour.* 26 March, 1768.) Eyre had 12 mandamus votes, and petitioned, 23 Feb., 1769, against Ridley; but the house voted Ridley duly elected, by a majority of 87 against 17. Eyre's petition is printed in the Journals of the House of Commons, vol. xxxii., p. 33; and the examinations of witnesses on the validity of the return, which are long and curious, on pages 268, 269, 270, and 271 of the same volume. Robert Lisle said, it was always the method in Morpeth to poll according to seniority on the roll; and that he never knew any freemen vote, who had not been admitted at a court leet. There is a spirited letter of the seven aldermen of the town, in the Newcastle Courant for Ap. 2, 1768, all of whom seem to have been especial friends of Mr Eyre. Mr Beckford was a nephew of Wm. Beckford, an alderman of London.

**1774.—Francis Eyre, esq., and Peter Delme, esq.**

This was a contested election, concluded 14 Oct., 1774, when the poll stood thus:—Francis Eyre 162, Peter Delme 150, hon. Wm. Byron 140, Thos. Chas. Bigge, of Little Benton, 132. On Dec. 6, Mr Byron, in a petition to the house, stated that he and Mr Delme had the majority of legal votes in the judgment of the returning officers; but that a daring mob compelled them to sign a return of Francis Eyre; and, on the same day, several electors of Morpeth set forth, that Mr Delme and Mr Byron were, by the bailiffs, declared duly elected, and that the bailiffs were proceeding to make their return accordingly, when a multitude, with sticks and other weapons, assaulted them, and by force compelled them to return Mr Eyre instead of Mr Byron. Mr Bigge also, and a party of freemen, on December 19, stated in their petitions, that the bailiffs used corrupt practices to obtain votes for Delme and Byron, and prayed that he and Eyre might be declared duly elected; but, on Jan. 27, 1774, the select committee determined that the name of Francis Eyre, esq. should be erased out of the return, and that of

**1775, The hon. William Byron**

Be inserted instead thereof. Mr Eyre, on Oct. 31 of the same year, again presented a petition to the house, to take his case into consideration, but afterwards withdrew it.—(*Jour. H. C.* xxxv. 9, 51, 52, 61, 73, 75, 83, 102, 410, &c.) Mr Byron was only surviving son of Wm. lord Byron, and died 22 June, 1776. His aunt, Isabella Byron, was second wife of Henry, fourth earl of Carlisle; and great aunt of the late lord Byron. A new writ was issued in his room on July 14 following, when

**1776, Gilbert Elliot, esq.,**

Was chosen. He was eldest son of sir Gilbert Elliot, bart.,

and afterwards lord Minto. After the death of his father, in 1777, he accepted the office of steward of H. M. manor of East Hendred, and thus vacating his seat, a new writ was ordered on February 12, in that year (*Jour. H. C.* xxiv. 157), and

**1777, John William Egerton,**

Then a captain in the army, and eldest son of the bishop of Durham, was elected in his room. Captain Egerton became a general in the army in 1795, and on the death of the duke of Bridgewater, in 1803, earl of Bridgewater. His great aunt, Mary Egerton, sister of Scroop, duke of Bridgewater, married Wm. lord Byron, grandfather of the hon. William Byron, M.P. for Morpeth in 1775.

**1780.—Peter Delme, esq., and Anthony Storer, esq.**

Mr Delme married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry, fourth earl of Carlisle.

On Mr Storer being made a Commissioner of Trade and Plantations, a new writ was ordered, June 3, 1781, and he was re-elected to his seat. In 1783 he was secretary to the English Embassy at the French court.

**1784.—Peter Delme, esq., and sir James Erskine, bart.**

Sir James Erskine (now earl of Rosslyn), at the time of his election, was major of the 8th dragoon regiment. On being made Director of the Court of Chancery in Scotland in the room of David Scott, esq., he vacated his seat here; but was re-elected under a new writ ordered Feb. 14, 1785. In July, 1789, he adopted the name of St. Clair; and, on the death of his maternal uncle, Alex. Wedderburn, earl of Rosslyn, Jan. 3, 1805, succeeded to that dignity.

Mr Delme died in 1789; and, under a writ, dated Aug. 22,

**1789, Thomas Gregg, esq.,**

Barrister at law, was chosen in his room.

**1790.—Sir Jas. St. Clair Erskine and Thos. Gregg, esq.**

Mr Gregg accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, upon which a new writ being issued Dec. 30,

**1794, George Howard, viscount Morpeth,**

Eldest son of the earl of Carlisle, born in 1773, and at this time consequently 21 years old, was elected in his room.

**1796.—George Howard, viscount Morpeth, and William Huskisson, esq.**

Mr Huskisson was now, for the first time, returned to parliament. He had been at Paris at the time of the French revolution; and, soon after his return home, became private secretary to Mr Dundas, then a Secretary of State. He rose to fill several important situations; was President of the Board of Trade and Treasurer of the Navy in 1823; and, in 1828, Colonial Secretary; but, on Sep. 15, 1830, was so severely crushed by a waggon passing over him, at the opening of the Manchester and Liverpool Rail-way, that he died on the evening of the same day.

**1801.—George Howard, viscount Morpeth, and William Huskisson, esq.**

**1802.—George Howard, viscount Morpeth, and William Ord, esq.**

This was a severely contested election; and the candidates, at the conclusion of the poll, stood thus:—Lord Morpeth 129, Mr Ord 115, Mr Delme 97. The total of persons voting was 212. This statement of the poll was printed at Berwick by W. and H. Richardson, on three quarto leaves. Morpeth had no printer in those days. The greater part of Mr Ord's votes were plumpers. Himself and his ancestors have long been proprietors of the fine estate in this parish, which belonged to Westminster Abbey.

Lord Morpeth being made a member of the Board of Control for India, vacated his seat; but, under a writ, ordered to be issued Feb. 10, 1806, was re-elected.

**1806.—The hon. Wm. Howard and William Ord, esq.**

**1807.—The hon. Wm. Howard and William Ord, esq.**

**1808.—The hon. Wm. Howard and William Ord, esq.**

**1812.—The hon. Wm. Howard and William Ord, esq.**

**1819.—The hon. Wm. Howard and William Ord, esq.**

**GEORGE THE FOURTH.**

**1820.—The hon. Wm. Howard and William Ord, esq.**

**1826.—Geo. W. F. Howard, viscount Morpeth, and William Ord, esq.**

**WILLIAM THE FOURTH.**

**1830.—The hon. William Howard and William Ord, esq.**



## APPENDIX

OF

### ERRORS AND CORRECTIONS TO THIS VOLUME.

PAGE 8, add this charter to note e:—*Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Ydonea dña de Meldon in mea pura viduitate dedi Symoni filio meo p homagio et servicio suo 2 tofta et crofta et unam carrucatam et undecim ac̄r ter̄i arabilis et quatuor ac̄r prati in villa de Prestwyke . Test. dn̄is Rogero Bertram . Gerardo de Wyderington . Johne de Oggill milit' . Johne de Wyderington de Denton . Hugone de Wýgerouse de Craklawe . Ada de Plessey . Witto de Horsley.*—(*X. 106 ; Lansd. MS. 326, fol. 116, b.*)

P. 13, l. 4, *for* Simon, *read* Simeon ; l. 5, *for* this person, *read* John Fitz-Simon ; l. 6 and 7, *dele* was succeeded in his possessions by ; l. 7, *for* the same, *read* that, and *dele* who.

P. 15, gen. 2. William Basset released to John de Denum, about Lamas 1312, all his lands in Offerton, by deed, describing boundaries. This, and other deeds of the Denum family, are printed in the *Archæologia Eliana*, vol. ii., p. 297, &c. ; and a grant of William, son of William de Denon, to Robert, baron of Camhus, and Christian his wife, of all the lands which he had by the gift and feoffment of William de Kaldewell in the field and territory of West-hertwayton, is given in this volume, at page 368.

P. 24, l. 8, *before* grandson, *add* great.

P. 25, l. 6, *after* Newton, *add* under-wood.

P. 31, col. 2, l. 26, *for* 1670, *read* 1660 ; p. 33, to note r, *add* see Rot. Par. i. 363 ; p. 34, l. 7, *for* Calverdon, Valence, *read* Calverdon-Valence ; p. 38, l. 5, *for* recorded, *read* preserved.

P. 39, l. 19, *add*—"Diverse learned men hold that the herb which is called in Duche Wilder Bertram, is

Ptarmica in Dioscorides, &c.—(*Turner's Herbal, part ii. p. 106, ed. 1562.*)

Pedigree, gen. 2, l. 2, *for* he lies, *read* Roger is said to lie ; and line 3, *for* He, *read* William. Gen. 3, *under* ADA, *for* benefactor, *read* benefactress ; and, *for* priory, *read* abbey.

P. 40, gen. 4. In the first year of king John, Alice, widow of William Bertram, rendered an account of £20, for having the king's peace concerning her marriage—£15 of which was then paid into the treasury, and £5 left in arrear (*Pipe Roll*) ; and Grose has an extract from Madox's Exchequer, which shows, that in 14 king John, Roger Fitz-Walter was fined three palfreys, for obtaining the king's letter to Roger Bertram's mother, that she should marry him. The *Pipe Roll* for this year is not, however, now remaining in the exchequer offices.

Gen. 5. Anno 1242, Roger Bertram, and certain other northern noblemen, departed out of this life.—(*Mat. Paris.*)

Gen. 6. ROGER BERTRAM III. is styled of Great-ham in the list of knights of the bishopric of Durham, who were at the battle of Lewes, in 1264.

P. 41. Valence Pedigree. Gen. 2. Sir Aymer de Valence, earl of Pembroke, was buried in Westminster Abbey, where there is a cross-legged effigy of him.

P. 43. Gen. 4. See the petition of David, earl of Athol, respecting the castle, manor, and honor of Chilham, in *Rolls of Parliament*, ii. 87.

MARY, wife of Aymer de Athol, was perhaps a daur. of Mary, countess of St. Paul, wife of sir Aymer de Valence, earl of Pembroke ; there is, therefore, from

them in generation two, want of indexes and lines of descent on pages 41, 42, and 43, to show her relationship to the said countess. See Evidences, p. 48, No. 1, b.

P. 45. RICHARD SHUTTLEWORTH, esq., uncle of the present Bertram Mitford, of Mitford, esq., made a "Collection respecting the castle, barony, and barons of Mitford," in 1798, which, at the time I compiled the Mitford pedigree, as printed on pages 45, 46, and 47, was in the possession of the late lord Redesdale, the greater part of whose communications to me on that subject have been copied from it: but, since the pedigree was printed off, Mr Mitford has favoured me with the loan of it, and the following additions subscribed (*S.*) are extracts from it.

Gen. 1. "Robert Mitford, esq." (I suppose of gen. 17,) "carried an old writing to produce at Durham upon some occasion, by which one of the Mitfords, of Mitford, in the time of Edward the Confessor, did assure his wife's jointure out of lands in Mitford; which writing sir Joseph Craddock saw and attested under his hand; but it is since embezzled and lost."—(*S.*)

Gen. 2, l. 2, *for* who, *read* which Richard.

Gen. 9. Sir John Mitford, in 1361, had a house in Milk-street, in London, in which he probably had his law chambers.—(*Infra*, p. 334.)

43 Edw. III., 1364, Alice of Backworth, in her widowhood, granted to sir John de Mitford, all her lands in Mitford.—(*S.*)

49 Edw. III., 1375. Wm. Selby, of Newcastle, and Agnes his wife, gave to John de Mitford, all their lands in a street called Newgate, in Morpeth.—(*S.*)

6 Rich. II., 1383. Richard Troll and Margaret his wife granted all their lands in Brinklaw to John Mitford.—(*S.*)

11 Rich. II., 1387—8. Robert Strother binds himself to John Mitford in a penalty of £20, that he and his wife Philippa should levy a fine of Espley; and, in the same year, Robert Strother released to John Mitford all right in that village. Also, in 11 Rich. II., Robert Pasmeter and Alice his wife gave a letter of attorney to William Page and Robert Kingston, to give livery and seizin to John Mitford, in a messuage and 40 acres of land in High Callerton.—(*S.*)

14 Rich. II., 1390—1391. Idonea, widow of John Mison, of Langley, in her widowhood, released all her right in lands and tenements in Espley.—(*S.*)

15 Rich. II. Philippa, widow of Robert Strother, re-

leased to John Mitford all her claim, &c., in Espley.—(*S.*)

20 Rich. II., 1396. Sir John Scrope, second husband of Elizabeth de Strathbolgie, widow of sir Thos. Percy, granted to sir John Mitford, knt., a piece of ground between the mansion of the said sir John Mitford and that of the vicarage. Also, in the same year, sir John Scrope granted to sir J. M. the keeping of his castle of Mitford; and, under the style of lord of Mitford, and by another instrument, for his good council and advice, gave him 100s. a year out of the lands of Mitford, for life, and the keeping of the castle of Mitford as aforesaid.—(*S.*)

6 Hen. IV., 1405. John Herle granted to sir John Mitford, knight, all his lands and tenements in Mitford, in exchange for the lands and tenements that the said sir John had in Throppil.—(*S.*)

7 Hen. IV. Henry Percy released to sir John de Mitford, knight, and to William his son, all right in the lands which the said John, or ALEXANDER his brother, had by the feoffment of D. Strabogie, earl of Athol, grandfather of the said Henry, as well in Northumberland, as at Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire.—(*S.*)

Gen. 10. 38 Edw. III., 1364. Wm., son of Roger of Molesden, granted to William, son of sir John Mitford, and others, all his lands and tenements in the town of Morpeth.—(*S.*)

11 Henry IV., 1410. John Franks, of Mitford, granted to William, son of sir John Mitford, knight, four burgages, and several other lands in Mitford.—(*S.*)

1314, 1 Hen. V. John of Bellasis bound himself in 200 marks to William Mitford, to perform an award; and, in the same year, dame Elizabeth Scroope, segnior, &c. of Mitford, granted to William Mitford the office of chief steward of all her seignories, lands, tenements, forests, warrens, and chases, within the county of Northumberland, with the office also of keeper of Tindale, for the term of his life. This grant also empowered him to let all the grantor's lands in Northumberland.—(*S.*)

In 1417, Adam Mundy released all the right he had to lands in Mitford, to William, son of sir John Mitford: and 9 Hen. V., 1422, Christopher Brown, of Horton, and Alice his wife, granted to William Mitford and his heirs, a burgage in Mitford, lying between the street of Newgate on the east, and a tenement of the said Wm. M. on the west, and extending along the way that leads towards .....



P. 46. Gen. 11, l. 3, for 1325, read 1425.—1 Hen. VI., 1423. Nicholas Heron, esq., of Meldon, received, in the presence of the abbot and convent of Newminster, from John Mitford, son and heir of Wm. Mitford, certain writings respecting Meldon, Riplington, Bockingfield, and other lands.

6 Hen. VI., 1427—8. John Astby, and others, of Gainsborough, make John Mitford, their attorney, to enter into certain lands in Balmbrough, and to give possession: and, in the following year, 7 Hen. VI., Wm. Mitford, of Scarborough, granted to John Mitford, of Mitford, one rood of land, lying next the tenement of John Subtiller, on the west of the way that leads to Newton.—(*S.* See below, p. 50, No. 13.)

Gen. 12. 30 Henry VI. John Mitford granted certain lands in Mitford to Robert Tayte; in the next year certain burgages in Mitford to Thomas Chamberney; and, in 37 Henry VI., 1458—9, certain tenements in Newcastle to Richard ....., to sing at the altar of Saint Thomas the Martyr in the church of Saint Nicholas.—(*S.*)

1 Edw. IV., 1461. THOMAS MITFORD, of Mitford, entailed and enfeoffed Thomas Harbottle, and others, in all his lands in Mitford, to uses stated in the deed.—(*S.*)

Gen. 13, l. 1, read MARGARET, daur. of Ac; and l. 2, for Wilson, of Weldon, read Welton, of Welton.

13 Hen. VII., 1497—8. Bertram Mitford granted lands in Mersfen to Thomas Swinburne; and, 16 Hen. VII., 1500—1, John Bednell, of Lemington, and John Anderson, gave to Bertram M. and Margaret his wife, all their lands in Espley and Callerton, which they had lately had from the said Bertram.—(*S.*)

Gen. 14, l. 2, for Wilson, of Weldon, read Welton, of Welton.

11 Henry VIII., 1519. Gawen Mitford granted to Hen. Hellison, of Mitford, 1½ rood of land in Mitford.

Gen. 15. 6 Edw. VI., 1552. At the court leet and court baron of lord Borough, John Bedenell being then steward of the said court, it was presented by the homage, that Cuthbert Mitford, esq. held of the said manor his lands and tenements cum ptin; and, at the said court, he paid four marks for his fine or relief, which was received by Anth. Mitford, of Ponteland, receiver to the said lord, and hereupon was put into the Court Roll.—(*S.*)

4 and 5 Philip and Mary. William lord Brough, by his indenture of bargain and sale, granted to Cuth. Mitford

and Robert his son, for ever, all his lands in Mitford, &c. (EXCEPTING only the scite of the castle, with all the stone walls about the said scite, as well as the outer wards as the inner wards of the castle,) with profits of courts, wardships, reliefs, waifs, estrays, &c.—(*S.*)

To line 24 of gen. 15, add (*From the information of the late lord Redesdale.*)

P. 47. Gen. 19. HUMPHREY MITFORD, esq., was buried in the church porch of Mitford. His wife was JANE, daur. of sir George Vane, of Rogerley, to whom he was married at Stanhope, on St. Valentine's day, 1661: she died in London in 1675. WILLIAM, the 5th son, studied physic at Glasgow, and married Jane, daur. of Dr. Henry Banks, of Settrington, and had issue 4 sons and 4 daughters.—(*S.*, but see p. 51, Nos. 18 & 19.) Shuttleworth also says, that John Mitford, the third son in this generation, and in generation three, in Part II., vol. i., p. 152, was a merchant in Newcastle, and married ANNE, daur. of Dr. Craddock, of whom there are some notices in this volume, under the vicars of Woodhorn, p. 185. Patrick Crow, who married ANNE Mitford, lived chiefly at the Hermitage, near Hexham.—(*S.*)

Gen. 20. John Ashton, of Burn, in the county of York, esq., second son of sir Ralph Ashton, of Middleton, Lancashire, baronet, left two daughters, the eldest of whom was married to Robert Mitford—the youngest to ..... Stradling, esq. The estate, with the manor, was divided by Mr Ashton's will between these two daughters, and half of it is now, anno 1798, the property of Mr Harding, of Snaith, as a descendant from Mr Stradling's daughter; and the other half remains in the family of Mitford, of Mitford.

1. ROBERT MITFORD, eldest son, was born at Rogerly, Oct. 31, 1662; high-sheriff for Yorkshire in 1702; died at Burn, May 9, 1707, and buried at Brayton.

2. ELIZABETH, born at Newcastle, Nov. 5, 1663.

3. PHILADELPHIA, born at Newcastle, Sep. 13, 1664.

4. ANNE, born at Rogerly, Nov. 5, 1665.

5. MARGARET, born 5 Nov., 1665, died at a fortnight old.

6. GEORGE, born 10 Oct., 1666.

7. JOHN, born at Mitford, June 6, 1668.

8. BARBARA, born at Mitford, Nov. 20, 1669.

9. FRANCES, born at Mitford, July 30, 1671.

10. MARY, born at Mitford, Sep. 21, 1672; died in London in 1703. She married William Heyington, of

Durham, who was killed in a duel at Rochester, as some say, and, as others, run through the back cowardly.—(S.)

11. SARAH, born about two hours after the death of her father, in 1674. She married the Rev. Mr Knightly, vicar of Byfield, in Northamptonshire, by whom she had several children.—(S.)

Gen. 21. 1. ROBERT MITFORD, eldest son, born 8 Aug., 1686. He died at Mitford, July 20, 1756, and was buried in the chancel of the church of Brayton.

P. 47. Gen. 21. 2. JOHN, born at Burn, July 9, 1687. By his wife, who was a daur. of sir George Merton, banker, in London, he had one son, *Robert*, and one daur. Philadelphia.

3. EDWARD, born at Burn, 4 Dec., 1689; died at Fort St. George, in India.

4. HUMPHREY, born at Burn, 7 Feb., 1690, died young.

5. ELIZABETH, born at York, July 7, 1696.

6. WILLIAM, born at Burn, Feb. 10, 1699.

Gen. 22. 1. ROBERT MITFORD, born at Mr Pockley's, at Brayton-hall, Yorkshire, 24 July, 1718. By his wife Anna, daughter of John Lewis, esq., he had 23 children, 18 of whom died in infancy. He was a candidate for the representation of Leicester in 1755; and died at Morpeth, Jan. 15, 1784.

2. PHILADELPHIA, born at Burn; had issue one son, *George*, and two daughters.

3. JOHN.—4. FRANCIS.

5. HEMPHREY, born at Burn, 20 March, 1720; married, but died s. p. in London, 10 Oct., 1784.

6. RICHARD.—7. MARY.

Gen. 23. 1. BERTRAM MITFORD, esq., was born at Dennett's-hall, near Leicester, 14 June, 1748. His wife TABITHA was a daur. of Francis Johnson, esq., M.D., Newcastle.

2. JOHN, born at Dennet's-hall, in 1749; married Dorothy Young, of ....., Northumberland.

3. ANNA, wife of RICHARD HESKETH SHUTTLEWORTH, of Turnover-hall, in Lancashire, and author of the Collection respecting the Barons, Barony, and Castle of Mitford, made in 1798, and from which these additions to the Mitford pedigree are compiled.

4. MARY, born at the Firth-house, Leicester, Jan. 1751.

Gen. 24. BERTRAM MITFORD, esq., married in London, 9 March, 1829, to Frances, eldest daur. of the late Capt. Henry Mitford, R.N., of Exbury, Hants.—(See

II. i. 153.) Mr Mitford's sister Marianne was born at Mitford, 4 September, 1776.

P. 50. No. 3, for Peter de Mitford, son of Nicholas, *Mr Shuttleworth* has Peter, son of Matthew Mitford.

P. 52. ALDWORTH GRANGE was on the south side of the Wansbeck, and on the west boundary of Mitford parish. See below, p. 495.

P. 56, l. 12, for in, read on; p. 63, l. 10, dele “

P. 62. 49 Edw. III., 1375. David de Strathbolgie, earl of Athol, had a grant from the crown, of the castle of Mitford.—(S.)

The grandchild of David de Strathbolgie, earl of Athol, 7 Hen. IV., was seized of the castle of Mitford; and from that time the earls of Northumberland held the same, until Thomas, earl of Northumberland, forfeited it for high treason in 12 Eliz.; after which time it remained in the crown, till king James, by letters patent, granted it to John Murray, earl of Annandale, who was seized of it in the time of Charles the Second, who granted it, and the royalties belonging to it, to Robert Mitford, of Mitford—who then enjoyed the same as his ancestor, sir J. Mitford, held them at the Conquest.—(S.)

P. 72. After Family of Eure, add, This is probably the Newton-hall where the deed was executed, by which the earl of Athol, in 1369, conveyed Molesden to sir John de Mitford.—(See above, p. 86.)

P. 75. ROGER FENWICK, in generation 2, married Agnes, daughter of sir Ralph Harbottle.

P. 81. PIGDON,—Ego Wiñus de S̄co Petro voluntate Isoulde ux̄ris mee dedi Alionore filie mee vel pueris suis . 60 . acras fr̄e de dñio meo de Pikeden pro homağ, &c. Test. Robto Bertram . Richo Bertram . Bernardo de Araniis . Simone filio Huğ . Ric. ⁊ Johe parsonis de Mitford . Ric. de Plessis . Roğo fre suo . Wiñmo ffreburn.—(Lansd. MS. 326.—Y. 335.)

1394.—Roğus Heron ad firmam dimisit Rado de Euer militi villam suā de Pokdon in com. Northumbr. tenend a fo s̄ce Crucis a° 18 Ric. 2, ad finem 20 annoꝝ.—(Lansd. MS. 326.—Y. 335.)

Anno 1360.—Cest endent fait a fforde la lundy pcheyn apes la fest de Seint Michell l'ane de regne le roy Edward tierce puy le conquest xxx q̄rte p entre monf Wiñm Heron chr dune pte et Walter Heron son fitz dautr pte tesmoignes q̄ come le dit monf Wiñm tient le mañ de Pykeden ad les app̄tenances a terme de sa vie le remaind au dit Walter et as ses heires masles de son



corps engendres—le dit monf Wm. lessez et grantes au dit Waul<sup>e</sup> le dit man' &c. a term de q<sup>r</sup>ant auz a auer et tenir a luy et as ses heires masles de son corps engendrez fesant ent as chiefs regns du fee les luices dusse t customes et rendant au dit monf Wi<sup>thm</sup> cent liures dargent p ane a toute la vie le dit mons<sup>r</sup> Wi<sup>thm</sup>. Et tesmoignance &c.—(*Lansd. MS. 326, fol. 46.*—*Y. 321.*)

Ego Alex<sup>r</sup> Heron dno de Chipchesse dedi Wi<sup>tho</sup> de Themilby clico et Wi<sup>thmo</sup> Scryvane oia tras, tc. in villa et tritorio de Pykden. Test. Robto de Herbotill tunc vic. Northumbr. Wylando Mauduyt. Wi<sup>tho</sup> Wodburne. Wi<sup>tho</sup> Heppiscott'. Wi<sup>tho</sup> de Cramlyngton et al. dat 16 Maij 9 Hen. 4, 1403.—(*Lansd. MS. 326, fol. 46, b.*—*Y. 326.*)

P. 84, l. 20, after though, add—In 1370, the king, at the request of Thomas de Rodham and Emma his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas de Esple, granted an exemplification of a charter made to the said Thomas de Esple, of all the lands in Esple which had belonged to John de Esple, attainted of treason (*III. ii. 378*); and, in July, 1749, Espley was advertised to be sold, and described as consisting of 400 acres, freehold, and paying a small modus for hay tithe. Enquiries to be made at William Coulson's, esq., Jesmond.—(*Newc. Courant, July 1, 1749.*)

PP. 89, 91, 93, and 95. MITFORD is put in the running title instead of Longhorsley.

P. 90. The king's licence to appropriate the church of Horsley to the priory of Brinkburne, Graystock's grant of the advowson, and Skirlaw's deed of appropriation, are all in the Brinkburn Chartulary at Stowe.—(*Arch. Æl. 223.*)

P. 90, note \*, col. 2, add Richard de Heley, rector of Horsley, by deed without date, renounced to the Priory of Brinkburne all right to the tithes of a culture circa Coket, on account of its being in the manurance of the priory, and therefore not liable to such payment.—(*Arch. Æl. ii. 220.*)

Adam Scot, vicar of Horsley, occurs in a release in Morpeth Annals, in 1383; and, in 16 Ric. 2, 1392, he, and others, had a licence to convey lands to the abbot and convent of Newminster. Also, in 1440, John Burn, vicar of Horsley, occurs in the Morpeth Annals as a witness to a deed.

P. 92, note, col. 1, line 2, for father, read uncle.

P. 93. Joseph Middleton's will is dated 6 September, 1786; and he died 10 September, 1790.

Gen. 2, l. 6, for 1442, read 1542.

P. 104. Gen. 3. JOHN HORSLEY had a sister ELIZABETH, wife of John Bell, of Bellasis.

P. 105. Gen. 10. EDW. WIDDRINGTON RIDDELL, an officer in the 15th hussars; married at Boreham, in Essex, July 1, 1830, CATHARINE, eldest daur. of Thos. Stapleton, esq., of the Grove, Richmondshire.

P. 114. Gen. 9. The marriage bond of Cuthbert Fenwick, of Coatyards, to Catharine Eden, is dated June 7, 1703, and William Eden, of Durham, clerk, is the bondsman to it.—(*Raine's Test. p. 47.*)

Gen. 10. Roger Fenwick of Stanton's marriage bond is dated 18 Sep., 1692, and Jas. Fenwick, of Coatyards, bondsman.—(*Id. p. 109.*)

Gen. 11. Marriage bond of John Fenwick, of Stanton, gent., and Margt. Fenwick, of Bywell St. Andrew, dated Jan. 14, 1719.—(*Id. p. 83.*)

Gen. 13. Robert, son of John Fenwick, of Framlington, was, as I am told, a colonel in the army, and 36 years in India; but died a few days after his arrival in England.

MARY SOULSBY married Christopher Wilkinson, of Thorpe, in the county of York, and died at Newcastle, May 6, 1829, aged 73. CHRISTOPHER WILKINSON had a brother James Wilkinson, who married Jane, daur. of Matthew Bell, of Woosington; and a sister Margaret Wilkinson, who married Isaac Cookson, esq., of Newcastle.

P. 115, l. 2, for pedigree, read pedigrees; and for Brinkburne, read Stanton.

P. 125. Gen. 2. Under HAWISE, and after Morpeth, add (*Wallis's Northumb. vol. ii. p. 312.*) She is called Hawise in her husband's foundation charter of Brinkburne Priory, which she tests with her cross.

Gen. 3. RICHARD BERTRAM, in Pipe Roll, 7 Ric. 1, is called uncle of William Bertram, I suppose of Mitford, in generation 4.

Gen. 4. Robert Bertram, of Bothal, married Mabill de Clere, for whom her son Richard Bertram, in 3 Hen. 3, accounted for certain payments at the exchequer.—(*Pipe Roll, 3 Hen. III.*) The Pipe Rolls abound with notices respecting the Bertram family, but the pedigree here, and that under Mitford, were printed off nearly two years before I had a copy of any part of that interesting record.

P. 128, l. 2 of text, for Tindale, read Morpeth.

P. 134, l. 22, for 3, read 4.

P. 135. Ogle Pedigree, gen. 2. JAMES OGLE, esq., had a sister Mary married to John Widdrington, esq., of Hawksley.—(*Cart. Rid. p. 123.*)

P. 139. After Warkworth, add Mr William Fenwick, March 20, 1793, sold property in Tritlington to Mr John Sadler for £2,900.

P. 145, line 27, to *St. John*, in Bothal, add the following as a note:—Thomas Dei gr̃a Sciatis qđ dedimus dñcis nobis David de Holgrave ⁊ Elene ux̃i ejus qđ ip̃i quindecim mesuagia ⁊ quindecim bovatas terre cū ptin' in Wyndeleston inf̃a lib̃tatem Dun. dare possint ⁊ assignare cuid capet̃o divina p̃ āiab; patrum matrum ⁊ antecessorū p̃dcoꝝ David ⁊ Elene ⁊ ōium fidelium defūctoꝝ in ecclia pochiali de Bottal singlis dieb; imp̃m celebraturis . Hend ⁊ tenend eid cap̃o ⁊ succ̃ suis . cap̃nis divina &c. celebraturis . Licentiam dedimus sp̃alem statuto de terris ⁊ ten. ad manū mortuam nō ponend edito non obstante qđ p̃dci David & Elene aut p̃fatus cap̃nus ṽt succ̃ sui rōe p̃missoꝝ p̃ nos ṽt succ̃ ñros & imposterum molestentur &c. Dat. Dun. p̃ manū Wiñi de Elineden Cañc ñri xxiiij die April̃ āo Pont. ñri tricesimo.—(*Randall's MS. iv. 32.*)

Compt. est p̃ inq. de ad quod damnum capt. a'o Thomæ 36° qđ d̃ta 15 messuaḡ et 15 bovat. terre tenentur de Rado de Menevile p̃ fidelitat. ⁊ 6d. rent. p̃ ann. ⁊ vat p̃ ann. ult̃a repris' 9 marcas. Et dcus Rad est medius inñ David Elenam & Ep̃um.—(*Id.*)

1496, 23 June. Sequestration by the bishop, of all the fruits of the parish church of Bothal, on account of the ruinous and dilapidated chancel of the church, and also dom̃s mangionis of the rectory there.—(*Fox's Reg. p. 8; Randall's MSS. iv. 32.*)

P. 146. In line 16 and 17, the text should be thus: The three windows in the north, and four in the south wall.

P. 147. William de Emeldon, parson of the church of Bothal, was a feoffee of Roger, son of John de Widdrington, in the manor of Plec̃ys and Schotton, about the year 1350.—(*Cart. Rid. 118.*)

P. 155, l. 15, for harts, read hurts; p. 165, note d, l. 5, for Gunt, read Gant, as in the *Bodl. Cat.*

P. 167. PENDMOOR was near Linton, for John of Newbigging gave to sir Gerard de Woderington, knight, one toft and ten acres of arable land in the ville of Pendemore, near Linton.

NEWMOOR.—The following curious old deed respecting this place is amongst the Cartæ Ridleanæ at Blag-

don:—Sciant om̃es qđ ego Agnes que fuit wx° Wiñi filij Ricardi de le Neumore in pura viduitate mea dedi Johi de Neubreg cl̃ico et Cristiane ṽxi ejus unū toftum cū crofto ⁊ sex acras terre arab̃i cū p̃to adiacent. cū suis ptinenc. in villa ⁊ in campo de le Neumore . Quod qđdem toftū cū crofto sitū est p̃pinq̃iores tofto dñi Simoñ Ward militi in eadm . de q̃ib; sex acr' terr' cū p̃to q̃atuor seliones iacēt sup le stretflat p̃pinq̃iores terr' dñi Johis ex pte occidentali . tres seliones iacent ex pte boreali terr' Robti filii Wiñi filii Ricard de Essingden in eadm . et undecim seliones cū p̃to adiacenti iacent p̃pinq̃iores terr' Wiñi filii Ricard de Essingden ex pte boreali om̃ino siĉ se extendēt vsq̃ Haydenletche . H'nd &c. Hiis testib; . Johē de Essingden . Wiñi filii Ricardi de eadm . Johē de Bretforth . Robto Warenar . Hugo filio Alexandr̃ de Pendmore . Robto filo Wiñi filo Ricardi de Essingden ⁊ aliis m̃tis.

P. 175. John Spendilov, of Ulgham, and his posterity, were made free from bondage, for ever, by the lord Greystock, in consideration of fifty marks of silver.—(*Lansd. MS. 260, fol. 99, b.*)

P. 181, line 2, after annual, insert fair; p. 183, l. 23, after 13s. insert 4d.

P. 185, l. 14, for Robert, read Roger; p. 189, l. 15, for building, read buildings.

P. 191. Gen. 5. The late Wm. Watson, esq. had a brother THOMAS WATSON, who was drowned in the Wansbeck, near Cambois.

No. 1. WILLIAM WATSON, esq., eldest son and heir, was born Aug. 13, 1812; married the Hon. Georgiana Catharine, eldest daur. of lord Decies, and has issue one son William, born in Edinburgh, Dec. 18, 1831.

No. 6, before CLARA, insert EMILY; and, in No. 7, for DORAH, read DOROTHY.

P. 192. In Memoirs of Missionary Priests of the Romish Church, mention is made of George Errington, gent., born at Hirst, in Northumberland, being put to death at York, 29 Nov., 1596, "barely on a religious account"—that is, for trying to convert a protestant.

P. 194. Gen. 4. LIEUT.-COL. CHARLES PHILIP AINSLIE, of the 4th Light Dragoons, deputy-adjutant-general in Sicily, youngest son of sir Philip Ainslie, knight; married Nov. 12, 1817; died at Massena, 19 Nov., 1811.

MARY ANNE ATKINSON, widow of Col. Ainslie, married, 2ndly, sir THOS. BRADFORD, at Fulham church, June 1, 1818; died at sea, 14 Feb., 1830, in her way



home from the East Indies; and was buried in the chancel of Hartburn church, May 28, in the same year.

P. 194. Gen. 5. MARY ANNE AINSLIE was born Dec. 28, 1809.

Gen. 5. Colonel Ainslie had a third child, PHILIP JAMES ROBERT AINSLIE, born 25 Dec., 1811, about six weeks after the death of his father; but died, and was buried in the same coffin with him.

ELIZABETH MARY BRADFORD was born June 27, 1821, and her sister GEORGINA AUGUSTA FREDERICA, Aug. 7, 1822.

P. 195, l. 2, *after* Line, *add*—A writer in the Gentleman's Magazine, for Dec., 1830, says, that Clinton is only a French perversion of Cliton; and *Ellington* an abbreviation of *Athelington*, and at the same time convertible into Ylinton and Clynton, all having the same allusion to a Cleton or Atheling, the term for a Saxon Prince.

P. 199. HAYDEN.—Hayden letche is mentioned in an old dateless deed, printed in this Appendix, under page 167, and is there mentioned as being on the north side of certain lands belonging to Newmoor, which lands laid between it and the grounds of Richard of Eshington. It is the brook still known by the name of Hayden-letch, which is the first from the sea that enters the Line on its left bank.

Gen. 8. *After* Goswick, *under* BRIDGET WATSON, *add* and of Castle Hills, of which last property she was solely possessed from her father.

ANTHONY ASKEW died in 1774, aged 52; and his wife ELIZABETH died Aug. 2, 1773. ADAM, his second brother, died Feb. 23, 1791; HENRY, the third brother, died March 10, 1796, and his wife, March 18, 1792; and JOHN, the youngest brother, died 28 Oct., 1794, and Bridget his wife, 30 June, 1823, aged 81. ANNE, their sister, died June 3, 1814, aged 76.

Gen. 9. AMY ANNE, wife of Adam Askew, died in Wimpole-street, Jan. 4, 1831, aged 74. Mr Askew married, 2ndly, at All-Souls, Mary-le-bone, Elizabeth, sixth and youngest daughter of the late sir Richard Rycroft, of Everlands, Kent, which Elizabeth was born in 1777.

DR. ANTHONY ASKEW and ELIZABETH his wife had twelve children, six sons and six daughters; of whom, JOHN ASKEW, B.D., the third son, was a Fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge, and according to one account, "a Proctor in Doctors Commons, and married

LOUISA DAMER, by whom he had a daughter;" but another account says, he became rector of North Cadbury, in Somersetshire, in June, 1785, and married July 9, 1795, MARY, second daughter of Thos. Sunderland, of Bigland-hall, Lancashire, which Mary died June 2, 1806. His sister MARY died Jan. 9, 1786.

P. 201. Gen. 11. July 10, 1628, Miles Fleetwood received for the court of wards and liveries for the wardship of ..... John Cresswell, £3; and, in the Sheriff's Roll for the same year, the lands of John Cresswell, in Cresswell, stand exonerated from £2 due out of them; and a water corn mill in the same place paid £2 into the exchequer.

P. 215. *Add*, as a note to water, in line 215. The rocks on the shore, near the church, abound with impressions and casts of trees. One cast in particular, off a headland nearly opposite the chapel, is highly petrified, and large lumps of it are washed on the shore. It is 21 feet long, and has a long rent in the rock running past one end of it, and filled with coarse sulphuret of iron. The bait or grain of its wood, in some specimens, is distinctly seen; but the greater part of it is amorphous, and covered with beautiful brown quartz crystals. A similar petrification of a tree of the Palm genus, in joints, and of great length, appeared in the firestone quarry at High Heworth in 1816 and 1817. Its section was lens-shaped, and the place of its bark was supplied with a thin coating of very fine coal. There is a specimen of it in the museum at Wallington; and while it was appearing I showed it to Mr Winch, of Newcastle, in company with M. Frerejean, of Lyons, and my late excellent and ingenious friend M. De Gallois, of Saint Ettienne, and several minutes I had made respecting it; but Mr Winch kindly spared me the trouble of publishing them by himself inserting an account of it in the Annals of Philosophy. The *Gravel* and *Tumblers* on the beach here, which are not formed from the rocks of the neighbourhood, all fall out of the diluvium of the sea banks, and belong chiefly to rocks found in situ to the north-west of the place. *Tragopogon pratense*, or *Yellow Goat's beard*, grows plentifully in a garth near the east end of the village, and adjoining the Moor. Some of its winged seeds have probably flown out of some neighbouring garden, and naturalized their offspring here.

P. 218, col. 2, l. 36, *add*—The east end of this chapel was repaired in 1830, out of the chapel fund, by taking

in a part of the old chancel, building a new gable, and roofing-in the addition with blue slate. The *chapel yard*, in former ages, has been much larger: on the sea bank, opposite its north-east corner, bones of men appear in the broken ground. The vicar of Woodhorn has the great tithes of this chapelry.

P. 221, l. 2, *after* chapel, *add* was dedicated to St. Mary; and l. 20, *after* here, *add*, and 1371, gave 50 marks for leave to settle the same premises upon the chaplain of the Altar of the Holy Trinity in the chapel of St. Mary in Widdrington.—(*III. ii. 333.*)

P. 223. In 628, Edwin, king of Northumberland, defeated Cadwallar, king of North Wales, at Widdrington, eight miles from Morpeth.—(*Turner's Ang. Sax. Hist. i. 142.*)

In the account of the Widdrington Pedigree, line 4, *for* John, *read* Thomas.

P. 230. Gen. 1. John de Udrington witnessed Ranulph de Merlay's confirmation of his father William's grant of Morwick to the church of Durham.—(*Below, 469.*)

P. 233, gen. 7, l. 19, *after* 16, *add*—In 1306 or 1307 he had a grant of free warren in Widdrington.

Gen. 8. SIR GERARD WIDDRINGTON married Johanna, dau. of sir Wm. Ridel, and in 1341 had a licence to fortify his house. His wife was 22 years old in 1329, as appears by an inquest given by Wallis, vol. ii. p. 454. *Under* ROGER DE W., line 35, *for* the same year, *add* 1350 he also gave.

P. 234, gen. 8, l. 10, *under* GERARD WIDDRINGTON, *and after* 371, *add*—In 1358 he gave 206 marks, 11s. 8d. to have restitution of lands and tenements in Halghton, and other places in Northumberland and Cumberland, and the liberty of Tindale. His brother ROGER WIDDRINGTON also, in the same year, gave £10 for restitution of lands in Plessis (*III. ii. 325*); and, in 1373, there was a precept to Alan del' Strother, bailiff of Tindale, to take into the king's hand the castle and manor of Halghton and the ville of Hounshalgh, holden of the king in capite as of the manor of Wark, and a parcel of land called Staincroft, in Thornton, in Tindale, which had belonged to Roger de Woderyngton, and in which he had fraudulently enfeoffed sir Thos. Surtays, knight, and others.—(*Id. 334.*)

P. 235. Gen. 13. SIR RALPH WIDDRINGTON, KNT., died in 1502, as appears by the obituary of Newminster Abbey, printed below at p. 416.

P. 236. Gen. 15. Some manuscript pedigrees state that sir John Widdrington, knight, had by his wife Agnes Metcalf a third son, LEWIS WIDDRINGTON, who married Catharine, daughter of Gawine Swinburne, of Cheeseburne Grange. But the following extracts from the wills of himself and his father seem to contradict this statement; and the pedigree entered by his son Rowland, and noticed below, says that his mother was Catharine, daughter of Wm. Lawson, of Little Usworth. He was perhaps a grandson of Ralph W. in generation 14, though an office book of Herald's College says, that sir Thomas Widdrington, sergeant-at-law, 1642, was the son of Lodowick, son of Thomas, son of Robert.

"8 Jan., 1589. Thomas Widdrington, of Esshington, parish of Bothal, in his will, mentions Lewis Mawtlaine alias Widdrington, my base begotten son, Dorothy my wife, Roger Swinburne, of Little Swinburne, my brother Garret Widdrington, my mother Ellinor."—(*Raine's Test. p. 265.*)

"Lewis Widdrington, of Cheeseburn Grange, gent., in his will, proved in 1630, mentions his wife (to whom he left Cheeseburn Grange for her life), his son Thomas; his son Cuthbert Pepper and his daur. Catharine his wife and Margaret their daur.; his kinsman Francis Alder, and his son Thomas W., of Gray's Inn, esq."—(*Id. 499.*) Besides which, "Rowland Widdrington, of London, draper, entered his pedigree at the London visitation in 1634, from his grandfather, Thomas Widdrington, of Ashington, Northumberland, father of Lewis Widdrington, of Cheeseburn Grange, the father of the said Rowland." The statement, therefore, at p. 297, respecting his descent, does not appear to be correct.

Spearman, in a MS. note, says, that SIR EPHRAIM WIDDRINGTON married Juliana, daughter and co-heir of Giles Gallon, of Trewhit, esq., and by her had a moiety of Trewhit, and other lands, as appears by fines among the title deeds of High Trewhit, which the late Mr Smart purchased of the heiresses of Edw. Bell, esq., of Eachwick, who was descended from the other daur. of Giles Gallon. Henry, Ephraim's eldest son, resided at Low Trewhit, and died 7 Dec., 1625; and, in the administration to his goods, 1 July, 1626, mention is made of his wife Margaret, and sons Oswald, Michael, Robert, and Roger.—(*Raine's Test. 488.*)

P. 237. Gen. 17. "Mrs Ursula Widdrington, in her will, dated July 18, 1644, gives to her dearly beloved sisters—the lady Riddall, the lady Mary Howard, the



lady Dorothy Howard, Mrs Selby and Mrs Gray, to each of them £50, to her sister lady Ann Thornton, all my portion, being £1,000, and the rent charge thereof to be paid to me by my brother the lord William Widdrington."—(*Netherwitton papers, copied by W. C. T., esq.*)

P. 239. The following corrections and additions to the Pedigree of Revel, Warren, and Vernon, did not reach the author till several months after it was printed off.

Gen. 1. Under HENRY VERNON, line 4, *after* Richard, *add* eldest son of William.

Gen. 2. Under MARY, wife of GEORGE VENABLES VERNON, l. 3, *after* Thomas, *add* sixth lord Howard.

Under SIR GEORGE WARREN, l. 13, *for* Parkham, *read* Parham.

Gen. 3. Lord and lady Bulkeley were both buried at Baron-hill, in the isle of Anglesea.

Under JOHN BORLASE WARREN, l. 8, *dele* a vice. He was also Knight Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Order of the Guelph, and of the Turkish Order of the Crescent; and represented Nottingham in parliament. He died in Feb., 1821, at Greenwich Hospital, and was buried at Stratton-Audley, near Bicester, Oxfordshire.

P. 240. Gen. 3. GEORGIANA, 2nd wife of George lord Vernon, died 31 May, 1823, in London, and was buried at Sudbury.

Line 24, *for* Orgrave, *read* Orgreave.

ALICE LUCY, 2nd wife of Henry lord Vernon, died 2 August, 1827.

No. 9. Lady Harcourt died 25 January, 1826.

No. 11. MARTHA VERNON died June 6, 1808, and was buried at Sudbury.

Gen. 4. G. C. V. Vernon was a captain in the Coldstream Guards, and engaged in the landing in Egypt in 1802, at the time when lady Vernon's brother was killed.

The Rev. B. Boothby died Jan. 18, 1829; he was also prebendary of Southwell.

Henry Venables Vernon married Aug. 15, 1822, to Elizabeth Grace, daughter of Edw. Coke, of Longford, Derbyshire, esq., brother to T. W. Coke, esq., of Holkham, Norfolk, and M.P. for Norfolk. It is curious to observe, that Mr Vernon is representative of three of the seven barons created by Hugh Lupus, in Cheshire, namely, of Richard lord of Vernon, created baron of Shipbrooke; Venables, baron of Kinderton; and Warren, baron of Stockport.

Gen. 5, *dele* 1. *before* Isabella.

P. 261. See Stannington Miscellanea, No. 59, for Guischard de Charron and Isabella his wife.

P. 272. Sir Edward Radcliffe, of Dilston, received by indenture from Edw. Delaval, a rent charge of £20 a year out of lands in Cowpen, as appears by a receipt dated Dec. 1, 1626.

P. 275, col. 1, No. 8, a. Jane Campbell, of Cowpen, was buried at Horton, Feb. 26, 1827, aged 104 years.

Col. 2. *Mr Miles Birkett*, minister of Horton, and Mrs Jane Cowling, of Bedlington, were married at Bedlington, Sep. 21, 1688.

P. 276. Gen. 1. Pedigree of Reed, &c. "Mrs Catharine Reed, of West Hartforth, buried at Horton 11 Sep., 1761.—(*Horton Registers.*)

Gen. 4, of Ogle Pedigree. Mr Thomas Ogle, of Bebside, and Barbara his wife, had three sons and five daughters, namely:—

1. Robert Ogle, baptized 18 April, 1672.

2. Umphrey Ogle, baptized 6 November, 1679.

3. Ralph Ogle, baptized 12 July, 1688.

1. Isabella Ogle, baptized 10 March, 1673.

2. Jane, baptized 17 June, 1675.

3. Sarah, baptized 17 October, 1677.

4. Elizabeth, baptized 9 August, 1682.

5. Barbara, baptized 13 November, 1684.

(*Horton Registers.*)

P. 277. Gen. 4. Pedigree of Johnson. Under Maria Ward, *add* SOPHIA Ward, buried at Horton, Jan. 31, 1796.—(*Id.*)

P. 279. In the running title, *for* POPULATION, *read* MANORS IN.

P. 280. Note °. The arms, No. 3, are very similar to those of the see of Chichester, which are—"Azure a Presbyter John mitred, sitting on a tombstone: in his sinister hand a book open, his dexter hand extended, all or; in his mouth a sword fessewise ar. hilt and pomel or, the point to the sinister.

P. 283. See more respecting Stannington Mills in III. ii., 74; and, in note v, *for* 3, *read* 2, a.

P. 288, line 29, *for* Robert de Camhow, *read* Robert Cambowes, as this name occurs in Lansdowne MS., 260.

P. 289. Richard de Saltwicke, in 1342, granted his manor of Saltwick to Robert de Ogle (II. i. 388); and, in 1423, sir Robert de Ogle, knt, released to Robert de Eure, son of Ralph de Eure, all his right in the manor of Saltwyke, near Kirklow and Twysell. "Omnib; hoc

scrīpū visuī vī audituī Rōbts de Ogle miles salīm . No-  
verīī me dedisse Rōbto de Eure filio Radd. de Eure  
totū ius qđ hui in maneriis de Saltwyke-iuxta-Kirklowe  
et Twysill in com. Northumbr. Test. Wiſmo de Eure .  
Johne de Widdrington . Wiſo Heron . Johne Bertram  
militibus . Dat. 10 Apr. 1 Hen. 6.—(*Lansd. MS.* 326 ;  
*Ogle Deeds*, No. 47.)

P. 290. For John and Christopher Bell, lords of  
Bellasis, see Annals of Morpeth in 1500, 1521, and  
1526.

P. 297. Gen. 13. See Appendix above, under page  
236, gen. 15, respecting LEWIS WIDDRINGTON.

P. 355. Bishop Farnham's appropriation of the rec-  
tory of Bedlington to the prior and convent of Durham,  
which contains a statement of the vicar's portion re-  
served out of it, as well as two similar documents  
respecting the revenues of the vicar, by Walter de  
Kirkham, Farnham's successor in the see of Durham,  
are given in Part Three, vol. ii., pp. 41, 42, and 43.)

P. 365. Matthew Ogle, of Cheapington, 2 Nov. and  
24 Dec., 1628, conveyed property in Earsdon to Martin  
Albone.—(*Z.* 109.)

P. 376. Gen. 7. Under RALPH FITZ-WILLIAM,  
line 2, for 1382, read 1282; and line 36, for 81, read 61.

P. 379. Gen. 17. MARGARET, 2nd wife of Thomas  
Howard, fourth duke of Norfolk, died Jan. 9, 1563, ac-  
cording to a note in the hand-writing of her son lord  
William Howard.

P. 381. Gen. 18. Lord Wm. Howard, according to  
a note in his own hand-writing, was born 19 October,  
1563.

P. 383. See more about persons of the name of Mer-  
lay in Morpeth Annals, especially WM. DE MERLAY,  
under 1170 and 1201; and, as a witness to Roger de  
Merlay the Third's deed of a culture of land to the  
burgesses of Morpeth, in 1239.

THOMAS and RANULPH de Merlay are mentioned

below, p. 416, amongst the benefactors to Newminster  
1361.

P. 403. There are extracts from the book of the  
New Monastayre in Northumberland among the Harl.  
MSS., for which see Cat. i., p. 47, No. 32; also in Lans-  
downe MS. 260, Cat. vol. ii., p. 95.

P. 404. Luke Ripley, M. A., of St. John's College,  
Cambridge, was chosen head master of Morpeth School,  
June 27, 1818, and resigned that office Nov. 1, 1830.

Christopher Rapier, B. A., of Trinity College, Dublin,  
was chosen head master of the same school, 24 Feb.,  
1831.

P. 405. *Dele* the two last lines of column two.

P. 411. Robert de Morpeth, Robert de Keseburg,  
and Wm. de Blackwode, monks of Newminster Abbey,  
were the proctors appointed by that house to procure  
to it the appropriation of the rectory of Stannington, in  
April, 1380.—(*Hunter's MS.* p. 223.)

P. 424. BEGGAR ROW occurs in Annals, March 13,  
1577. See Index.

P. 428, l. 17, for 1180, read 1188; p. 431, col. 1, No.  
7, l. 4, for 1604, read 1686; and in l. 6, after which, add  
bye laws.

P. 459, col. 1, line 6, for europeæ, read europeus; col.  
2, for according, in line 3, &c. to part, in line 5, read—  
The Second Part of the Herbal was printed "at Cotton,  
by Arnold Birckman, in the year of our Lord 1562;"  
and is the edition from which the extracts given under  
(e, 2,) in the next page, are taken, and of which the  
author has a copy.

P. 460, col. 1, line 40, *dele* I have a copy of this Part,  
col. 2, line 2, for 1568, read 1562.

P. 461, col. 2, line 31, for 1560, read 1568.

From p. 479 to p. 493, for MORPETH MISCELLANEA,  
in the running title, read ANNALS.

P. 486, col. 2, line 36, for Third, read First; p. 491,  
col. 2, l. 27, for Middleton, read Middleton.



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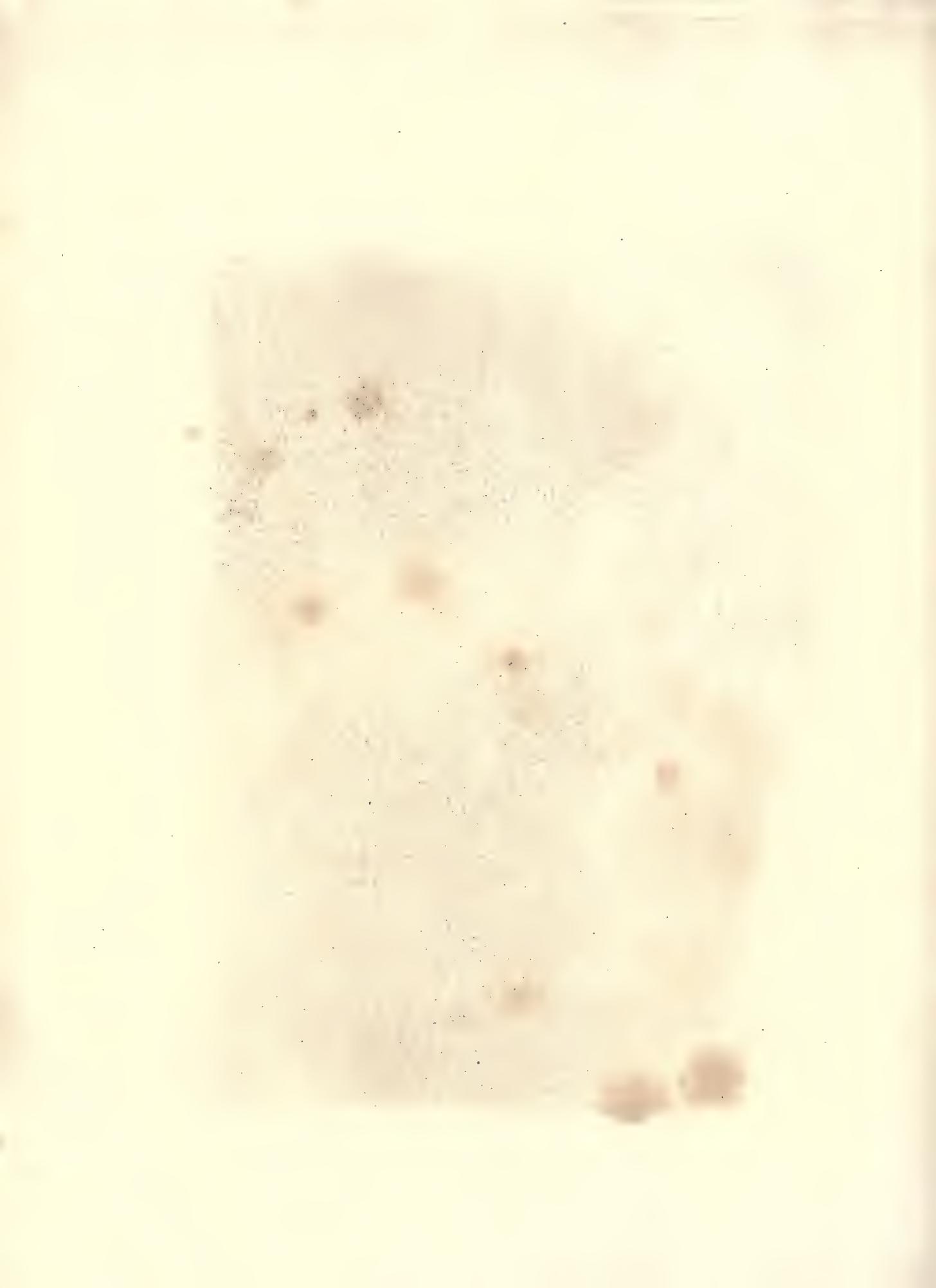
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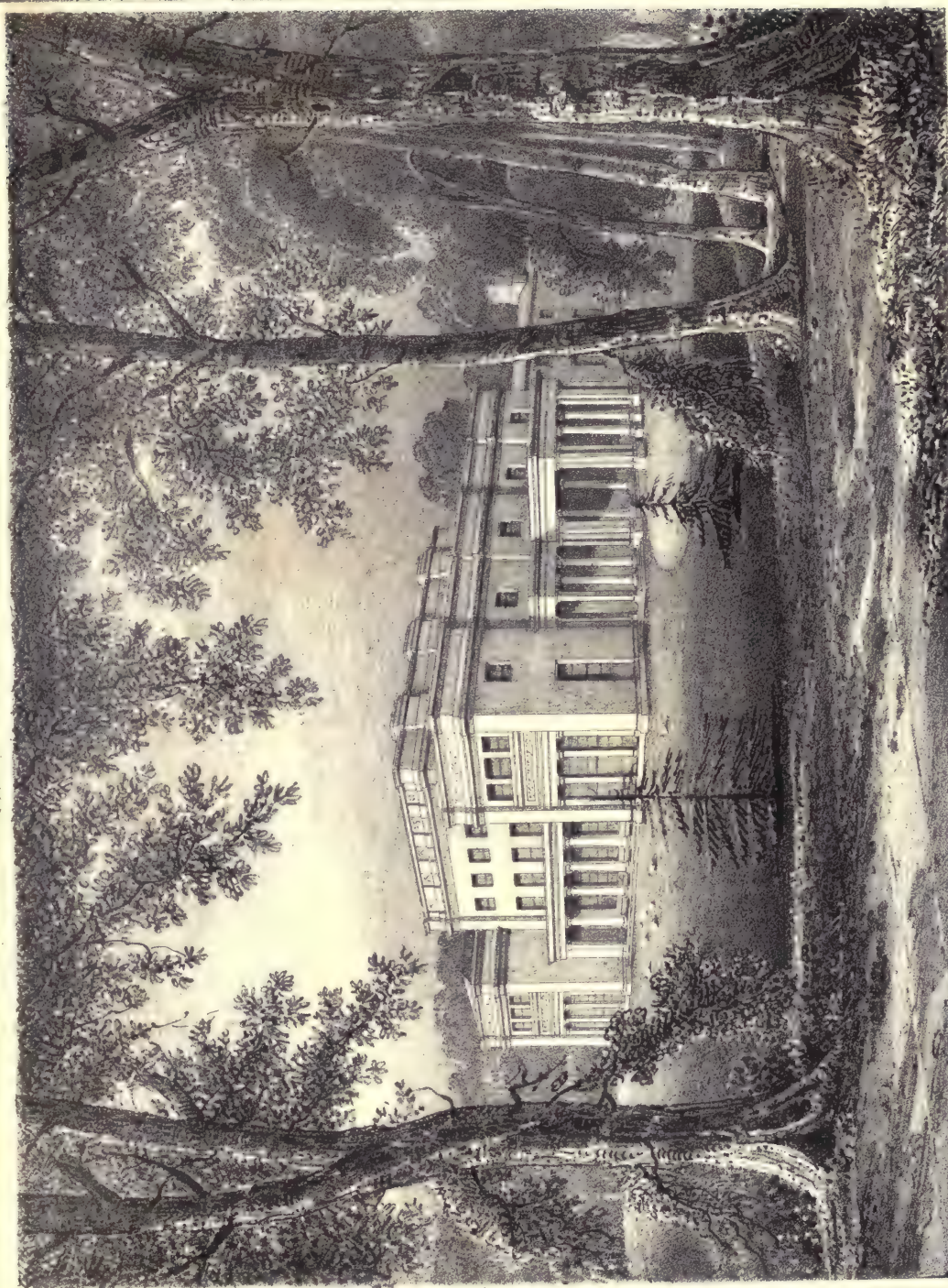
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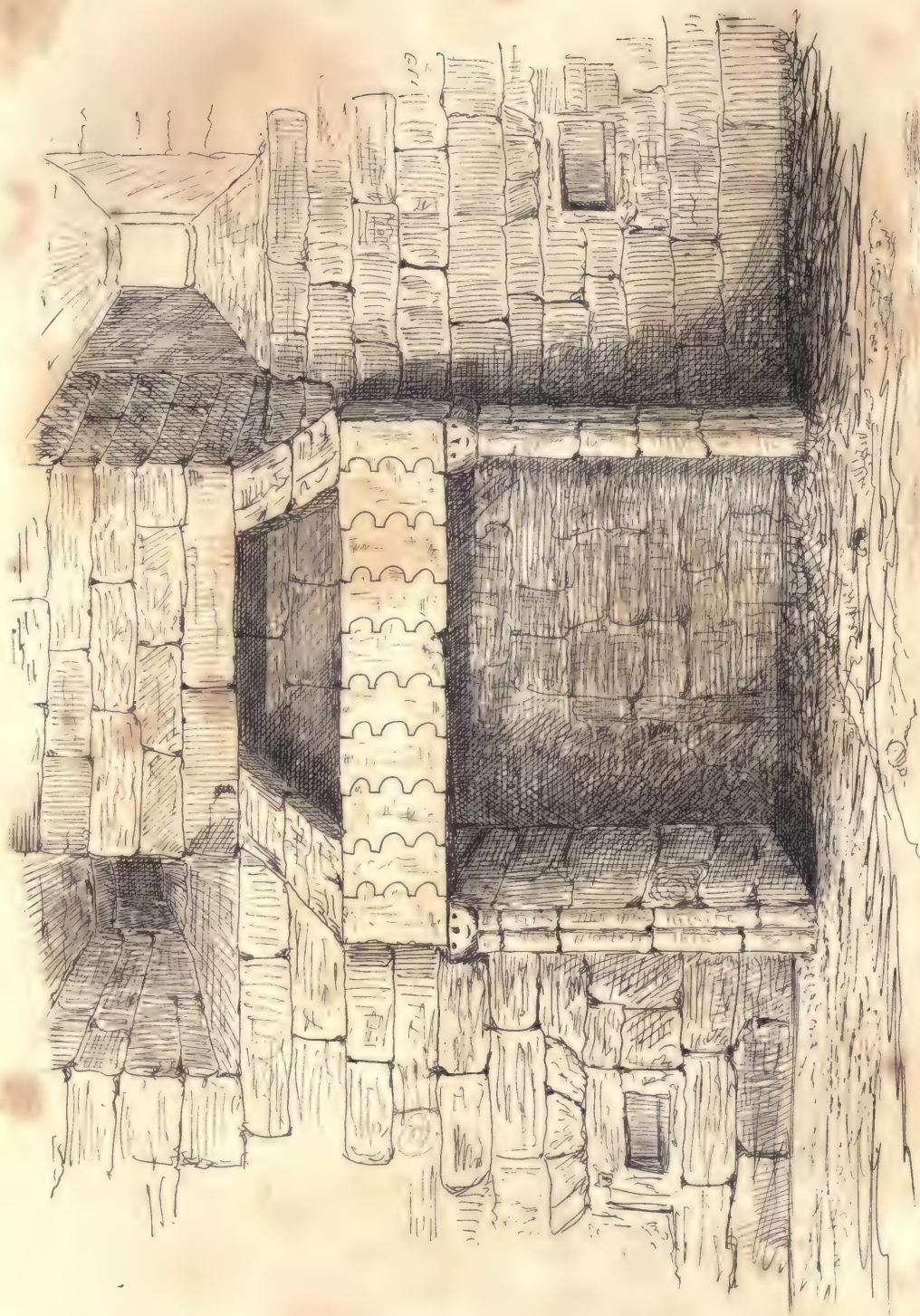
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